

Bronze Age Funerary Monuments in England and Wales

By Fredric Falck Petersen,

B.A., M.A.

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THE CORPUS OF SITES

The 411 sites providing the data which form the basis of this thesis are summarized in detail in the following pages where they are listed alphabetically by county. The pre-reorganisation (1974) county boundaries (and names) have been retained, as these form the framework determining the coverage of most local archaeological journals which, as a group, are the most commonly employed vehicles of publication for these sites. Each barrow is mapped and has a grid reference so that its correct position relative to the new boundaries is easily ascertainable.

The system of measurements (metric or imperial) used in an entry is that of the excavation report. In most cases this is the now obsolete imperial system but to convert the immense numbers of measurements in feet and inches to centimetres and metres would necessarily lead to much imprecision and, probably, a large crop of errors. The solution commonly adopted in the present transitional period, namely placing the metric equivalent in parentheses after the imperial original, avoids the difficulties mentioned but, in my experience, where the density of measurements is high (as here), makes the resulting text very unpleasant to read and for this reason is to be eschewed. This policy is particularly desirable since the entries dealing with some of the more prolific and structurally complex barrows contain so much highly compressed detail as to hover already on the edge of unreadability.

An attempt has been made to deal with each site in as objective a spirit as possible, recourse being had, where feasible, to published plans and sections in forming an opinion on any given point. Statements in the published report not supported by such documentation are normally greeted with reserve--especially when they appear to rest on preconceived ideas rather than accurate observation--and in cases where such statements actually conflict with plans and/or sections, the latter are always given precedence. On the basis of this principle it has been possible to re-interpret the excavators' conclusions about many sites, particularly conclusions relating to the stratigraphic positions of burials, a subject often treated in a cursory or careless way or with resort to special pleading to account for facts not in accordance with the prejudices of the day. In each case where my conclusions differ from those expressed in the published report, the points of difference are mentioned in the entry concerned and, where desirable, the evidence and arguments on both sides are presented in some detail.

The data for each site are summarized in each entry under a series of headings. An effort has been made to be consistent in the kinds of information placed under each heading but absolute uniformity between entries in this respect has not been achieved. Departures from the standard format mainly occur in entries dealing with the more complex barrows and are usually in the interests of clarity of exposition and avoidance of unnecessary repetition.

Abbreviations have been kept to a minimum and are as follows:

C.	Cremation
C.I.	Cranial Index
D-R.	Deverel-Rimbury
Est. Stat.	Estimated stature
I.	Inhumation
l.s.	Left side
MCD.	Multiple cremation deposit
OGS.	Old ground surface
OTL	Old turf line
PTD.	Petit tranchet derivative
r.s.	Right side

Beakers are classified as per Clarke, 1970, the appropriate corpus number being given for examples included in Clarke's book.

The names (parish followed by a number) applied by Grinsell, 1957b, 1959, 1969, 1970 and 1971, and by O'Neill and Grinsell, 1960, to barrows in Dorset, Devon, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire, are placed after the site name (normally that used in the published report) adopted here.

In certain instances (mainly involving ring ditches in Berkshire and Oxfordshire) it has been necessary, in order to avoid confusion, to assign numbers to sites not numbered by the excavator or to change existing numbers: when this has been done the new or substituted number is enclosed in parentheses and the original number and/or name is placed after the bibliographical reference.

To facilitate reference back to the published report, the excavator's designation (number and/or letter) for burials or other features is placed in parentheses after the numbers or letters employed here.

Anglesey

BEDD BRANWEN, Llanbabo (SH3615 8498)
Mona Complex schists underlying gravelly clay.

References. Lynch, 1971.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.19.5 m across with maximum surviving height (apex of (a)) 90 cm. No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing. Area enclosed by (a) (& much of latter itself) had been robbed out (mostly to just above OGS level). See below for 19th century finds.

Extent of Excavation. C.70% (large central cutting plus 2 section trenches of varying width).

Treatment of OGS. Turf & topsoil removed & stripped surface burnt.

Structure. (a) Circular bank, 2 m wide & 60-65 cm high, enclosing area c.8.5 m across, the base & inner & outer edges being formed of large boulders & slabs laid flat, the remainder of jumble of loose stones of various sizes. NB. (A) was eccentric to barrow as whole (by c.1.3m to SW).

(b) Core of large stones abutting against inner face of (a). NB. Modern robbing had destroyed all but few traces of (b) but what survived suggested that it covered entire area enclosed by (a) (it possibly attained its maximum height peripherally so that top of central standing stone (see Burial 1) originally projected some feet above the barrow surface).

(c) Revetting (?& originally capping) (a), & forming remainder of barrow external to latter, was wide band of earth & stacked turves (latter confined to inner half of band on N, E & S where it formed crescent-shaped mound, widest to E, built up against outer kerb of (a)).

(d) Kerb consisting of single line of thin upright slabs placed contiguously (average height c.75 cm) revetting (c). At one point N of centre the slabs were replaced by rough dry-walling.

NB. (D) was probably laid out from a central stake (stake-hole found in OGS at appropriate place) & on this basis Lynch argued that barrow of one-period construction (central area still unencumbered when (d) was marked out). Other grounds for this assumption reside in facts that (1) the loosely-built (a) had not spread beyond its kerbs as it would have done if it had been free-standing for any length of time & (2) there was a layer of untrodden charcoal resting on OGS partly under outer edge of (a) & partly under (c) which would have been dispersed if exposed to elements for any appreciable time.

AngleseyBurials.Primary to Stripping of OGS

1 (12/3). C (indeterminate) in pit, c.70 cm deep, cut into subsoil just E of centre of (a) & c.1.2 m SW of centre of (d). The pit was sealed by stripped & burnt OGS & contained a large upright stone, 1.3 m x 1.1 m & 1.2 m high (above OGS) which had been placed in pit more or less contemporaneously with the C. The pit also contained 3 flint scraps & a single Bronze Age potsherd & was secondary to the W end of another pit, 2.5 m x 2 m & c.55 cm deep, with the possible charred end of a wooden post & 3 largish stones on its floor & 2 flint flakes & 5 abraded ?Beaker sherds in its fill. Charcoal from (primary) pit gave radio-carbon date of 2973/75bc (BM-452).

Primary to (a)

- 2 (L2). C (adult) with a small plain Pygmy Cup & a bronze awl fragment in an upright Collared urn in pit cut into OGS SSE of centre in area formerly covered by (a) (here completely robbed out). Charcoal associated with this burial gave radio-carbon date of 1274/81bc (BM-455).
3. C (infant represented by 2 petrous bones only) in Collared urn in pit cut into OGS 23 cm S of Burial 2 in area formerly covered by (a) (here completely robbed out).
- 4 (C2). C (adult) with fusiform jet bead in an inverted Collared urn in pit cut into OGS NW of centre in area formerly covered by (a) (here completely robbed out). Pit was lined & floored with stone slabs (had capstone existed it probably would have been removed by stone robbers).
5. C (infant represented by 2 petrous & 2 indeterminate bone fragments only) in a Collared urn sealed under an inner kerbstone of (a) ENE of centre.

Secondary to (a)

- 6 (B3-8). C (adult ?male) with bone pommel & rough stone hone in an inverted Collared urn on OGS just outside inner edge of (a) NNE of centre. Other bones (probably belonging to inurned individual) were scattered on OGS around urn. Charcoal associated with this burial gave radio-carbon date of 1307/80bc (BM-454).
- 7 (D1/1a). C (?adult) with 4 utilized flints in & immediately around a small plain Collared urn inverted on OGS just outside inner edge of (a) WSW of centre.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

- 8 (H2). C (male) with one burnt bone, 6 amber & 4 jet beads & a burnt bone pommel in inverted Collared urn standing on flat slab in stone-lined pit cut into OGS immediately adjacent to inner edge of (a) c.90 cm N of Burial 5. NB. Lynch's argument that Burial 8 predated (a) is not very convincing (see published section Fig.7).
9. C (single indeterminate scrap) in a small plain Collared urn inverted on OGS SSW of centre in badly disturbed area some distance outside probable line of inner edge of (a) (here completely destroyed).
- 10 (50/1-5). Disturbed C (?adult) scattered on OGS c.1 m SE

Anglesey

of Burial 9 near probable line of inner edge of (a) (here completely destroyed).

11 (F1). C (? "immature" person) in the disturbed remains of a Collared urn on OGS WSW of centre well outside inner edge of (a).

12. C (infant represented by single petrous bone only) in the disturbed remains of a ridged Food Vessel on OGS in same general area as Burial 11.

13 (A5-9). C (indeterminate) with sherds of a small Collared urn scattered on OGS NNW of centre in badly disturbed area.

14-?15 (?51/1-2). Scatters of burnt human bone (indeterminate) occurring on OGS in 2 widely-separated places in N half of area enclosed by (a) (both scatters were in badly disturbed area & may or may not comprise bones belonging to different individuals).

16. See below (19th century excavation).

Special Features/Comments. A few sherds of Bronze Age cinerary urns & a small flint industry occurred in various contexts in the excavated area.

Some at least of the modern disturbance of the central area took place in 1813 when a Collared urn (now in the British Museum) containing a female C was recovered from a small stone cist (the urn was inverted).

A total of 4 radio-carbon dates have been published for this site (those given above in the entries for Burials 1, 2 & 6, plus 1403/60bc (BM-453) dating charcoal sealed on the OGS in the central area).

Dug into OGS sealing the W side of the pit containing Burial 1 (& more or less at the centre of the area enclosed by (a)) was a small vertical-sided pit, c.70 cm across & 60 cm deep. No finds except a single scrap of waste flint & some large charcoal lumps. Residual spoil littered the OGS nearby & the upper fill merged with the makeup of (b), facts indicating that the digging & infilling of the pit probably immediately preceded the erection of the latter.

TREIOWERTH, Bodebern (SH3545 8049)

Ordovician Shale underlying 2-3" thick layer of sandy subsoil.

References. Lynch, 1971.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 13.5 m across & 1 m high.. No ditch. Badly disturbed by rabbits & truncated by ploughing. Robbed to OGS level by trench, 4.3 m wide, extending from near S edge to beyond centre (see below). Upper part of barrow had also been disturbed by secondary insertion of 3-4 inhumation (no human bones survived) long cists of presumed early Christian date.

Anglesey

Extent of Excavation. 19 m WSW/ENE x 3 m central cutting aligned at right angles to robber trench described above.

Treatment of OGS. Probably stripped.

Structure. (a) Basal core, c.75 cm high, of glacial boulders.
(b) Capping of orange/yellow clay with blue streakings (probably scraped up subsoil) covering (a).
?(c) Kerb of "dry-walling" revetting (a) & (b).
(C) had been virtually destroyed, the evidence for its former existence consisting solely of a number of largish flat slabs occurring in places around the barrow's margins. NB. The interstices between the stones of (a) were filled with material identical to makeup of (b) from which it was presumably derived (this implies that deposition of latter followed close upon completion of (a)).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1 (7). C (young adult) with charcoal in pit, 63 cm x 30 cm & 7 cm deep, cut into subsoil c.1.75 m NNE of centre (burial within limits of robber trench & top inch or so possibly shaved off).

2 (6). C (child, 6 years or under) with large quantity charcoal in an inverted enlarged Type 3 Food Vessel in a small pit cut into OGS c. 1.1 m E of Burial 1. The base of the pot had evidently stood above the OGS level & had been shattered & covered by pieces of charcoal which littered the OGS hereabouts (see below) before the erection of (a).

Contemporary with (b)

3-4 (1). MCD (2 persons: adult male & 20 year ?female) in an upright Collared urn high up in (b) c.4.25 m E of centre. Urn covered by flat stone & had been deposited during the course of the construction of (b).

Secondary to (b)

5 (4). C (indeterminate) in an urn (destroyed by modern disturbance except for base) secondarily inserted into (b) c.3.9 m E of centre.

Secondary to or Contemporary with (b)

6 (2). Disturbed C (indeterminate) with sherds of a large Collared urn in (b) c.3.5 m E of centre.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

7 (8). C (?young adult) in robber trench c.2 m E of centre (see below).

Special Features/Comments. On OGS were 2 roughly parallel (N/S) bands of charcoal, one of which measured c.40 cm wide & at least 2.75 m long & covered Burial 2 (see above): the other was c.40 cm wide & 2 m long & was located c.1.5 m E of the first.

2 urns were recovered which were not associated with burials. A (3). Small upright Cordoned urn in small hole in OGS just inside (c) W of centre. Primary to (a). NB. The top of

Anglesey

the pot had evidently projected above OGS level & (a) must therefore have been built up around it shortly after its burial.

B (5). Few base & body sherds of ?cinerary urn in small pit cut into (b) c.4.25 m E of centre in a badly disturbed area.

A single Collared urn sherd (12) & 3 featureless Bronze Age sherds occurred in robber trench fill; a flint core was recovered from the ploughsoil.

The robber trench was dug in the 19th century when the following finds were made (all evidently from already disturbed contexts).

I. C (?=Burial 7 above).

II (10). Anomalous Cordoned urn.

III (11). Collared urn sherd (rim & neck).

IV. Biconical jet bead with circumferential grooving.

Bedfordshire

BARTON HILL FARM 1 (TL093 282)
Chalk.

References. Dyer, 1962.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter 78'), 8-14' wide & 20-36" deep, with, on WNW side, "causeway", 2½' wide & 1' high, of unexcavated chalk left on the ditch floor.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for the ditch, only the inner parts of which were cleared out for most of its circumference).

Treatment of OGS. Completely ploughed out.

Structure. One of the 2 published ditch sections (but not the other) may or may not document the former existence of an outer bank.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Crouched I (25-30 year female with C.I.74.1) in oval grave, 4' x 2½' & 9" deep, located SE of centre 3½' in from the inner lip of the ditch. On l.s. with head to SSW.

2. Crouched I (16 year male with C.I.75.6) in oval grave, 40" x 3' & 9" deep, located c.8½' SW of Burial 1 (4' in from the inner lip of the ditch). On l.s. with head to SSW. With the I (near the arms) was a piece of ox rib & (below the chin) a fusiform shale bead. NB. Scientific examination of the grave fill indicated grave refilled immediately after the body had been placed in it.

NB. Various bones of both the burials were missing possibly as the result of natural decay & modern ploughing.

Special Features/Comments. At the centre was a system of shallow slots which Dyer interprets as the remains of a mortuary house plus fencing. NB. The slots do not form a very convincing pattern, possibly because important elements of the original plan had been destroyed by ploughing. A spread of burnt material in the upper ditch fill produced 4 plain sherds possibly belonging to a Collared urn. C.2 dozen sherds of developed W Neolithic ware were recovered from the lower ditch silt. NB. Dyer thinks these date the site to the Middle Neolithic & that Burial 1 had originally lain for a time in the central "mortuary house" prior to re-burial (this supposedly accounts for the missing bones). Note however that Burial 2 (which on the basis of the shale bead is presumably of Bronze Age date) also had missing bones and was situated near Burial 1 in a very similar grave & had an identical orientation.

Bedfordshire

BARTON HILL FARM 3 (TL093 282)

Chalk & clay-with-flints.

References. Dyer, 1962.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.98'), 9' wide & 28-40" deep.

Extent of Excavation. Near total (entire interior except 60-70% of NE quadrant) plus W half of ditch & small section trench through E half.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Dyer interprets ditch silting as implying former presence of inner & outer chalk banks standing some distance back from ditch edge in both cases (actual physical traces of the banks were noticed during the winter before the excavation). The E part of the interior of the ring ditch was covered by a "thin layer of trampled chalk" (?remnant of barrow mound).

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A large pit located 20' NW of centre had a sterile mixed earth/chalk fill. At the centre was a small hole, 6" deep, which possibly originally held a marking out peg (another "post-hole" occurred 21' SW of centre).

Small numbers of Collared urn sherds found in primary & secondary ditch silt along with flints & a few fragments of W Neolithic, Peterborough & miscellaneous Bronze Age pottery.

FIVE KNOLLS 5, Dunstable Down (TL006 211)

Chalk.

References. Dunning/Wheeler, 1931.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.30' across & 3' high (above chalk bedrock) surrounded by a ditch (internal diameter c.31'), 6-7' wide & 2½' deep (see below). Barrow disturbed in places by 19th century robbing & by intrusive Anglo-Saxon burials.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including entire ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data. NB. The OGS is not referred to in the published report or shown on the published section. A vaguely-defined CTL may just be visible on one of the published photos (plt 1c).

Bedfordshire

Structure. Evidently entirely of chalk rubble & earth.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. Crouched I (middle-aged female with est.stat. 5' & C.I. 74.4) on the floor of a central grave, $3\frac{1}{2}'$ x 26" & 3' deep. With the I (under the right shoulder) was a partly polished flake knife. On r.s. with head slightly E of N.
2. C with charcoal in an "oval depression", $2\frac{1}{2}'$ x $1\frac{1}{2}'$ & 3" deep, located $5\frac{1}{2}'$ SE of Burial 1 at a depth of 26". NB. This burial is stated in the published report to be "secondary" but what few data are cited about its depth from the modern surface & context are consistent with it being primary to the barrow.

Secondary to or Contemporary with the Barrow

3. C (35 year male) in large inverted Colliared urn located c.10' N of E of Burial 1 at depth of 10".

Special Features/Comments. Large numbers of Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials had been secondarily inserted into the barrow.

Dunning/Wheeler state that the barrow measured 50-60' across & completely covered the ditch which was "of purely ritual significance since it lay well within the original structure of the mound". The published section however indicates that the barrow measured c.30' across (allowing for post-Bronze Age spreading & disturbance) & was surrounded by the ditch (from which its makeup was doubtless derived) as stated above. The published section also shows that the inner edge of the ditch on the SE side of the barrow was stepped, possibly indicating re-cutting.

Berkshire

BARROW HILLS 2, Radley (SU5147 9823)

Thames river gravels underlying 1' thick layer of earthy subsoil.

References. Atkinson, 1952-53.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed down ?bell barrow, surrounded by ditch (internal diameter 81'), 12' wide & 5' deep (see below for berm).

Extent of Excavation. 11' x 9' central cutting plus 4' wide section trench. An additional short stretch of ditch was cleared on the SE side.

Treatment of OGS. No visually recognizable OTL survived. OGS stripped to surface of natural gravel in a 21-22' wide band along the inner lip of the ditch.

Structure. (a) Central core of fine reddish almost stonefree soil (upper spoil from ditch & ?material derived from the stripping of the band along its inner edge).

?(b) Capping of gravel (lower spoil from ditch).

NB. (A) was represented by a 2-3" thick layer, only distinguishable from the underlying subsoil in the central area where it overlay residual spoil from the grave; (b) survived only in the form of a 1-1½' thick layer of gravelly soil resting on undisturbed gravel in the stripped band along the inner lip of the ditch & merging into the upper fill of the latter. The lower ditch fill was devoid of silts derivable from (b) thus implying the former existence of a berm (there was likewise no evidence in the ditch silting for an external gravel bank).

Burials. ?Primary to (a)

1. C (young adult ?male) at the SW end of the floor of an oval slot cut into the base of a larger pit (overall depth 2½') dug into the OGS at centre. Charcoal piled on the floor of the slot at the NE end partly overlay the bones, the bones & charcoal together forming an oval heap, 3' x 17" & 6" high, which rested on the remains of what is likely to have been a wood tray or platter. With the bones were a large bronze awl (evidently unburnt) & the crushed (? & burnt) remains of a pair of decorated sheet gold objects, probably the cappings of an axially-perforated biconical bead made of some organic material which had decayed (?or had been removed or destroyed on the ?pyre) before burial. The "slot" containing the burial deposit measured 56" x 26" & 13" deep: it was filled with dirty gravel (replaced spoil) & sealed by a low mound of loose gravel which (evidently) comprised the basal fill of the larger pit into the floor of which it had apparently been cut. NB. The existence of the larger pit is strangely ignored in the text of the published report but the section drawings indicate that it measured c.5' x 3' & that its upper fill consisted of soily material sealed under a thin layer, c.6' x 5', of loose gravel

Berkshire

(residual spoil) extending onto the OGS round about.

Special Features/Comments. The upper ditch silt produced a few indeterminate animal bones & a single sherd of Romano-British coarse ware.

BARROW HILLS 3, Radley (SU5150 9824)
Thames river gravels underlying c.14" thick layer of earthy subsoil.

References. Atkinson, 1952-53.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out ?bell barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter 82'), 10-12' wide & c.5' deep (see below for berm). Almost entire N half completely destroyed by quarrying.

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting with maximum dimensions c.15' x 10' plus 2 4' wide half-section trenches. An additional short stretch of ditch was excavated on NW side.

Treatment of OGS. No visually recognizable OTL survived. OGS stripped to surface of natural gravel in a 4-8' wide band along the inner lip of the ditch.

Structure. ?(a) Central core of fine reddish almost stonefree soil (upper spoil from ditch & ?material derived from the stripping of the band along its inner edge).

?(b) Capping of gravel (lower spoil from ditch).

NB. (A) nowhere survived in recognizable form; (b) was represented by a 1-1½' thick layer of gravelly soil resting on undisturbed gravel in the stripped band along the inner lip of the ditch & merging into the upper fill of the latter. Material derivable from (b) was relatively sparsely represented in the primary & secondary ditch silt, a fact probably implying the former existence of a narrow berm (there was no evidence in the ditch silting for an external gravel bank).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Decayed I (adult male with est.stat. ?5'8") in grave, sub-rectangular in shape with poorly-defined sloping sides, 6½' x 34" & 17" deep, filled with gravelly soil, dug into subsoil c.4' SE of centre. On back with partly flexed legs turned to left & head to WNW. Between the ribs & the left elbow was a kite-shaped 5-rivet bronze flat knife with traces of its horn haft & (possibly) of its leather sheath.

Special Features/Comments. The ditch had been cut into by (& was therefore primary to) the ditch of Site 4/4A adjoining Site 3 to the NE & described in a separate entry.

Berkshire

BARROW HILLS 4/4A, Radley (SU5155 9826)

Thames river gravels underlying 4-9" thick layer of earthy sub-soil.

References. Williams, 1948; Roberts, 1950.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Complex monument comprising 2 round barrows enclosed within a common ditch & connected by a "neck". Ditch irregularly pear-shaped in plan: it averaged 13' wide & $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep & measured internally 186' NE/SW x 122' at the NE end & 98' at the SW (see below for dimensions of barrows & "neck"). Entire site badly spread & truncated by ploughing & N edge of ditch destroyed by quarrying. The SW end of the site was crossed by a modern hedge & the centre of Barrow 4A was disturbed by a small modern pit.

Extent of Excavation. C.10% or less of the area enclosed by the ditch (see below for position of cuttings). Stretches of ditch (totalling c.15' long) excavated at 5 points around perimeter.

Treatment of OGS. OGS on berm stripped to surface of natural gravel.

Structure.

Barrow 4 (NE end of area enclosed by ditch). Round barrow 84' across & $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' high, separated from the inner edge of the ditch by a berm 22' wide. Composite in structure with a core (layers of soil interleaved with cut turves) formed of upper spoil from the ditch & material stripped from berm & a gravel capping (lower spoil from ditch) surviving as a narrow band, c.12' wide, resting on the flanks of the core. Excavation was confined to a 37' x 9-18' central cutting plus a 3' wide section trench & a 3' wide half-section trench.

Barrow 4A (SW end of area enclosed by ditch). Round barrow c.56' across & 38" high, separated from the inner edge of the ditch by a berm 7-20' wide. Makeup as Barrow 4 (but without cut turves). The barrow sealed an irregularly circular ring ditch (internal diameter 28' x 29'), $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide & cut through OGS to a depth of 9-12", filled with soil identical to the makeup of the core, the latter having, apparently, been erected over the ring ditch before it had started to silt up. Ring ditch markedly eccentric (by c.7' to WNW) to the barrow as a whole. Except for a number of small peripheral cuttings excavation was confined to a large central cutting (maximum dimensions c.37' x 20') including within its limits the entire E half of the small ring ditch.

"Neck". Barrows 4 & 4A were separated by a gap, c.18' wide which was bridged by a narrow "neck", c.23' wide, consisting of a 1' thick layer of soil capped by gravel from the ditch. The main body of the "neck" rested on the OGS, the 2 ends on the respective cappings of the barrows. Excavation was confined to a small cutting at each edge & a single longitudinal cutting, c.3' wide, running well N of (& obliquely to) the

Berkshire

"neck's" long axis.

NB. The very limited extent of the excavation at this site severely handicaps an attempt to elucidate its structural history, the "neck" & ditch having been particularly inadequately investigated. Such as it is, however, the published evidence suggests that monument was of one-period construction, Barrows 4 & 4A being erected almost contemporaneously & then immediately linked by the "neck". The ditch formed a smooth & symmetrical curve around Barrow 4. Barrow 4A in contrast was markedly off-centre to its end of the ditch which was otherwise irregular in plan with, at one point, a pronounced kink in its line, probably indicative of a rectification of an error in its course or of a last minute change of plan. On this basis Barrow 4 can probably be regarded as antedating (at least in conception) Barrow 4A, a conclusion supported by the absence of cut turves in the makeup of the latter, available supplies (derived from the stripping of the ditch & berm) presumably having been exhausted in the construction of Barrow 4. As indicated, the "neck" where it did not overlap the edges of the barrows stood directly on the OGS implying that its construction took place before talus had had time to accumulate on the interspace between them. This in turn implies that the barrows themselves were finished more or less simultaneously. The evidence that the digging of the small ring ditch under Barrow 4A only slightly preceded the construction of the barrow itself has already been described.

Burials.Primary to Barrow 4

1. C (6-12 year child) scattered in a small heap, 1½' across & 9" high, of powdered charcoal resting on OGS c.1' WNW of centre. The bones were accompanied by a small 2-rivet copper/bronze flat knife.

Primary to Barrow 4A

2. Crouched I (adult male with est.stat. 5'6") on floor of rectangular grave, 7½' x 4½' & 3' deep, filled with replaced spoil, cut into OGS 1-2' W of centre (& c.3' E of the centre of the small ring ditch). On l.s. with head to NW. 2 gold basket earrings were in the ear region, an E Beaker (Clarke 33) near the feet & 3 barbed-&-tanged flint arrowheads in the grave fill immediately above the skeleton.

3. Crouched I (child) in the possible remains of a wood coffin resting partly on OGS & partly on the fill of the small ring ditch c.10' E of centre. On l.s. with head to E.

Special Features/Comments. An ox horncore & metatarsus lay together on the floor of the small ring ditch under Barrow 4A & a barbed-&-tanged flint arrowhead occurred in the makeup of the latter.

The ditch had been cut into (& was therefore secondary to) the ditch of Site 3 adjoining Site 4A to the SW & described in a separate entry.

Berkshire

BARROW HILLS 5, Radley (SU5161 9829)
Thames river gravels underlying earthy subsoil.

References. Williams, 1948.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 68' across & ploughed down to 1½' high, surrounded by ditch (internal diameter c.124'), c.10½' wide & 3' deep (berm c.30' wide). NW half destroyed by quarrying.

Extent of Excavation. C.50% of surviving (SE) half (exclusive of ditch 3 4' long stretches of which only were excavated).

Treatment of OGS. OGS on berm stripped to surface of natural gravel.

Structure. (a) Central core of soil (spoil from upper levels of ditch & material stripped from berm).
(b) Thin capping of gravel (spoil from lower levels of ditch) surviving only in a narrow band resting on the flanks of (a).

NB. The silting pattern of the ditch is consistent with the former presence of a slight gravel bank set close to its inner lip.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (represented by few indeterminate flecks only) scattered in fill (black soil, charcoal & burnt pebbles) of a scoop, 6' x 3' & 4" deep, in OGS c.8' S of centre. Also in the pit was a rough flint scraper.

2. C (represented by few indeterminate flecks only) scattered in fill (black soil, charcoal & burnt pebbles) of a scoop, 5' x 3' & 4" deep, in OGS c.17' E of centre. Also in the pit were a number of utilized flint flakes.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3. I (male with est.stat. 5'7") resting on the "natural gravel of the berm" on the NW side of the barrow.

4. I resting on the "natural gravel of the berm" c.8' from Burial 3.

NB. Burials 3 & 4 were discovered during the commercial quarrying of the destroyed (NW) half of the site & no further details of their find circumstances are known. The only part of Burial 4 which was recovered was a single "leg-bone".

Special Features/Comments. A small quantity of indeterminate Iron Age potsherds occurred in the upper ditch fill.

BARROW HILLS 6, Radley (SU5163 9832)
Thames river gravels ?underlying earthy subsoil.

References. Williams, 1948.

Berkshire

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 75' across & ploughed down to 2' high, surrounded by ditch (internal diameter 95'), 10' wide & 3' deep (berm 10' wide). W edge of ditch damaged by road cutting.

Extent of Excavation. 17-34' x 23' central cutting incorporated into 10' wide trench extending from ditch to ditch across E half of site (ditch excavated to surface of natural gravel only). Stretches of ditch (totalling c.12' long) excavated at 4 points around perimeter.

Treatment of OGS. No data. ?Berm stripped.

Structure. (a) Central core of soil (spoil from upper levels of ditch & ?material stripped from berm).

(b) Thin capping of gravel (spoil from lower levels of ditch) surviving only in a narrow band resting on the flanks of (a).

NB. The single published ditch section is consistent with the former presence of a slight gravel bank set close to the outer lip.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A flint scraper occurred on the OGS & a single Romano-British potsherd in the upper ditch fill.

BARROW HILLS 7, Radley (SU5167 9836)
Thames river gravels underlying c.1' thick layer of earthy subsoil.

References. Atkinson, 1952-53.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 124' across, ploughed down to 18" high, surrounded by ditch (internal diameter 124'), averaging 14' wide & 6½' deep. A number of small modern pits had been dug into the barrow in various places & there had also been extensive disturbance by animal burrowing.

Extent of Excavation. 40' x 37' central cutting plus a 5' wide section trench & a 5' wide half-section trench. Additional stretches (5' long & totalling c.50' long respectively) of the ditch were excavated in the N & W quadrants.

Treatment of OGS. OGS stripped to surface of natural gravel in a 10-11' wide band along the inner lip of the ditch.

Structure. (a) Core (maximum surviving height 1') of brown soil mixed with "uniformly scattered gravel" (upper spoil from ditch plus subsoil stripped from the band along its inner edge). A relatively heavy representation of turf

Berkshire

in (a) was possibly indicated by the existence of a thick layer of secondary panning lining the OGS in the central area (the ground covered by the panning measured c.60' x 50' & was slightly eccentric to the ditch (by 8-10' to the N)).

?(b) Capping of gravel (lower spoil from ditch).

?(c) Circular gravel bank on outer lip of ditch (lower spoil from ditch).

NB. (A) appeared to extend over the whole of the area enclosed by the ditch. No trace of (b) & (c) survived in situ but their former existence is probably attested by the character of the primary ditch silting (thick slides of gravel coming in symmetrically from both sides). Additional indirect evidence for (b) was the gravelly nature both of the fills of various modern pits (which had evidently been dug when vestiges of the capping were still in place) & of the talus ploughed down from the higher parts of the barrow onto its flanks & the filled ditch.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (adolescent/young adult represented by token amount of bone only) scattered in fill (dark soil & charcoal) of central pit, c.2' across & 9" deep, dug into OGS on the NW edge of a burnt area, c.5' across (the burnt area was free of fire debris which had evidently been swept into the pit, itself unmarked by fire & obviously dug after the burning of the adjacent surface had taken place).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C (11 fragments only) scattered in area, 2-3' across, in mound makeup (just above OGS level) c.15' E of centre. The area was badly disturbed by animal burrows & the bones had possibly belonged to a burial originally deposited higher up in the barrow & subsequently dispersed by ploughing.

Special Features/Comments. 3 flints (including a PTD arrow-head) occurred on or about the OGS level. Single Romano-British & Iron Age potsherds occurred in the upper ditch fill along with a few animal bones.

BARROW HILLS 11, Radley (SU5186 9846)

Thames river gravels underlying 10" thick layer of earthy subsoil.

References. Leeds, 1938.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter 87'), 7' wide & 3½' deep (E side) & 17' wide & 5½' deep (W side). See below.

Extent of Excavation. C.19' x 15' central cutting plus a 2½-3' wide section trench.

Berkshire

Treatment of OGS. No data. NB. OGS probably completely ploughed out though the possibility that it lay below the surviving surface of the earthy "subsoil" cannot be excluded (if so upper part of latter would represent the truncated remains of the mound buildup). Unfortunately Leeds fails to indicate the stratigraphic relationship of the various pits & "postholes" (see below) to the surface of the "subsoil" but simply gives their depths relative to the modern surface & to that of the underlying gravel.

Structure. See above. Published data on the ditch stratification are not very satisfactory but are consistent with the former existence of a gravel earthwork (mound or bank) set back some distance from the inner lip. Note that in addition to its much greater width (see above) the W stretch of the ditch had a more pointed profile than the E & also differed from the latter in (apparently) lacking primary silting (?recut).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown
1. C in pit, $2\frac{1}{2}'$ across, at centre.

Special Features/Comments. A large ramped pit, $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$, was located $2'$ NW of centre. Cut into its floor (SE end) was a circular hole, $1'$ across & $19''$ deep. $C.8'$ S of centre was a layer, $18''$ across & $2-3''$ thick, of pebbles, burnt soil & a small amount of charcoal (?contents of small pit cut into the subsoil). $5-6$ "postholes", $6''$ across & $6''$ deep, one containing "charcoal" were scattered within the limits of the section cutting in the E half of the site. 4 plain sherds of "Bronze Age ware" occurred on or near the floor of the ditch.

BARROW HILLS 14, Radley (SU5164 9824)
Thames river gravels at depth $6-12''$ below modern (ploughed) surface.

References. Leeds, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Double ring ditch (ditches concentric). The inner ditch (internal diameter c. $56'$) was $8-10'$ wide & $3-4'$ deep, the outer (internal diameter c. $94'$), c. $4'$ wide & $49-58''$ deep.

Extent of Excavation. $10'$ wide E/W section trench plus a circumferential cutting (?width) "around the entire" perimeter "on both sides" of the outer ditch. A small part of the NE quadrant was included within a $70'N/S \times 24'$ cutting in the ground immediately adjacent to outer ditch.

Berkshire

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No evidence for mounding survived. The silting patterns of the ditches were consistent with, in each case, the former presence of a gravel bank set close to the outer edge.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C (female) in central pit, 5' across & 3' deep, filled with charcoally earth. Also in the pit were the remains of 2 bronze razors & (at depth 2½') a small plain biconical pot with a shoulder cordon bearing 4 vertically-perforated lugs. The "ground round the lip of the pit was burnt".

Special Features/Comments. A number of (?natural) pits, 6" across & 1' deep, were scattered at random in the ground NE of the site & similar pits formed an irregular band around c.75% of the outer & inner lips of the outer ditch. A large (?modern) pit, 5' across & 2' deep (?fill) was located outside area enclosed by the outer ditch, c.25' NE of the latter's outer edge.

BARROW HILLS 16, Radley (SU5194 9843)
Thames river gravels underlying earthy subsoil.

References. Leeds, 1938.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed down barrow, surrounded by oval ditch (internal diameter 133'NW/SE x 100'), 14-21' wide & 3½-6½' deep (below the modern surface). The ditch had been wholly or partly destroyed in places by quarrying.

Extent of Excavation. C.50% (large cutting more or less focussed on central area). Ditch sectioned in "several places".

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. It is unknown how much, if any, undisturbed mound makeup survived (natural gravel lay at depth 2-2½' below the modern surface). Published data on the ditch stratification are not very satisfactory, but are consistent with the former existence of a gravel earthwork (mound or bank) on or close to the inner lip.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1 (C). C (adult) in oval pit, 2½' x 1'. Bones rested on a thick layer of ash & charcoal.
2 (E). C in oval pit, 3' x 1½'. Bones lay on a large amount of charcoal lining the pit floor & were accompanied by the following (all unburnt): a 2-rivet copper/bronze flat knife; a flat-tanged copper/bronze awl; 2 fusiform & 1 oblate amber

Berkshire

beads; 6 fusiform & 4 oblate jet beads; & a fragmentary segmented faience bead.
 3 (F). C ("sparse") in a "pocket".
 4 (G). ?I ("few bones" & "fragments of a baby's tooth") with "some pieces of daub & many burnt stones" in a "small depression".
 5 (H). C in pit with 5 potsherds & a flint.
 6 (K). C in pit, 2' across, with a "few" potsherds (of Collared urn fabric). The "rim" of the pit was burnt.
 7 (M). C in a "pocket".
 8 (J). C (evidently disturbed) with sherds belonging to 3-4 pots (evidently of Biconical/Deverel-Rimbury types).
 9 (L). C (evidently disturbed) with broken animal bones, flint flakes & potsherds (at least one of the sherds belonged to the same pot as some of those associated with Burial 8).
 10 (P). C (possibly disturbed) with charcoal & a potsherd.
 ?11 (N). C (2 pieces of burnt bone only) with a flint flake.
 Burials 4-9 & 11 were clustered close together in the SE quadrant & 2 & 3 were located near one another on or about the axial line well S of centre. Burials 1 & 10 were isolated from other burials in the N & SW parts respectively of the excavated area.

Special Features/Comments. The central area was occupied by a loose group of 3 pits without burials.

Pit B. 1½' across & 9" deep. Filled with earth, charcoal & small burnt pebbles. The ground (?OGS) surrounding the pit (over an area 5' x 5½' & at a depth of 1' from the modern surface) was reddened (?by fire) & was dotted by small ?stake-holes, each 2" across & "some inches" deep, forming no recognizable pattern.

Pit A. 1½' across & 13½" deep. It contained charcoal & the sherds of a cord-decorated Pygmy Cup.

Pit D. 2' across & 1' deep. It contained charcoal, burnt stones & a small Collared urn (latter resting on its side).

BARROW HILLS 17, Radley (SU5143 9847)
 Thames river gravels ?underlying earthy subsoil.

References. Williams, 1948.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Levelled round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.64"), with surviving width 7-8' & surviving depth 3'. S 40% or so completely destroyed by quarrying & remainder stripped to surface of natural gravel or below.

Extent of Excavation. No data (ditch not sectioned).

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No data (completely levelled).

BerkshireBurials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Crouched I (male with est.stat. 5'10") on floor of grave, 6' x 3½' with surviving depth 9", c.19' W of centre. On l.s. with head to W. The grave fill consisted of soft brown soil containing dark patches flecked with charcoal.
2. I (child) in roughly circular pit, 6½' x 5½' with surviving depth 10-11", c.9½' W of centre (fill as that of grave containing Burial 1). The bones were disarticulated & in complete disorder, lying flat on the floor of the grave or leaning against its sides. There was a small "lobe", c.2' across (?depth) on the NNE edge of the grave (the stratigraphic relationship, if any, between the "lobe" & grave proper is unknown).

FARNCOMBE DOWN, Lambourne (SU302 781)
Chalk.

References. Rahtz, 1962.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.68' across & 2' high, surrounded by ditch, 9-9½' wide & 5-5½' deep, with internal diameter 110' (berm c.20' wide). The upper part of the barrow had been bulldozed away before excavation.

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting with maximum dimensions of 41' x 36' plus 2 4' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. OTL intact under mound: berm evidently stripped.

Structure. (a) Core, c.35' across (centre displaced c.5' SW of barrow centre), of stacked turves.

(b) Capping of orange clay probably derived from local hill wash deposits (?originally continuous over (a)).

(c) Capping of chalk from ditch (?originally continuous over (a) & (b)).

(A) had originally been revetted by a ring, 28½' across, of closely-set stakes driven through the OTL. The tops of the stakes, the remains of which could be traced upwards through the mound, were sealed under (b) & must have been in place when the latter was deposited. Additional stakeholes located just outside the N two-thirds of the line of the ring were sealed at the level of the OTL by turf-like material probably representing collapse from the turf stack (Rahtz argues that these stakeholes supported a revetment ring associated with an earlier version of the turf stack which must therefore have existed as an independent feature for some time).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. I (adult represented by the proximal end of a radius only) in a disturbed context.

Berkshire

Special Features/Comments. The OTL "over the greater part" of the "central area" was covered by wood ashes & charcoal flecks & there were large burnt patches on its surface both within & outside the limits of the stakehole ring (another burnt patch was sealed under the OTL).

A number of potsherds (W Neolithic, Peterborough, Grooved Ware, Bell & Necked Beaker & Collared urn) occurred in & on the OTL & in the mound makeup along with flints (mostly scrapers) & a few mammal bones (ox, badger, roe deer).

PEWIT FARM, Charlton Down (SU4097 8412)
Chalk.

References. Piggott, 1939.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 45' across & 3½' high, surrounded by ditch, 7' wide & cut to depth of 3' into the solid chalk, with internal diameter 85' (berm c.17' wide). Most of the NE half & the central area had been destroyed to within 1' of the OGS prior to excavation.

Extent of Excavation. 8' x 6½' central cutting plus a 3' wide half-section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core, 33' across with maximum surviving height of 3½', of topsoil (irregularly laminated earth & clay) scraped up from the surface.

(b) Capping of chalk derived from the ditch (?& originally continuous over whole extent of (a)).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (c.25 year male) with a flat-tanged bronze awl & a 2-rivet bronze knife in the remains of a rectangular wood coffin, 3' x 2', formed of 4 planks set on edge & resting on the floor of a central oval grave, 5' x 3' & 3½' deep. The fill comprised replaced chalk spoil with a large subsidence hollow in its surface containing slump from (a). Residual spoil littered the OGS round about.

Special Features/Comments. The makeup of (a) contained a few flint flakes & a number of Early Bronze Age potsherds (including rimsherds belonging to a Collared urn).

SAXTON ROAD, Abingdon (SU4892 9631)
Thames river gravels.

References. Leeds, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow,

Berkshire

evidently c.44' across & 44" high (above surface of natural gravel). See below for ditch. Possibly ploughed: a modern trench (2' wide) had been cut through its N half.

Extent of Excavation. 17' x 4-14' central cutting. The ditch was (evidently) excavated within the limits of a 2' wide E/W cutting across the barrow at a point c.11' S of centre & was also seen in section in the modern trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, 18-20' or more across & 21" high, of "dark tough earth" (?turf).

(b) Capping of "rammed" gravel covering (a). Central thickness of (b) 6".

(c) Capping of "dark, tough earth" (like (a)) completely surrounding & covering (b).

(d) Capping ("of varying thickness") of rammed gravel (like (b)) covering (c).

NB. The published account of the structure of this barrow is not very satisfactory but it appears that the skirts of (d) sealed the fill of a circular ditch (internal diameter 36-38') $3\frac{1}{2}'$ wide & 2' deep (there are no published data on the stratification of the fill). This ditch was probably the source of the makeup of (b): if so that of (d) was presumably derived from an (undiscovered) outer ditch (note however Leeds' contention that the makeup of (b) & (d) was non-local in origin).

Burials. ?Primary to (a)

1 (A). Crouched I (male) on floor of grave, 6' x $3\frac{1}{2}'$ & $1\frac{1}{4}'$ deep (below surface of natural gravel), located at or near centre. On l.s. with head to NNE.

 ?Secondary to (b)

2-3 (B). Crouched I (female) c.5-7' SE of centre "on" surface of (b) "which had been partly removed to make the grave". According to the published plan on r.s. (but on l.s. according to the text) with head to WNW. "Fragments of an infant's skull" lay on the pelvis.

 Secondary to (b) or (d)

4 (C). Crouched I (female) in grave, c. $3\frac{1}{2}'$ x $2\frac{1}{2}'$, cut into (d) or (b) 5-6' S of centre. On l.s. with head to ESE. At the foot of the grave (beyond the feet) were traces of a "thin layer of wood", 8" long & 3" wide & $\frac{1}{2}"$ thick, & "much slighter traces....were observed at the head of the grave".

 ?Secondary to (c) or (d)

5. C (adult) with "carbonized matter" in pit, 1' across & 2' deep, c.1' N of centre. The pit first appeared on plan at a depth of 1' from the modern surface, having evidently been secondarily cut into (d) or (c).

6. I (child) at depth of 22" below the modern surface c.3' N of centre.

Berkshire

Special Features/Comments. A plain Food Vessel lay in a "shallow hole" in the barrow "floor" c.4' SW of centre.

Brecknockshire

MYNYDD EPYNT, Llanfihangel Nant Bran (SN921 383)
Old Red Sandstone underlying thick layer of stoney clay
& peat.

References. Dunning, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow,
c.28' across & 3' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total. The exception is (a), only
4 stretches (each probably c.3' long) of which seem to
have been excavated.

Treatment of OGS. No data. The published sections show
a well-marked "old turf line" underlying the entire barrow.

Structure. (a) Ring cairn (internal diameter c.6'). 3-4'
wide & 15" high, of "loosely piled up boulders" resting on
OGS.

(b) Ring (internal diameter c.19'E/W x 18') con-
sisting of 55 boulders set on OGS & enclosing (a).

(c) Capping (central thickness 2½') of cut
turves sealing (a) & (b).

(d) Kerb revetting (c) & consisting of double
line of boulders laid flat on OGS (in SW quadrant (d) had
been expanded by addition on its outer side of 2-3 super-
numerary lines of boulders, its width here increasing to
c.3'). At 2 points in the NW & SW circuits respectively
(d) incorporated single upright slabs (26-30" long & 18-20"
high) somewhat larger than stones forming the rest of its
circuit. See Burial 2 below.

(e) Capping of small pebbles (1-2 courses thick)
completely covering (c) & springing from rough stone wall-
ing built on the tops of the stones of (d).

NB. (b), (c), (d) & (e) were roughly concentric; (a) was
markedly eccentric (by c.2½' to SW) & on SW came into
physical contact with (b) but elsewhere was separated from
it by "berm" up to c.5' wide.

Published data provide no grounds for assuming that barrow
was of multi-period construction (note however that
Dunning appears to have never considered this possibility
& that evidence for it might have been overlooked by him).
Dunning claims that the ground immediately around the
barrow (over area about 4 times larger than that covered
by latter) was "flattened" (he suggested flattened area was
source of turves used in (c)). All the stones used in the
barrow were evidently locally obtainable from the surface.

Burials. Primary to (c)

1. C (indeterminate) with oak charcoal in pit, 2½' across
& 2' deep, dug into OGS c.2' SW of centre (c.6" E of
centre of (a)). Pit capped by large flat slab. Possible
residual spoil from pit was sealed under (a).

Brecknockshire

2. C ("immature") with oak charcoal in pit, 1' across at top expanding to 16" across at base & 1½' deep, dug into OGS c. 16' ENE of centre in area between (b) & (d). Pit capped by large flat slab. With the C were 2 flints (unworked flake & flake knife), sherds of a plain conical Pygmy Cup, 2 bi-conical anthracite beads & an oval clay bead & a number of cloth fragments. NB. Just opposite the burial, & centred on it, was 5' wide gap in (d) with 10 largish thin slabs lying on the ground outside (Dunning suggests these had originally closed the gap by being propped upright against the side of (c)).

Special Features/Comments. Scatters of oak charcoal (un-weathered & from mature timber) occurred on OGS in various places in areas enclosed by (a), between (a) & (b) & between (b) & (d). Oak charcoal also occurred in makeup of (c). Dunning claimed that OGS within area enclosed by (a) & (b) had been "trodden hard" (ceremonial dancing) & on this basis argued that (a) (which would have obstructed the dancing) was secondary to (b). Note however that almost no data on the nature of the OGS are provided in the published report & that, as a result, possible alternative explanations for the "hardness" cannot be usefully considered.

A large stone circle c. 122' NE (centre to centre) of the barrow was also (totally) excavated by Dunning (present reference) & the ground between the 2 monuments examined (with negative results) by means of a series of trenches. The circle produced no burials or significant finds.

TWYN BRYN GLAS, Penderyn (SN987 117).

Carboniferous Limestone/Old Red Sandstone underlying up to 8" thick layer of sandy subsoil.

References. Webley, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c. 39' N/S c 32' & 3' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Mound totally excavated (but stones of other major structural features evidently left in place).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Webley divided the structural history of the site into 3 main phases each associated with single burial or presumed burial. All the stones used in the site were of local origin (some apparently quarried).

Phase I. Central "boat-shaped" feature, 10.4' N/S x 9.2', with a straight S end & 2 side walls converging half-way along their lengths to a point at the N ("prow") end. The straight "stern" was made of rough dry-walling, the sides, of stones "cant(ed)...against each other & the outcropping

Brecknockshire

rock beneath". The "boat" was enclosed within a "well-built ring", measuring internally 20.4' & 1.8-2.4' wide, "formed of large blocks placed one upon the other". The SW corner of the "boat" was linked to the ring by a narrow "stone causeway" evidently formed of small flat stones placed on OGS. Otherwise, the space between the ring & "boat" was filled with "blocks piled against the boat to make a level platform". The bedrock in the E half of the "boat" had been cut into slightly & lined with clayey material.

Phase II. Most of the E & S sides of the Phase I ring were dismantled & parts of the W & N sides incorporated into a second, larger "boat", c.24' long, aligned on roughly the same axis as the Phase I example (other parts of the ring on this side were left in being & were "built over" in places by the walls of the "boat"). The Phase I causeway was likewise "partly destroyed & partly incorporated" into the Phase II "boat". The latter's construction was "significantly different" from that of the Phase I "boat", being built "in the vertical plane" with "one stone... placed against the other". A crescent-shaped "annexe" (maximum width c.5') on E side of "boat" was delimited by a bank, of similar size & construction to that of latter & with its 2 ends "attached" to the boat's outer wall-face at the centre of the "stern" & near the tip of the "prow" respectively. For part of its course the "annexe" bank incorporated a stretch of the Phase I ring. NB. Webley implied that the interior of the Phase II "boat" & "annexe" (?or just the latter) were "filled in" (presumably with stones) prior to the beginning of Phase III.

Phase III. The Phase II monument was sealed under a mound of loose stones (surface gatherings) revetted by a ring of large recumbent stone blocks placed near-contiguously (the "berm" between the Phase II "boat" plus "annexe" & the Phase III ring varied irregularly in width from 1' to 5'). See Burial 3 for the "passageway" associated with this phase.

Burials. Phase I

?1. 2 upright stone slabs, one standing in the area enclosed by the Phase I "boat" near its SE corner, the other (at right angles to first) forming "part of" the inner face of the "stern", were interpreted by Webley as the wreckage of a stone cist. Both slabs evidently stood on the clay layer lining the floor of the E half of the enclosed area. No bones or grave goods survived (acid soil conditions would probably have destroyed an inhumation without trace).

Phase II

?2. A "small crude cist", c.2½'N/S x 1½', without cover or floor stones, stood on a "scatter of charred" sheep/goat bones on OGS just NNE of centre. The construction of the cist had entailed the partial demolition of the E side of the Phase I "boat". No bones survived (acid soil conditions would probably have destroyed an inhumation

Brecknockshire

without trace). Sherds belonging to lower part of ?SH Beaker (Clarke 1836F) lay on the cist floor.

Phase III

3. C (represented by 1 oz of bone only) with sherds of a small plain globular Pygmy Cup on the floor in the SE corner of the Phase II cist. The bones were enclosed in a small square subsidiary cist (without floor & cover stones) formed by 2 upright slabs placed at right angles to E & S walls respectively of main cist & to one another. Prior to the insertion of the Phase III cist, the stones originally filling the earlier cist had been "cleared out & ...placed in a neat pile to the west". A "passageway" consisting of a line of gaps in the walls of the Phase I & II "boats" & of the "annexe" led westwards from the latter to the Phase III cist. The gaps were "later rebuilt", evidently immediately prior to the construction of the Phase III stone ring, the course of which echoed the indentation in the line of the "annexe" bank caused by the rebuilding.

Special Features/Comments. A small plain worn "Beaker" sherd occurred under the Period I ring together with pieces of a small Collared urn (these last also occurred under the Phase I "boat", on the OGS between the "boat" & ring & in the makeup of both structures). A worked flint was recovered from among the stone blocks filling the Phase I "boat"/ring interspace. Pieces of ash charcoal were scattered on OGS in the area enclosed by the Phase II "annexe".

Note that Webley's description of the evidence for the threefold division of the structural history of the site outlined above is very cursory &, as a consequence, must be taken partly on faith (the "Phase II" reconstruction is particularly poorly documented).

The evidence for the stratigraphic relationship between Burials 2 & 3 is independent of any correlation with the alleged structural phases but is also less fully described than it might be & is, in any case, speculative (particularly insofar as it relies on the identification of the "neat pile" of stones located to the W of the large cist with the latter's original fill). The evidence for the very existence of Burials 1 & 2 is, of course, highly speculative as is that for that of the "cist" which supposedly contained the former.

Caernarvonshire

CEFN COCH MOOR 277, Dwygyfylchi (SH7228 7466)
Ordovician shales underlying yellow clay & grey gravel.

References. Griffiths, 1960. Burl, 1976, 369.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Embanked stone circle (internal diameter 82') with 8' wide gap WNW of centre. There was inconclusive evidence that each corner of the 2 butt-ends of (b) defining the gap had been originally marked by single upright slab similar to stones of (a) generally. Note however that stone robbing had been extensive in this area & that it is possible that the gap itself was modern. There had been much modern disturbance over site as whole (stone robbing & small pits).

Extent of Excavation. C.15%. C.20' x 20' central cutting (with 16' x 6' extension to SW) plus 3' wide section trench & small cutting ENE of centre in area of paired uprights described below. Most of SW half of (a) & (b) cleared of topsoil etc. but not actually excavated (except WNW of centre where a narrow section was cut through (a) & (b)).

Treatment of OGS. No data (no visually recognizable OTL survived).

Structure. (a) Ring of c.30 upright slabs & boulders resting on OGS or standing in shallow holes & set with their inner faces flush with inner margin of (b) which had been built around stones once they were in place. Stones very variable in size (height above OGS level 20"-6'), & were spaced at intervals 2' to 27'. Paired with one of the stones ENE of centre was a supernumerary upright slab, c.5½' outside the general line & 2-3' beyond the outer edge of (b) (which here however had been extensively robbed out). All the stones were glacial erratics obtainable locally.

(b) Ring bank, 3½-5½' wide & 1½' high, made of tightly-packed boulders, 9-18" long, piled between, & against outer faces of, stones of (a) in such a way that inner edge of (a)/(b) monument smooth & continuous & devoid of indentations corresponding to gaps between uprights of (a). In one place inner margin of (b) formed by regular line of small continuous boulders, there being also traces of similar kerb on outer margin here.

(c) Irregular scatter of stones similar to (but somewhat smaller than) those of (b), resting on OGS & forming vaguely defined band of varying width around centre (diameter of central stonefree area c.11').

Burials. Primary to (c)

1. C (11-13 year child) with flat 2-rivet bronze knife in

Caernarvonshire

inverted enlarged Food Vessel in small pit (covered by flat stone) cut into subsoil c.8' NW of centre.

2. C (indeterminate) located c.5' SE of centre in shallow pit, c.20" across, lined with small flat stones & connected by "shallow trench", 10" wide & 2½' long (filled with dark earth) to second small pit, 1' across, to SW containing part of large plain urn (base & rim missing but probably an enlarged Food Vessel).

NB. Flat stones lining burial pit comprised 2 whole & 8 broken finely-worked roughly rectangular whetstones.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3. C (10-12 year child) in enlarged Food Vessel inverted on floor of cist, measuring internally 25" NE/SW x 1½' & 13" deep, located c.3½' NE of centre (near NW edge of central stonefree area). There were 4 end/side slabs & single floor & capstones, the cist being in pit, c.3' x 2' & 16" deep, cut into OGS. The under surface of the capstone was flush with surface of OGS.

Special Features/Comments. 11 flakes & roughout fragments of Graig Lwyd rock & 18 flints occurred in various places in excavated area.

The bank did not form a true circle but was somewhat flattened to N evidently to avoid small trackway which must therefore have antedated it.

CEFN COCH MOOR 278, Dwygyfylchi (SH7216 7458)
Ordovician shale underlying thin layer of subsoil.

References. Griffiths, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Circular bank (internal diameter 40' N/S x 36'), 5-8½' wide & 1½' high.

Extent of Excavation. Entire area enclosed by bank plus latter itself in NE quadrant (except for kerbstones which were left in place). Remainder of bank stripped of topsoil etc but not otherwise excavated.

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS under bank represented by 2-3" thick layer of stonefree "brown soil").

Structure. Bank composed of "pile of stones of moderate size" revetted on both outer & inner margins by an irregular kerb of contiguous boulders. Inner kerb more carefully laid-out than outer & in 3 places incorporated upright slabs (heights above OGS level from 1½-4½') set with their inner faces flush with the line of the circle. A fourth slab (62" long, 1' wide & projecting 16" above OGS level), incorporated into inner kerb SSE of centre, was still in its original (pre-Bronze Age) geological

Caernarvonshire

context (the long side of the slab was continuous with the line of the kerb of which it had obviously formed the "foundation stone"). "Much" of the area enclosed by the bank was "littered" with stones similar in size to those forming the latter & evidently deliberately deposited.

Burials.

1. C (lightly-built ?female) "sealed up" by "flakes & slivers of stone" in "small niche" under the tapering E end of the large naturally-bedded kerbstone just described. The OGS (over area c.3' x 2') in front of the latter was littered with birch charcoal & had been heavily burnt.

Special Features/Comments. Dug into OGS exactly opposite Burial 1 (i.e. NNW of centre) against the inner edge of the inner kerb, was a pit, 9" across, containing a small upright Collared urn filled with burnt earth & birch charcoal (but no bones) which also comprised the pit fill around the urn. The floor & sides of the pit had been burnt. The pit was covered by a flat stone, the surface of which, together with the surrounding OGS (over area c.3' x 2'), had been burnt. Charcoal from the burnt area produced radio-carbon date of 1520/145bc (NPL-11).

A small stone slab, 12-14" x 19", lying flat on the OGS NNE of centre hard against one of the inner kerbstones, was flanked on each side by a small slab set on edge & projecting at right angles to the line of the kerb. Nothing was found in or under this feature.

Scattered in a limited area in the pre-barrow soil layer under the bank N of centre were small pieces of birch charcoal & 5 worn sherds of indeterminate pottery. The charcoal produced a radio-carbon date of 1405/155bc (NPL-10). 3 flint flakes & a small flint core occurred in various contexts in excavated area.

Cambridgeshire

CHIPPENHAM A (TL661 710)
Chalk.

References. Leaf, 1934-5.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Round barrow, c.80' across & almost completely ploughed out. See below for "ditch".

Extent of Excavation. Total. The entire site was stripped to the natural & most of the "ditch" cleared out.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) No mound makeup was recognized as such, within the area interior to (b) (see below).

(b) Ring bank, 3-4½' wide & ploughed down to 9-18" high, with internal diameter 70-72', of chalk marl & earth.

A number of other structural features were recorded.

1. (B) lay within & partly overlay a roughly circular series of 4 shallow (maximum depth c.1') ditch segments, varying widely in width & outline & separated from one another by wide causeways. The inner edges of the N, E & S segments closely & accurately followed the line of (b) with the outer edge of which they were almost in contact; the W segment was bent outwards to form a right angle & both its ends were partly sealed under (b). Romano-British occupation debris occurred in places in the fill of the segments.

2. A series of 4 rectangular & 2 oval holes bordered the inner edge of (b) along the W two-thirds of its circuit & thus formed a penannular or "horseshoe" arrangement. The holes were spaced at irregular intervals & several appear to have partly or wholly underlain (?or cut through) the inner edge of (b). Their fills contained "charcoal, pot-boilers, broken bones & the like" & they were interpreted by Leaf as "undoubted post-holes". A series of 4 similar holes were arranged in a short arc in the interior of (b).

3. 2 large irregular pits in the interior of (b) were interpreted by Leaf as quarries for material used to form small individual mounds over Burials 1 & 2 (no trace of the supposed "mounds" survived, however, & they are thus entirely hypothetical).

NB. It is impossible to attach credence to Leaf's view that the various structural features described above form part of a single unitary design. (B) is clearly secondary to the infilling of at least one segment of the "ditch" (itself a rather dubious feature) while it is doubtful if the so-called "post-holes" were really "post-holes" (or even prehistoric). There is no evidence that the "quarry" pits (3 above) were of prehistoric date. Leaf claims that the interior of the site was never mounded but this opinion need not be accepted & the possibility remains that the site originally consisted of a conventional

Cambridgeshire

round barrow with an earthen core & chalk capping or re-
vetment (?separated by a berm from a ditch located outside
the excavated area).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Crouched I (adult) on chalk bedrock slightly SW of centre.
On l.s. with head to E. In the hands area were a stone
battle axe of developed type & a bronze ogival dagger.
2. Fragmentary & incomplete I (adult) on the "old ground
surface" & scattered in the ploughsoil c.18' SSW of centre.
3. Extended I (8 year child) on the floor of the N ditch
segment & "covered with earth scraped off the edge". On
back with head to SE.

Special Features/Comments. Beaker sherds (comb, incised &
rusticated), flints, part of a stone axe & ox, pig, sheep,
dog & red deer bones occurred in various parts of the
excavated area.

CHIPPENHAM B (TL662 712)
Chalk.

References. Leaf, 1934-35.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow,
virtually ploughed out. See below for ditches.

Extent of Excavation. Total (entire site stripped to
bedrock & the whole of both ditches completely cleared).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. The most plausible interpretation of the
structural history of this badly excavated & poorly
recorded site can be summarized as follows:

- (a) Central core, c.39' across, of earth.
- (b) Chalk capping (?originally completely
covering (a)).
- ?(c) Earth capping (?originally completely
covering (a)/(b)). Note that (c) was not stratigraphically
distinguishable from (a) (itself possibly completely des-
troyed) & its former existence is therefore inferential.
- (d) Chalk capping (?originally completely
covering (a)/(b)/(c)).

There were 2 concentric ditches, the inner (c.10' wide &
3½' deep with an internal diameter of 54-8') presumably
providing the makeup of (a)/(b) & the other (3½-7½' wide
& 2½' deep with an internal diameter of 82-4') that of
(c)/(d). Narrow berms may or may not have originally
existed between (b) & the inner ditch & between (d) &
the outer ditch.

NB. The published sections (such as they are) appear to
show that (d) was put in place after the inner ditch had
almost entirely silted up & thus to imply the existence
of a longish interval between the completion of the

Cambridgeshire

original barrow & its later expansion. Note that there is no convincing evidence for Leaf's theory that the remains of (d) represent spoil from the outer ditch thrown into the inner in order to level it up after it had already been partly filled in with material derived from a hypothetical "bank" originally lining its outer edge & which Leaf thinks was later deliberately pushed back into the ditch.

Burials. ?Primary to (a) or (c)

1 (I). C in large inverted Collared urn on the chalk surface at the centre (much charcoal & "ashes" occurred on the chalk surface near the burial).

2 (II). C in pit, 1' across & 1' deep, dug into the OGS c.7' SSE of Burial 1 (also in the pit, was a Grooved Ware sherd). C.1' E of the burial was a small crudely-made biconical Food Vessel buried in a separate pit.

Secondary to (b)

3 (III). I (adult) in oval grave cut through (b) c.2' N of Burial 2. On r.s. with head to N.

4 (IV). C in pit, 1' across & 1½' deep, cut through (b) c.2' N of Burial 3.

5 (V). C in small pit cut through (b) c.10' NNE of Burial 4.

6 (VI). C in small pit cut through (b) c.3' E of Burial 5.

Secondary to Outer Ditch

7 (VII). C in pit, 2' deep, evidently cut into the inner edge of the outer ditch (on NE margin of site).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

8-?9. Isolated bones (ulna fragments & half a pelvis respectively) occurred in 2 places in the excavated area & probably represent the remains of one or more disturbed Is.

Special Features/Comments. Largish pits (no datable finds) occurred in the central area (one pit) & at 2 places sealed under (b) (one of the latter was near a scatter of animal bones, potsherds, flints & charcoal). Beaker & miscellaneous Bronze Age, Iron Age & Romano-British sherds; a large number of worked flints; & animal bones were recovered from various parts of the excavated area.

CHIPPENHAM 3 (TL685 669)
Chalk.

References. Leaf, 1938-39.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.100' across & 6' high. No ditch. Badly disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. C.50% (central area plus large parts of the E half) stripped to the natural.

Cambridgeshire

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.25' across & 5' high, of "hard sand".

(b) Capping of ?soft sand.

NB. Leaf claims that the "original" diameter of the barrow (before spreading) was c.70'.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C in a shallow scoop in the chalk rock at centre.

Special Features/Comments. A small Collared urn occurred high in the makeup of (b) c.22' SE of centre. A few flints & Bronze Age potsherds (including plain Collared urn sherds) were recovered from the "original turf" in various places within the excavated area.

CHIPPENHAM 4 (TL684 668)

Chalk.

References. Leaf, 1938-39.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.90' across & 6' high, surrounded by ditch, c.11' wide & 4½' deep, with internal diameter c.72'. Badly disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. Total (entire site stripped to natural & almost whole of the ditch cleared out).

Treatment of OGS. No data (but possibly intact as an apparently well-defined "turf line" is shown on the published section extending over entire pre-barrow surface).

Structure. (a) Core, c.18' across & 2' high, of "hard sand". The core sealed a "pavement", 16'NE/SW x 13', of "flints" resting on the OGS.

(b) Capping of "soft sand" completely enveloping (a) to form a mound, c.28' across & c.4' high.

(c) Layer (c.2' thick) of ?chalky material resting on flanks of (b) and extending over the top of (d).

(d) Circular bank, c.4½-5' wide & 1½' high, of flint gravel resting on the OGS along the inner ditch lip.

NB. The published sections appear to show that (c) was deposited after (d) was in place, though this point is not discussed in the text where there is also no adequate description of the feature labelled "outer bank" & depicted on the section as running along the outer lip of the ditch.

Burials. Secondary to or Contemporary with (b)

1. C in makeup of (b) in the central area.

2. C in makeup of (b) in the central area.

Cambridgeshire

NB. Burials 1 & 2 were evidently located within a few feet of one another. A Collared urn sherd came from the same general area as the 2 burials.

Special Features/Comments. A circular pit, c.6' across & 1' deep, had been cut through the flint "pavement" just within the NE edge of (a). The pit was primary to (a) & evidently contained no finds. A few sherds of indeterminate Bronze Age pottery were found deep in the ditch fill.

CHIPPENHAM 5 (TL662 713)

Gravel & chalk marl underlying (in the central area) sand.

References. Leaf, 1938-39.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, evidently almost ploughed out (see below for ditches & central "mound").

Extent of Excavation. C.60% comprising almost the entire S half (including both ditches) & c.80% of the area enclosed by (b).

Treatment of CGS. No data.

Structure. Almost nothing can be said about the structural history of this badly excavated & poorly recorded site beyond noting the existence of the following elements.

- ?(a) Central core, c.40' across, of "sand".
- (b) Gravel bank, c.5-7' wide, on inner lip of inner ditch (see below).
- (c) Gravel bank, 8½' wide & 16" high, on the outer lip of the inner ditch.
- (d) Gravel bank, 8' wide & 18" high, on the outer edge of the outer ditch.

There were 2 concentric ditches, both being c.12' wide & 3½' high with respective internal diameters of 55' & 110'. Just within the inner edge of (b) was a double row of closely-set stakeholes (each c.4" in diameter & 3" deep) forming a ring 42' across. An irregular setting of larger (9" across & 6" deep) & more widely-spaced pits (?stakeholes) was enclosed by the double ring. These pits were only identified in the S half of the central area but if they had originally formed a complete ring its diameter would be c.22' & its centre displaced 2-3' S of that of the double ring (& of the ditch/bank complex as a whole). The stratigraphic relationship of the rings to (a) & (b) is unknown.

NB. It is possible that (b)/(c)/(d) were the stumps of successive cappings or revetments rather than free-standing banks (as assumed by Leaf) but no definite

Cambridgeshire

conclusions about this can be drawn on the basis of published data. The same applies to Leaf's claim that the inner ditch was deliberately filled in (when approximately three-quarters silted up) with gravel produced by the digging of the outer ditch (if this is true it implies that there was an interval of some length between the respective structural phases represented by the 2 ditches).

Burials. ?Primary to (a)

1 (A). I in grave, c.5½' x 4', cut to depth 2½' into the subsoil just N of centre & located on (or just within) the line of the innermost "stakehole" ring. On l.s. with head to SE.

In Fill of Inner Ditch

2 (C). I (single milk tooth & decayed bone fragments only) in grave, c.2½' x 2½', cut into the surface of the upper (gravel) ditch fill W by N of centre. The grave was "marked" by 2 "stakeholes" & the burial associated with a small plain lugged pot. A small pit (B), similar in size & shape to the grave (but without a burial), had been "made in" the ditch fill c.3' to the S.

3 (D). C in grave, c.4½' x 2', cut into the surface of the upper (gravel) ditch fill c.13' SSE of Burial 2. The grave was "marked" by an irregular setting of 4 "stakeholes".

In or Under (c)

4 (E). C in lower part of a small urn "in" (c) SW of centre. The area of the burial was surrounded by a rectangular setting of 4 "stakeholes".

5 (L). Crouched I (child) on the N "edge" of a pit, 3½' across & 3½' deep, "dug through" (c) c.4' ESE of Burial 4. On r.s. with head to W by N.

6 (M). Crouched I (adult with est.stat. 5'3") on floor of pit, 3½' across & 3½' deep, "dug through" (c) c.12' NW of Burial 4. On r.s. with head-end to NE (the skull was missing, possibly as a result of decay).

NB. The pits associated with Burials 5 & 6 were cylindrically-sided & are interpreted by Leaf as "post-holes" & the two inhumations as "foundation burials".

On Floor of Outer Ditch

7 (F). Crouched I (badly decayed) on the floor of the outer ditch E of centre & evidently primary to the rapid silting. Beneath the head of the burial was a shale stud. On r.s. with head to NNW.

In Middle Fill of Outer Ditch

8 (G). C in a small pit located 2' NE of Burial 7.

9 (H). C in a small pit located c.34' S of Burial 8.

10 (J). C in a small pit located SW of centre.

NB. The pits containing Burials 8-10 had each been dug into the stabilized surface of the first layer of secondary silting & were each surrounded by a rectangular setting of 4 "stakeholes".

Special Features/Comments. Several pits (without burials) occurred in various stratigraphic contexts in the excavated

Cambridgeshire

area. Burial 1 was secondary to one of a number of large "hearths" located in the central area & producing large quantities of Beaker sherds, flints & animal bones (one of the "hearths" overlay "Mesolithic working floor"). A W Neolithic bowl was in a small pit located near the edge of the outer ditch & a Peterborough sherd was sealed under the middle bank.

SNAILWELL A (c.TL652 657)
Chalk.

References. Lethbridge, 1949.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 46' across & 2' high, surrounded by ditch 8-10' wide & 1½' deep, with internal diameter 52' (berm 3-4' wide). Badly truncated by plough.

Extent of Excavation. ?Total (plus 2 small cuttings through ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Soil core, 36' across.
(b) Chalk capping (?originally completely covering (a)).

Burials. Primary to (a)
1. C in inverted Collared urn in pit (covered with "burnt soil") dug into OGS 6' NNE of centre (with the bones were 10 perforated bone pins, 2 bone tubes, a large bone awl, a worked piece of antler & 3 flint plano-convex knives).

Primary to (b)
2. C in inverted Collared urn resting on OGS c.17' E of centre.

?Secondary to (b)
3. Part of an adult human ulna was "found in pocket of chalk ring".

Stratigraphic Position Unknown
4. C in upright Collared urn c.16' W of centre.
5. C in inverted Collared urn c.13' NE of centre.
6. Crouched I (infant) located "beside" (to NNW) Burial 4 and said to be contemporary with it.

Special Features/Comments. A shattered ox skull occurred in the mound makeup.

SNAILWELL B (c.TL652 657)
Chalk.

References. Lethbridge, 1949.

Cambridgeshire

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 66' across & 2' high, surrounded by ditch, 10-11' wide & 2' deep, with internal diameter 75' (berm c.4' wide). Badly truncated by plough.

Extent of Excavation. ?Total (plus 4 small cuttings through ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Soil core, 46' across.
 (b) Capping of brown earth (?originally completely covering (a)).
 (c) Chalk capping (?originally completely covering (b)).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. Crouched I (adult) on OGS at centre. Skull "flattened & possibly charred" but "little sign of the rest" of the I "could be seen". Published plan depicts crouched skeleton on r.s. with head to SSE.

Other Contexts.

2-19. A total of 18 unaccompanied Cs formed an arc in the area of the berm and chalk capping along the SW edge of the barrow. Each C occupied a "shallow hole" and was covered by a layer of burnt "flint nodules" (this layer was evidently continuous over the group as a whole). Those burials in the area of the chalk capping were evidently secondary to it.

SNAILWELL C (c.TL652 657)
 Chalk.

References. Lethbridge, 1949.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.61' across & 3' high, surrounded by ditch, 9-12' wide & 3' deep, with internal diameter of 67' (berm 3½' wide). Badly truncated by plough.

Extent of Excavation. ?Total (plus 3 small cuttings through ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Soil core, 52' across.
 (b) Chalkcapping (?originally completely covering (a)).

The central area was enclosed by an irregular ring, c.38' across, of stakes or small posts (?in dug holes). The ring was roughly concentric with (a)/(b); its stratigraphic relationship to (a) is unknown.

Cambridgeshire

Burials. Burials 1-5 were within the area enclosed by the stake ring; Burial 6 was outside this area.

Primary to (a)

1. C on OGS near the centre.
2. Crouched I (child), "probably" on the OGS, located c.12' W of centre. With the burial was a jet necklace (25 disc beads, 4 biconical beads & 2 end plates). On r.s. with head to SSE.
3. Crouched I (adult) in grave, 5½'E/W x 3' & 2' deep, cut into the OGS c.5' SSE of centre. Apparently on r.s. with head to E.

Secondary to or Contemporary with (a)

4. C in makeup of (a) near centre.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

5. Crouched I (child) in ?grave 15' SSE of centre. Apparently on l.s. with head to W.
6. C c.25' SE of centre.

Special Features/Comments. A "horse's skull" occurred near the centre, apparently in a primary position.

SNAILWELL D (c.TL652 657)
Chalk.

References. Lethbridge, 1949.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.38' across & 1½' high. No ditch recorded but one probably existed (source for chalk of capping). Badly truncated by plough.

Extent of Excavation. ?Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Soil core, c.35' across.
(b) Chalk capping (?originally completely covering (a)).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C in pit, 3' across & 1½' deep, in OGS c.3' NE of centre.
- Stratigraphic Position Unknown
2. C located c.12' S of centre.
 3. C located c.8' NW of centre.

SNAILWELL E (c.TL652 657)
Chalk.

References. Lethbridge, 1949.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.60' across & 1½' high, surrounded by ditch, 12-13' wide

Cambridgeshire

& 4' deep, with internal diameter c.70' (berm c.5' wide).
Badly truncated by plough.

Extent of Excavation. ?Total (plus 2 small cuttings through ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Soil core, 46' across.
(b) Chalk capping (?originally completely covering (a)).

Burials. ?Primary to (a)
1. Crouched I (adult) in grave, 6'N/S x 4' & 1' deep, in OGS just S of centre. Skeleton disturbed & incomplete, possibly as the result of modern robbing.
Stratigraphic Position Unknown
2. Crouched I (child) in ?grave c.19' S of centre. Apparently on r.s. with head to E.

SNAILWELL F (c.TL652 657)
Chalk.

References. Lethbridge, 1949.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.50' across & 2' high, surrounded by scraped-out ditch, c.7' wide & 1' deep. Badly truncated by plough.

Extent of Excavation. ?Total (plus ?entire ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Soil core.
(b) Chalk capping, 1' thick (?originally completely covering (a)).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown
1. Crouched I (child) in ?grave c.16' SE of centre. Head to N.
2. Crouched I (child) in ?grave c.22' S of centre. Head to NW.
3. Extended I (adult) evidently in ditch c.26' SE of centre. The skeleton was "headless & had had an arm removed whilst the flesh was still on it; the arm being replaced by its side".

SNAILWELL G (c.TL652 657)
Chalk.

References. Lethbridge, 1949.

Cambridgeshire

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.62' across & 3' high, surrounded by ditch, 8-10' wide & c.2½' deep, with internal diameter 74' (berm 5-7' wide).

Extent of Excavation. ?Total (plus 3 small cuttings through ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Soil core, 54' across.
(b) Chalk capping (?originally completely covering (a)).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. I (adult male) in grave, 1' deep, located c.11' W of centre. The "feet" of the skeleton were missing & it was "slightly charred". This last fact (or supposed fact) & its "sharply contracted position" suggested to Lethbridge that the skeleton was buried in the form of a "smoke-dried mummy". On l.s. with head to S.
2. I (teenage "boy") with flint plano-convex knife & flint flake on OGS c.20' NE of centre.
3. I on OGS (evidently) c.4' SE of centre.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

4. I c.18' NW of centre.
5. I c.25' W of centre.
6. I c.29' W of centre.
7. I c.12' SE of centre.
8. I c.12' SW of centre.
9. C c.21' W of centre.
10. C c.17' SW of centre.
11. C c.12' SE of centre (where it overlaps S edge of Burial 7).

NB. Burials 4-11 all "may have been later than the construction of the mound".

Of the 8 inhumations from this barrow at least 5 were children.

"Human bone" (no details) occurred in 2 additional places in the excavated area.

SNAILWELL H (c.TL652 657)
Chalk.

References. Lethbridge, 1949.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.44' across & 2' high. No ditch (see below). Badly truncated by plough.

Extent of Excavation. ?Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core of "thrown up chalk & soil".

Cambridgeshire

(b) Chalk capping, c.1' thick (?originally completely covering (a)). NB. Makeup of (b) possibly derived from ditches of Barrows J & G located a few feet distant.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. I (child) on OGS c.5' SW of centre.

Secondary to or Contemporary with (a)

2. C c.12' SSE of centre.

Special Features/Comments. A "pit", 2' x 1½', was located on the S edge of the barrow.

SNAILWELL I (c.TL652 657)
Chalk.

References. Lethbridge, 1949.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, the SW two-thirds of which had been destroyed by a rail-road cutting. Original diameter probably c.64'; surviving height 4½'. Surrounded by ditch, 13' wide & 3½' deep (berm 7-10' wide).

Extent of Excavation. Surviving portion ?totally excavated (plus 2 small cuttings through ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure.(a) Soil core, original diameter probably c.54'.
(b) Chalk capping (?originally completely covering (a)).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C c.24' NE of the estimated centre.

Special Features/Comments. A "hearth", 2½' x 4½', occurred at an unspecified level c.20' N of the estimated centre.

SNAILWELL J (c.TL652 657)
Chalk.

References. Lethbridge, 1949.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 74' across & 3' high, surrounded by ditch, 12-15' wide & 2-3' deep, with internal diameter c.84' (berm c.3-5' wide).

Extent of Excavation. ?Total (plus 4 small cuttings through ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Cambridgeshire

Structure. (a) Soil core, 68' across.
 (b) Chalk capping (?originally completely covering (a)).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. ?Fragmentary I (child) c.6' NW of centre.
 2. Crouched I (child) c.16' SE of centre. Apparently on r.s. with head to WNW.
 3. ?Fragmentary I (child) c.19' NNE of centre.
- "Human bone" (no details) found in 4 additional places in the excavated area.

Special Features/Comments. Large quantities of Bronze Age occupation debris (flints, potsherds, polished stone axe) were "scattered beneath the barrow". A "hearth" occurred near the SW margin of the mound.

THRIFLOW (TL444 468)
 Chalk.

References. Trump, 1955.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.80' across & 3' high (from surface of chalk bedrock), surrounded by ditch, 10' wide & 5-6' deep, with internal diameter 105' (berm 10-17' wide). Almost ploughed out & centre robbed (robber trench 12' x 16').

Extent of Excavation. C.20% of mound excavated (central 30' x 20' cutting plus 1½ narrow section trenches). 5-15' x 35' cutting made in berm, mound edge & ditch in the SW quadrant.

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS did not survive as visually recognizable feature).

Structure. (a) Loam core (surface scrapings).
 (b) Chalk capping, originally possibly completely covering (a) in the form of a crust, c.1' thick.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. I (fragmentary: including piece of mandible, skull fragments & part of a scapula) in the fill of the central robber trench.
 2. C (located in the berm in the NE quadrant.
 - 3-15. A total of 13 Cs formed a rough arc in the berm in the SW quadrant. 3 of the Cs were associated with coarse Bronze Age potsherds & a fourth was in the inverted remains of a small plain cordoned vessel.
- NB. Burials 3-15 all occurred within the limits of an irregular belt of stones resting on the flanks of the barrow & extending down on to the berm. 2 of the Cs (including the inurned example) were in situ "in" the

Cambridgeshire

stone layer, the others had been disturbed by ploughing. Burial 2 was apparently in or under a similar layer (a "small group" of stones), but, with this exception, the stones were confined to the SW quadrant.

Special Features/Comments. A "roe buck cranium complete with antlers" had been "incorporated in the barrow during its construction" at a point c.20' N of centre.

Carmarthenshire

CROSSHANDS 1, Llanboidy (SN215 229)
?Subsoil.

References. Fox, 1925.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.45' across & 3' high. ?Ditch. It was bisected into E & W halves by modern hedge & ditch & had probably been ploughed at some stage.

Extent of Excavation. Large irregular cutting covering c.35% of W half of barrow (the half E of the hedge & ditch was not available for excavation).

Treatment of OGS. No data. "The original ground level... was readily distinguished by a layer of carbonized vegetation".

Structure. (a) Ring cairn (internal diameter probably c.32'), 2½' wide & 1½' high, of "white quartz stones" (? surface gatherings).

(b) Capping of "clay" (?scraped from surface) covering (a).

NB. The barrow was excavated & published in a very unsatisfactory way & it is uncertain whether (a) was primary to (b) as per above or whether (b) had been revetted by (a) & had overspread the latter in post-Bronze Age times.

Burials. Secondary to or Contemporary with (b)

1 (II). ?C in inverted Collared urn in makeup of (b) just below the modern surface c.8-12' SW of centre. The urn "presumably ... contained burnt bones; its contents have not been examined".

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2 (I). C ("few fragments of burnt bone") in or with inverted Collared urn covered by flat slab & resting on "floor composed of quartz stones & clay, surrounded by the quartz stones" of (b) on the S side of the site. Sherds of a smaller Collared urn also occurred in the deposit. NB. It is impossible to decide on the basis of the data presented in the published report whether Burial 2 was contemporary with (a) or secondary to it or whether it post- or antedated the deposition of (b).

CROSSHANDS 2, Llanboidy (SN215 230)
?Subsoil.

References. Fox, 1925.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, ploughed down to c.60' across & 2' high. ?Ditch.

Carmarthenshire

Extent of Excavation. Irregular trench (maximum dimensions 23' N/S x 13') driven from just inside S edge to few feet beyond centre.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data (but made of stones).

Burials. Secondary to or Contemporary with the Barrow
?1. ?C in remains of inverted Collared urn in makeup of barrow, c.18' S of Burial 2 (the rim was c.3" above the OGS). The basal part of the urn had been ploughed away. Nothing is said in the published report about the presence or absence of human bones.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C (only a single piece of indeterminate bone survived) with remains of inverted Collared urn at or near centre. The urn & bone fragment were in a stone cist, c.1' square, collapsed by ploughing, consisting of 4 end/side & single cap & floor slabs. The floor slab rested on, & was evidently coterminous with, a thin layer of small pebbles lining the OGS. The cist was at the centre of a ring, 4½' across, of 9 equidistantly spaced quartz stones (latter c.6-7" long & high & stood on the OGS).

NOLAIS, Llanboidy (SN210 252)
?Subsoil (see below).

References. Grimes, 1929.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.70' across & 5½' high. ?Ditch. The N c.50% had been destroyed by a modern lane & the central part of the NW quadrant disturbed by modern pit with maximum dimensions of c.20' x 15' (it is uncertain from published data how much, if any, of this pit reached to OGS level).

Extent of Excavation. C.35-40% (entire NW quadrant plus 50% of NE quadrant). The unexcavated parts of NE quadrant were probed with steel rods (results negative).

Treatment of OGS. Peripheries possibly stripped (see below).

Structure. (a) Core of quartz stones (?surface gatherings). See below.

(b) Capping of "yellow clay" (maximum thickness 2') enclosing & completely covering (a). ?Source.

(c) Capping of "white clay" enclosing & completely covering (b). ?Source.

NB. The structural evidence for this site is published in an unsatisfactory way. According to the published plan (a) was regularly oval in outline with an E/W diameter of c.35' & a centre/N radius of c.24'. The published section

Carmarthenshire

however shows (a) to be bipartite, consisting of 2 separate mounds, one more or less centrally located (maximum height 21"), the other (of slightly smaller size) adjoining the first to the N. The published section shows the edges of the 2 mounds to merge into one another at their point of contact but there is no description of this relationship in the published text (except the comment that "possibly the mound as first planned had been increased in size by the addition of an irregular stone mound..."). Note that (b) had been deposited conformably with the bipartite division of (a) but that (c) had not (it is impossible to determine on the basis of published data if (b) was laid down simultaneously over both divisions of (a) or on 2 separate occasions).

A "layer of "blue clay...varying in thickness from a few inches to nearly 1 ft" underlay (a) (but not (b) or (c)) & rested on the "old surface", the latter being otherwise completely undescribed. An alternative candidate for the OGS however is the surface of the blue clay itself which, on this interpretation, would have been stripped peripherally to (a) (?for use in (b) ?or (c): but note the colour differences).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (indeterminate) with charcoal & potsherds (belonging to small ?Collared urn) resting on surface of basal blue clay layer (presumed OGS) at the (approximate) centre (of both barrow as whole & of S division of (a)). An unworked flint flake also accompanied the bones.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

?2. ?C ("ashes") in small pit covered by 2 "quartz stones" c.9' NNW of centre on or about the boundary between the N & S divisions of (a). Burial 2 was in the disturbed area in the NW quadrant & had been robbed out & dispersed without further record before the excavation.

Special Features/Comments. "Scattered fragments of charcoal" occurred in various places in excavated area.

PLEASANT VIEW, Llanboidy (SN207 246)
?Subsoil.

References. Grimes, 1929.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.62' across & 3½' high. ?Ditch. Badly truncated & spread by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. "Practically the whole area was dug over...".

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Carmarthenshire

Structure. (a) Eccentric core, 52'E/W x 48' & c.2' high, of "white quartz stones" (?surface gatherings).

(b) Capping of "yellow-white clay" (?source).

NB. (A) was (apparently) eccentric to (b) by c.4' to the NW.

Burials. ?Primary to (a)

1. C with "ashes" in pit, $2\frac{1}{2}'$ across & $2\frac{1}{2}'$ deep, dug into OGS at or about the centre (c.4' S of centre of (a)). The pit was filled with yellow clay & sealed under a layer of "puddled blue clay", 5' across & 4-6" thick.

2. C with "ashes" in Collared urn inverted on OGS c.12' S of centre & "protected by a series of flat stones, in the form of a crude dry-walling, with a cover-stone of sand-stone".

Cheshire

GALLOWSCLOUGH HILL, Oakmere (SH570 713)
Sand.

References. Forde-Johnston, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.3½' high. No ditch. Badly spread & truncated by plough & measuring c.65' x 60' before excavation (the original diameter would be considerably smaller than this but insufficient data is provided in the published report for it to be determined).

Extent of Excavation. 10' x 10' central cutting plus 2 5' wide half-section trenches & small cuttings at 2 additional points near the peripheries.

Treatment of OGS. OGS probably undisturbed under (a) & (b) where a well-marked OTL was everywhere present (except at centre: see below): ground under (c) possibly stripped.

Structure. (a) Core, c.12-15' across & 2' high, of yellow sand. In places (a) was very ill-defined & only doubtfully distinguishable from (b). It was located slightly S of the centre of the barrow as a whole & well S of that of (b). Its apex was covered by a clay "cap", with a central thickness of 3" & a diameter of c.3', which directly overlaid the top of the charcoally sand/clay mound covering Burial 1 (see below).

(b) Capping of sand containing scattered turves (overall dimensions 45½' x 43' & 28" high). The centre of (b) was 7' NNW of that of barrow as whole & its edges were banked up in such a way as to suggest that the first stage in its construction was the formation of a low irregular bank marking its peripheries & within which the main mass of its makeup was then heaped.

(c) Capping of sand containing scattered turves.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (21+ year old male with est.stat. 5'5") in central pit, 18" across & cut to depth of 6" into subsoil, sealed under the N edge of (a). The bones extended above the OGS level & were primary to a layer of clay c.6' in diameter which sealed the surface of a mass of charcoally sand forming a mound, c.5' x 4' & 9-10" high, heaped around the bones or through which the pit containing them had been cut. The OTL beneath this mound had been removed so that the latter rested directly on the subsoil; the OTL around it was littered with charcoal over an area c.12' x 11', this area being coterminous (or near coterminous) with that covered by (a).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C (adult) on S flank of barrow in talus eroded from some point higher up on the profile.



Cheshire

Special Features/Comments. Forde-Johnston suggests that Burial 1 was burnt in situ in the area covered by the charcoal spread under (a). ?Was the ground under the charcoal burnt (there was evidently no burnt bone among the charcoal).

Cornwall

CARVINACK FARM, Kenwyn, Tregavethan (SW774 483)
Gramscatho slates & sandstones.

References. Dudley, 1964.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 72' across & 11' high. No ditch. 2 robber trenches, one (17' across narrowing to 3' across at base & reaching to below OGS level) at centre, the other (12' long & also penetrating below the OGS level) cut from the NW edge towards the centre.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. An undisturbed soil profile evidently survived over all or most of the pre-barrow surface.

Structure. (a) There were 3 cores (nos. 1-3), none centrally located & all made of angular lumps of quartz stone piled loosely together without binding material (except for Cairn 2 the stones of which were mixed with turves).

Cairn 1. 10-12' S of centre, 28' x 24' & 4' high.

Cairn 2. 21' NE of centre, 8' x 5' & 2' high.

Cairn 3. 11-12' E of centre, c.6' across (?height).

(b) Enclosing (a) was a circular bank 5' wide & 1½-2' high, loosely made of angular quartz stones, with internal diameter 60' x 54'. The bank's inner edge was vertical, having been revetted by a stake ring (irregular line of stakeholes mostly at intervals 6" - 1'). The stakes had apparently been withdrawn before the deposition of (c), possibly immediately before in view of the loose construction of (b) & the fact that the latter's vertical inner face showed no signs of collapse.

(c) Capping of stacked turves completely covering (a)/(b).

(d) Skin of quartz stones embedded in the surface of (c) & forming a thin crust over its whole extent. NB. OGS under the 3 cairns & (evidently) much of the central part of the area enclosed by (b) generally (?& in patches elsewhere) was covered by a 2" thick layer of clean clay (similar clay formed a 2" thick crust on the surface of Cairn 2, but not, apparently, on those of the other 2 cairns. The sources of the clay were deposits occurring naturally as a decomposition product of the shaley parts of the local bedrock; the quartz composing (a), (b) & (d) was obtained from veins in the bedrock.

Burials. Primary to Cairn 1

1. C ("very small quantity") with a few pieces of charcoal on "floor" (?OGS) under cairn, evidently at or near the centre. The cairn (?& clay layer) also sealed a pear-shaped pit, 12' x 7', located W of its centre. The upper 18" of fill consisted of turves, the lower fill, of rock fragments "very difficult to distinguish from the bedrock

Cornwall

here".

Primary to Cairn 2

2. C on floor of circular pit, 2' across & 22" deep, cut into OGS & sealed by clay layer just within the SE edge of cairn. Bones rested on a thin layer of white clay lining the pit floor & lower half of the sides & were covered by turves separated by a horizontal stone slab from the upper fill of sandy gravel. "Resting against" the S side of cairn was a carbonized tree or shrub branch.

Primary to Cairn 3

Sealed by the clay layer under the centre of the cairn was a pit, 5' x 3½' & 35" deep, filled with quartz & sand & containing 2 deposits of burnt bone.

3. C lying on (?or consisting of) patch of soil resting on the floor at the S end of the pit & heavily intergrown with roots & impregnated with fine charcoal & "tiny flecks" of burnt bone.

4. C intergrown with roots & resting on a flat stone on the floor at the N end of the pit. The C was associated with the sherds of an FN Beaker which had originally (evidently) been inverted over it. Also with the bones was a small stone bearing cloth impressions.

?Contemporary with (c)

5. C badly intergrown with roots & almost decayed away "placed among the turves" of (c) at depth 32".

Special Features/Comments. On OGS (?or clay layer) in NW quadrant c.2' N of the edge of Cairn1 was a square "platform", 2' x 2', made of "quartz blocks, nearly & closely-fitted together".

4 circular pits, each sealed by the clay layer, had been dug into the OGS, 3 within the area enclosed by (b) but outside that covered by the cairns, the fourth under (b). Sizes varied from 3-4' across & 8-12" deep: contents comprised charcoal-flecked soil.

Sherds belonging to a ridged Food Vessel occurred on the clay layer in the SE quadrant & a rough plano-convex flint knife on the OGS (?or clay layer) in the NW quadrant. Finds from secondary or disturbed contexts included a PTD flint arrowhead, 2 slate discs & sherds of 4 Bronze Age urns of various types.

COCKSBARROW, Longstone Downs (SW9850 5630)
Clay underlying Rab.

References. Miles/Miles, 1971.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 70' across & 1½' high at centre (2' high on peripheries: see below). No ditch. The S edge was destroyed by a modern road & there was a small modern pit in the SE quadrant.

CornwallExtent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. Pre-barrow soil profile undisturbed (the OTL contained much finely-divided bracken charcoal).

Structure. (a) Core, c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' high, of stacked turves.

(b) Capping of clay (derived from subsoil) forming band, 8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide & up to 16" thick, occupying an annular depression in the flanks of (a) (the outer edge of the band overlapped in places the inner edge of the outer stone ring described below).

NB. The makeup of (b) was naturally less compressible than the cut turves used in the construction of (a), a fact that, with the passage of time, led to the creation of a raised rim (maximum surviving height 2') corresponding to the position of (b) & enclosing the slightly depressed interior of the barrow (central height $1\frac{1}{2}$ ').

A double posthole ring & 2 stone rings, all concentric with the barrow as a whole were sealed under (a).

A. Double Posthole Ring. Approximate diameters of these rings were c. 65' & 68' respectively. Both had a 20' wide gap on their SE sides. They consisted of a total of 89 postholes, so irregularly spaced that some could not be attributed to 1 ring or the other (some probably represented replacement posts). Diameters ranged from 14-20" & depths from 16-18". All the posts had been withdrawn before the deposition of (a). See below for relationship to Outer Stone Ring.

B. Inner Stone Ring. Ring (internal diameter c. 24') with a 4' wide gap on the NE, consisting of a line of single large stones leaning inwards with their inner ends resting on OTL & their outer supported by the basal layer of turves of (a).

C. Outer Stone Ring. Bank (internal diameter c. 65'), 7' wide & 1' high, of small stones heaped on OGS with larger stones at intervals. There was a 7' wide gap on the SE, each side of which was marked by a transverse line of 3 large stones & the SE part of which coincided with the S part of the much wider gap through the posthole ring. The gap was plugged by a "regular walling" of small moorstones resting on 3" thick layer of yellow clay (on which a small fire had burned) deposited on the OGS & identical in composition to the makeup of (b). The bank in places sealed postholes of the posthole ring & in other places had been deposited around still standing posts of the latter.

NB. On OGS between the inner & outer stone rings an irregular scatter of stones had been placed which in the NE quadrant formed 2 distinct heaps (scattered stones also littered OGS within the area enclosed by the inner stone ring).

CornwallBurials. Primary to (a)

1. C (adult) with ox horn spoon on the floor of a pit, 2½' across & 16" deep, cut into OGS at centre. The bones were covered by small granite slabs which also lined the pit sides. The lower pit fill consisted of black peaty soil, the upper of the makeup of (a). Residual spoil heaped on the OTL near the pit was "fresh & unweathered".

Special Features/Comments. 3 isolated postholes (all sealed by (a) or the outer stone ring) occurred just within the posthole ring on the N, W & E sides of the barrow respectively & an isolated "stakehole" c.27' SSW of centre. 3 pits, 2-3' across & 18-20" deep, with archaeologically sterile fills, had been dug into OGS in 3 places under the barrow (one pit was primary to the posthole ring & all were sealed by (a)). 21 flints (including a microlith, 4 scrapers & 2 plano-convex knives) were recovered from the makeup of (a), the posthole fills & OTL.

CRIG-A-MENNIS, Liskey Hill, Perranzabuloe (SW757 528)
Lower Devon Sandy Series Slate & Sandstone underlying sandy soil.

References. Christie, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.42' across with irregular profile (maximum surviving height c.5'), surrounded by a sub-oval ditch, 3-4' wide & 2' deep, with internal diameter 48' x 52' & a causeway, 15' wide to W (berm c.4-6' wide). S & E edges destroyed by bulldozing & mining. In the central area the upper part of the barrow was disturbed by a large pit, 2½' deep, & the barrow as a whole was badly rabbitied.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including entire ditch).

Treatment of OGS. Soil profile under (a) evidently undisturbed. Berm, area peripheral to (b) & part of area sealed by latter in NE quadrant had been stripped to the level of the subsoil. The treatment of the remainder of the OGS (i.e. most of the ground sealed by (b)) is unclear but probably involved deturfing followed by a period of exposure to the elements.

Structure. (a) Core, very irregular in shape & profile, c.11' across & up to 1½' high, made of blocks of local slate & located c.6' SW of centre. The OGS under (a) was littered with oak charcoal which (evidently) did not result from burning in situ.

(b) Capping of stacked turves, possibly built in 2 stages (much charcoal was scattered in the "Stage 1" mound). Barrow now c.36' across & 3' high.

Cornwall

(c) Kerb of roughly built dry-walling revetting (b). NB. (C) was mostly absent on the S & E three-fifths of the circumference of (b), possibly because of modern disturbance.

(d) Capping of sandy soil (probably derived from local subsoil) sealing & surrounding flanks of (b)/(c) (?originally continuous over their whole surface). NB. Christie states in text that (c) revetted (d) but the published sections seem to show that (d) sealed (c) & was therefore secondary to it.

(e) Capping of stones. NB. (E) was represented by few small patches of stones located just under the modern surface in the N & W quadrants only, presumably having been destroyed elsewhere.

Burials. Primary to (b)

1. ?C (small quantity of indeterminate burnt bones) heavily intergrown with roots & mixed with oak charcoal "lying above" blackened stones heaped over the fill (black material containing oak charcoal & other organic matter) of an oval pit, $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 1'$ (?depth) cut into OGS at centre c.1' N of N edge of (a). The stones on which the bones lay formed a small "spur" projecting northwards from the edge of (a).
2. ?C (small quantity of indeterminate burnt bones only) in inverted Class B Ribbon-Handled urn (base covered with slate slab) in a shallow pit dug into (stripped) OGS "on the Northern periphery of the turf mound" c.16' NNE of centre. With the bones were $3\frac{1}{2}$ biconical beads & a cone of fired clay & 2 burnt flint flakes.

Special Features/Comments. An irregular trench, $14' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$ & 10-12" deep, with an archaeologically sterile fill (except for a little charcoal), lay athwart the ditch (at a right angle) opposite to, & (none too accurately) pointing towards, the centre of the causeway. The trench floor sloped downwards towards the centre from the 2 ends, producing the appearance of a "ramp" leading down into the ditch & out again on the other side. The stratigraphic relationship between the ditch & the "ramp" could not be established but the latter's inner end was apparently sealed under the edge of the barrow. In the immediate vicinity of the "ramp" & possibly associated with it in some way were the following features.

- I. 2 small pits, with sooty fills containing oak charcoal, dug into the OGS in the angle between the inner lip of the ditch & the S side of the "ramp". The OGS around the pits was littered with charcoal, the whole being covered by a small cairn (?primary to edge of barrow), c.5' x 3'. 3 additional pits (also with charcoal in their fills) occurred in the vicinity of the cairn & were evidently primary to the edge of the barrow.

Cornwall

II. In the angle between the N side of the "ramp" & the inner lip of the ditch a small plain Pygmy Cup occurred amongst stones resting on the OGS c.22' E of centre. N of the cup, & also resting on OGS, was a spread, c.10' long & 2-2½' wide, of stones (?remnants of (b)). Inverted in a small pit cut into OGS & sealed by (b) c.15' SE of centre was a Class B Ribbon-Handled urn containing oak charcoal & pieces of carbonized ?leather (one fragment with traces of "linear decoration") but no bones. Charcoal from this urn gave a radio-carbon date of 1565/90bc (NPL-193) (Christie, 1976). A short arc of 9 large contiguous & near contiguous stones standing on the OGS & sealed by (b) occurred in the N quadrant & may relate to some early constructional phase which otherwise left no recognizable trace. This also possibly applies to 2 "steps", c.13' & 17' long respectively, cut into the inner lip of the ditch on the N & W sides. A largish spread of oak charcoal rested on the OGS on the N edge of the site & was ?secondary to (c) & ?primary to (d). A smaller patch of charcoal on the OGS in the E half of the site was evidently primary to (b). A third spread 3' x 3', of charcoal (oak) in the N half of the site, lay horizontally within the makeup of (a) (i.e. it presumably rested on a temporary surface). The remains of a large oak branch, 10' long, lay in the bottom of the ditch on the N side of the site. 2 small shallow pits (both containing charcoal, in one case oak) located in & near the causeway respectively may or may not have been prehistoric in date.

HIGHER DRAYNES, St Neot, Bodmin Moor (SX209 693)
Granite underlying "gritty clay subsoil".

References. Wainwright, 1965a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 48' across & 3' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core of granite blocks, c.24' across & 3' high.

(b) Kerb of large granite slabs set on edge "into the gritty subsoil" or (in places) roughly coursed. In "many instances" the gaps between individual slabs were "filled with smaller slabs".

(c) Revetment of granite blocks (latter evidently tended to be somewhat smaller than those used in (a)).

(d) Kerb of 16 irregularly spaced granite blocks (maximum size 2½' x 1½') set around the edge of (c). The

Cornwall

bases of the stones were "not bedded" more than a few inches into the subsoil".

NB. The stones of (b) were not bonded into (a) & (c) & stood free when the latter were removed & it is possible that (b) & (d) both existed as free-standing rings before the deposition of (a) & (c) (cf. the stone "arc" described below which could also have formed part of a hypothetical pre-barrow stone ring complex). All the stones used in the barrow were obtainable from the surface.

Burials. None found (but acid soil conditions may have destroyed an inhumation without trace).

C.2' SW of centre was an irregularly oval enclosure, measuring internally c.6½' x 3', of granite slabs (average length 1½-2') set on edge & with the gaps between them filled with granite lumps. The interior of the enclosure was paved with small (6" diameter) granite cobbles, the cobbling being "lightly sprinkled" with charcoal (the OGS outside the enclosure was also sprinkled with charcoal up to the limits of (b) (but not beyond)).

Special Features/Comments. Covered by (c) in the NE quadrant was an arc (chord c.25') of elongated granite blocks (maximum length c.2½') placed radially on the OGS, with its S one-third or so externally faced with granite slabs set on edge "into the subsoil". If the arc had formed a complete circle it would have been roughly concentric with (a) & (d) & have had a diameter of c.32'. An Iron-Age spindlewhorl occurred in a secondary context (no other finds of any kind).

LONGSTONE FIELD, Try Farm, Gulval (SW460 350).
Rab underlying 3-6" thick layer "grey leached gritty soil".

References. Russell/Pool, 1964.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?round barrow, c.20" high. ?Ditch (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Cutting (maximum dimensions 24' x 14') roughly centred on the stone cist.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. The barrow consisted of a layer, 16' x 14' & 14" thick, of 'largish stones mixed with soil & resting on the subsoil. The layer lacked definite edges (?remains of stone core of composite barrow).

At the W end of the stone layer was a granite standing stone (overall length 12½') bedded in a pit, c.4½' across & 4½' deep. The W part of the pit had been destroyed by modern disturbance. The E part was sealed by the makeup

Cornwall

of the barrow (if the latter had also originally covered the W half evidence for this had been destroyed by the modern disturbance referred to above).

Burials. Primary to Barrow

C.22" E of the edge of the standing stone pit was the edge of another pit, 9-10' x 8' with a maximum depth of c.2'. Built on the pit floor was a rectangular stone cist, measuring internally 50"N/S x 21" & 19" deep, made of 4 upright slabs & a massive capstone. The floor was roughly paved with flat stones & the cist had been filled from top to bottom with presumed replaced spoil from the pit. It contained 2 burials.

1. C (adult ?female) scattered in fill with 2 sherds of a comb-marked Beaker, a single sherd belonging to ?second Beaker, 2 cinerary urn sherds (including the rim of a Biconical urn) & pieces of oak, birch, willow & ivy charcoal.
2. 2 decayed pieces of indeterminate unburnt ?human long bone on the floor with a complete SH4 (C) Beaker (Clarke 106). The Beaker & bone fragments were close together in the SW corner of the cist.

NB. Comb-marked Beaker sherds possibly belonging to the same pot as the sherds from the cist fill occurred inside the SH Beaker associated with Burial 2, among stone-packing supporting the cist slabs externally & in a pit, 2' x 1' & 9" deep, covered with a flat slab & dug into the surface of the cist pit fill near its SW corner.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3. C (indeterminate) scattered in a layer of gritty soil & stones (?ploughed off from the barrow) resting on the subsoil just beyond the E edge of the barrow. Also in the layer were 4 flint flakes & sherds belonging to 4 cinerary urns (including 2 Biconical urns, one the same pot represented by the rimsherd from the cist fill).

Special Features/Comments. Russell/Pool point out that the cist appeared sealed & undisturbed when found so that all its contents must have been deposited in Bronze Age times. They also claim that residual spoil from the cist pit covered the surface of the fill of the pit containing the standing stone (the published evidence is not very convincing on this point however).

5 coarse sherds (ware similar to that of sherds found with Burial 3) occurred in a patch of dark soil on the barrow surface near its S edge.

2 fragments of a saddle quern occurred in the barrow make-up.

SMALLHILL FARM, Otterham (SX176 924)

Culm Measures (sandstones, shales & limestones) underlying thick layer stoney subsoil.

CornwallReferences. Dudley, 1961.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.95' across & 9' high, surrounded by ditch, c.7' wide & 4½' deep, with internal diameter c.95'. The N half of the barrow had been almost completely destroyed by a modern hedge & lane. See below for the robber trench in the S half of the barrow.

Extent of Excavation. C.40% in S half only (except for a single narrow cutting through the ditch in the NW quadrant), c.80% of which was excavated (including 35' wide strip extending from the centre southward & c.60% of the S half of the ditch).

Treatment of OGS. Well-marked OTL evidently present everywhere under barrow except in area between outer stakehole ring & inner lip of ditch (?OGS stripped here).

Structure. The published account of the barrow structure is confused, the drawn sections contradicting the text in a number of minor & major ways (see below). The sections moreover can only be very roughly keyed into the published plan which has a wildly inaccurate scale. The basic sequence of deposits, however, seems to have been as follows:

(a) Central core, 12' across, of alternate layers of yellow sandy soil & local grit stones "edged" by a single layer of flat gritstones placed on the OGS.

(b) Capping of stones (local grits of various sizes). Barrow now c.36' across. The "whole of the area beneath" (b) was "studded with small stones, like a pavement".

(c) Capping of cut turves covered by a thin layer of "small stones...not very thickly set". NB. These stones also extended over the entire OGS peripheral to (c) & within the limits of the outer stakehole ring (see below for latter & for the problems associated with its relationship to other features). Barrow now c.50' across.

(d) Thin (8-15" thick) capping of soil (probably derived from upper levels of ditch) surrounding & covering the flanks of (c).

(e) Capping (up to 3' thick) of cut turves covering the flanks of (d). Barrow now c.80' across.

(f) Capping of soil (probably derived from lower levels of ditch) "spread thickly over whole" barrow. The barrow covered 2 stakehole rings concentric both with one another & with the ditch. The stakes of both rings had been withdrawn prior to the deposition of the parts of the barrow makeup covering the holes.

A. Inner ring (13' across). The c.50% of this ring which fell within the limits of the excavated area comprised a total of 29 stakeholes, averaging 1½" across & 5" deep &

Cornwall

normally set c.1' apart. The ring enclosed (a) being separated from the "edging stones" of the latter by a gap, 1' wide.

B. Outer ring (c.80' across). The c.35% of this ring which fell within the limits of the excavated area comprised a total of 55 stakeholes, averaging 4" across & 11" deep & normally set c.25" apart. NB. Dudley argues that this ring revetted the edge of the barrow at the (d)/(e) stage when it would have been a bell barrow with a 9' wide berm. This however appears to be pure speculation & is not supported by the published sections (particularly f.4, lower, which depicts a (apparent) stakehole of the ring sealed under (d)/(e) which is here shown to extend to the inner lip of the ditch).

Burials. None found. A single piece of burnt ?human bone occurred near one of the stakeholes of the inner ring (?on OGS). At the centre was an oval pit, 6' x 4' & 3' deep, which had been entirely cleared out by the diggers of a robber trench (6' wide) extending into the central area from the barrow's SW flanks.

Special Features/Comments. A cup-marked stone, pieces of 3 whetstones, worked slabs of slate & 27 worked flints occurred in various contexts.

TREGULLAND, Treneglos (SX220 867)
Devonian slate (Killas) capped by 15-18" thick layer of sandy soil.

References. Ashbee, 1958.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.38' across with maximum surviving height 5', surrounded by ditch, 7' wide & 4-4½' deep, with internal diameter 41½' (narrow berm 1-2' wide). Central robber trench, c.20' x 18', narrowing to 9' x 4½' at OGS level.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including entire ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data (well-defined OTL survived everywhere under barrow & on berm).

Structure. The structural history of the barrow is divisible into 2 phases.

Phase I. This witnessed the erection of 2 or 3 stake circles concentric both with each other & with the Phase II barrow. All the stakes were secondary to the OTL & had been withdrawn prior to the raising of the Phase II barrow.

- A. Inner ring, 14' across (20 stakeholes).
- B. Middle ring, 24' across (32 stakeholes).
- C. Outer ring, probably c.40' across, represented by a

Cornwall

rough arc of 6 stakeholes on the SE edge of the barrow (additional stakeholes, if they had existed, belonging to this "ring" would have been destroyed by the Phase II ditch).

Phase II. This witnessed the digging of the ditch & the raising of the barrow which was composed of the following elements:

(a) Bank, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4' wide on the NW half of the site thinning to 1' wide in the SE half, with maximum height $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3'. Made of stones variously revetted on 1 or both sides with larger stones (thrust blocks or massive kerbstones) or, on the inner face of the NW part of the ring, by carefully-built dry-walling. The outer edge of the ring coincided exactly with the line of Stake Ring B, the inner edge with that of Stake Ring A some stakeholes of which it overlay.

(b) Revetment of clay & loam with slate fragments surrounding & covering the flanks of (a).

(c) Capping of turves covering top of (a).

NB. (B) probably derived from middle & (c) from upper levels of ditch, the 2 types of deposit interdigitating in such a way as to imply simultaneous deposition.

(d) Capping of clay mixed with slate fragments sealing (a)/(b)/(c) & forming main body of barrow (makeup of (d) probably derived from lower ditch levels).

(e) Kerb revetting (d). NB. This survived in 3 places only as short stretches of rough dry-walling or (on SW) as stacked turves.

Burials. Primary to (b)

1. C (20-30 year ?female) with 2 pieces of burnt ox bone & 2 (?burnt) flint arrowheads (1 barbed-&-tanged, the other hollow-based & probably related to PTD series) in pit, 52" x 19" & $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep, cut through OTL c.13' SE of centre & sealed by (b). NB. The turves cut from the surface of the pit had either been replaced after infilling or the surface of the grave had been recolonized by the presumed pre-barrow vegetation cover prior to the erection of (b).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

?2. Pieces of indeterminate burnt ?human bone were "widely scattered" in the makeup of (d) (?in undisturbed context).

Special Features/Comments. C.5' SE of centre was the end (2' wide, with a surviving length of 1') of a "shallow" pit dug into OGS (the NW end of the pit had been destroyed by the robber trench) & evidently sealed by the truncated remnants of (d). No burial or other finds. A total of 21 cup-marked stones occurred in the makeups of (b) (8 stones) & of (c) (4 stones), the ditch fill (3 stones) & the central robber trench (6 stones). NB. The largest of the stones from the robber trench was irregular in shape & measured c.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long (if these stones were originally associated with a hypothetical burial in the robbed out pit

Cornwall

near the centre as suggested by Ashbee it must have been as parts of a stone lining or covering layer rather than of a formal cist of the conventional type).

A "shallow" squarish pit, $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 3'11"$, dug into OTL c. $15\frac{1}{2}'$ NW of centre (just beyond the outer edge of (a) & sealed by (b)) contained oak charcoal & had a burnt floor (pit evidently filled in while fire still burning). The OTL was continuous over the pit in the same way (& presumably for the same reason) as in the case of the pit containing Burial 1. Sherds of a complete plain Food Vessel rested on the OTL (sealed under (d)) E of centre just inside the inner edge of (a).

5 small slate discs, a plano-convex flint knife, 2 flint flakes & 4 sherds of undecorated Bronze Age pottery occurred in various contexts.

Cumberland

BROOMRIGG PLANTATION C, Ainstable (NY548 464)
Old Red Sandstone underlying up to 40" or more of brash
subsoil.

References. Hodgson/Harper, 1951.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Small ?stone
circle (?or cairn), probably badly wrecked, in unknown
relationship to larger ?cairn (?or circle).

Extent of Excavation. Evidently total.

Treatment of OGS. No data. Modern turf overlay 3-8"
thick layer of pale sand (probably A2 horizon of modern pod-
sol: the excavators' view that the layer was artificial
is very unlikely to be correct).

Structure. The site was excavated & published in very
unsatisfactory way &, as indicated, was probably badly
wrecked. An oval setting of 13 upright stones (some evi-
dently displaced & largest c.4' x 3' x 2') at very ir-
regular intervals (except at SW end: see below), enclosed
area c.50'E/W x 48' (?entirely) paved with "large cobbles"
(?footing of destroyed cairn). A 14th stone stood c.20'
to ESE of others (?part of outer "circle"). Externally
the SE half of the "circle" was closely surrounded by a
discontinuous band of turfy material (?base of turf bank).
The 7 stones forming the SW end of the "circle" were near
contiguous & formed a rough arc (chord c.17') supported
internally by "'footing" or kerb of large cobbles very
firmly set".

NB. The alignment of the "arc" with the rest of the "circle"
was imperfect suggesting that the former may have been
added on to the latter at a late stage (or vice versa). If
so the "arc" may have originally formed part of a small
barrow, ring or extension covering or enclosing Burials
1-3; Burials 4-8 on the other hand would have "belonged" to
the structure (whatever exactly it was) represented by the
other stones.

Burials. These fell into 2 groups, Burials 1-3 (Group I)
lying just within the "arc" at the SW end of the "circle"
& Burials 4-8 (Group II) being widely scattered within the
area enclosed by the SE half of the monument. No burial
was evidently central either to the monument as a whole or
(Group I) to the hypothetical cairn or ring represented by
the "arc".

Group I

1-?2. C ("probably" child) sealed beneath the internal
cobble footing of the "arc". NB. Bones evidently formed
2 separate deposits possibly belonging to a single indi-
vidual (published evidence on both these points is very un-
satisfactory however).

?3. Stone cist, measuring internally c.4'NNW/SSE x c.30"
& c.32" deep, of heavy slab construction (some slabs hammer-
dressed including massive capstone) located c.8' SE of

Cumberland

Burials 1-2. No floorslab. Cist stood on floor of pit, c.13' x c.7' & c.46" deep, cut through subsoil into living rock, filled with cobbles & (apparently) sealed under cobble paving. No bones (acid soil conditions would probably have destroyed an I without trace): charcoal (?willow) occurred in the "washed in sand" filling the cist.

Group II

There are no published data on stratigraphic relationship between these burials & cobble paving (?did latter exist in SW half of site).

4. C ("probably" 30-60 year male) with oak & hazel charcoal in large upright Collared urn capped by flat slab.
5. C ("probably adult human") with plain biconical Pygmy Cup in pit, 1' across & 1' deep, located c.6' SW of Burial 4.
6. C ("probably" adult male) with oak & hazel charcoal & 13 jet disc beads in pit, 1' across & 1' deep, located c.6' W of Burial 5.
7. C ("probably" human) with oak, hazel & willow charcoal in pit, 1' across & 1' deep, c.9' N of Burial 4.
- ?8. Slabs possibly originally belonging to shallowly-buried stone cist occurred c.18' W of Burial 6. Its contents (if any) are unknown. NB. "Cist" was wrecked by vandals before it could be recorded.

Special Features/Comments. 2 pieces of strip bronze occurred c.9' NE of Burial 4 & a jet V-button was recovered from rabbit-hole located c.10' W of Burial 7.

HIGH WATH, near Carrock Fell (c.NY350 350)
Gravel.

References. Barker, 1934.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Oval barrow, 36' N/S x 25' & 1½' high. ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Central N/S "trench" (of unspecified dimensions) ?plus "hole" in S half.

Treatment of OGS. No data (but see below).

Structure. Evidently entirely made of small cobbles (?surface gatherings) mixed with soil (see below).

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C (adult) with burnt canid bones, charcoal & "small piece of bronze or copper wire" in oval pit, c.2' x 15" & 10" deep (below surface of subsoil), at centre. NB. According to the published section barrow rested on layer of "brownish gravel", varying in thickness from 8" to 11" & abruptly thinning near the peripheries, itself overlying naturally-bedded "greenish gravel" & sealing the cremation pit. The

Cumberland

surface of the brown gravel presumably represented the OGS rather than that of an artificial deposit forming the base of a composite barrow. This being so the possibility that the OGS had been ploughed or otherwise disturbed after the digging & refilling of the pit is probably less likely than that the excavators had failed to recognize the latter's outline until they had dug down to unambiguous subsoil ("greenish gravel").

Special Features/Comments. Small pieces of charcoal occurred on OGS at 2 places under the barrow. "Occasional pieces" of "slag" were also recovered from this surface ("copper slag" according to Collingwood, 1933, 183 (footnote)).

LACRA FARM B, near Kirksanton (SD149 809)
Borrowdale Volcanics underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Dixon/Fell, 1949; Burl, 1976, 342.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 2' high & originally c. 32' across, enclosed by stone circle (see below). ?Ditch. Probably ploughed at some stage. The S part of the barrow had evidently been removed (?by ploughing) & the central area S of the E/W axis had possibly been dug into (?by previous excavators: see below).

Extent of Excavation. C.40% of E half of area enclosed by (e) (c.60% of NE quadrant plus small part of SE in central area & single 4' wide section (N/S) & half-section (centre/E) trenches).

Treatment of OGS. No data. The presumed OGS was evidently marked by heavy secondary panning continuous with that associated with the modern soil profile outside the area covered by the barrow. Specialist examination established that the material sampled (?from where exactly was the sample taken) contained scattered pieces of charcoal (?indicative of ancient or modern disturbance) & had a high humic content.

Structure. The published evidence relating to the structural history of the site is ambiguous but is more or less consistent with the following:

- (a) Core, c. 18' across, of stones mixed with turf & soil.
- (b) Ring of large stone blocks (up to 2' long) piled against the slope of (a) with their long axes aligned radially & their outer ends falling well short of the latter's foot. NB. (b) was absent in the SE quadrant (see below).
- (c) Capping of turf & soil (less stony than (a)) surrounding & covering the flanks of (a) (& wholly or partly covering (b)) (?& extending over the top of (a)).

Cumberland

(d) Thin capping of stones apparently completely covering (a)/(c). NB. In part of the NE quadrant the foot of (d) was marked by short arc of largish stones resting on OGS.

(e) Stone circle, 48' across, comprising 3 standing & 3 fallen stones, the former set in sockets dug into OGS, enclosing (c) ("berm" probably 6-8' wide). NB. The widths of the gaps between the surviving stones suggested that circle originally consisted of 11 evenly-spaced stones (a socket & packing stones were found in the anticipated position in the single gap investigated by Fell). The make-ups of (a) & (c) were probably scraped from the surface; stones of (b), (d) & (e) were all locally obtainable from the surface.

Allowing for the probable modern destruction of the S part of the barrow all the main structural elements were roughly concentric.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C ("few fragments" only) resting on OGS at centre & covered by numbers of large stones. Large amounts of charcoal (all or mostly ash) occurred on OGS in central area & in overlying mound makeup. NB. Fell suggested that the large stones covering the bones had originally formed part of the "missing" S half of (b) & had been left in their present position by earlier excavators who had also robbed out the bulk of the cremation deposit (the published evidence for modern disturbance in this area, however, is not very satisfactory).

Special Features/Comments. NE of Burial 1 the OGS was lined with a layer, 0.6" thick & 8' long, of unburnt earth containing burnt stones & small pieces of charcoal. A small flint flake occurred in the makeup of (c).

LACRA FARM D, near Kirksanton (SD151 812)
Borrowdale Volcanics underlying c.12" thick layer of sandy subsoil.

References. Dixon/Fell, 1949; Burl, 1976, 343.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Stone circle (see below) badly wrecked by modern ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. Excavation confined to single 40" x 48" cutting dug along W face of one of the stones of (a) (see below).

Treatment of OGS. No data (ploughed out).

Structure. The area had been heavily ploughed & was strewn with glacial erratics difficult to distinguish (without excavation) from artificially-positioned stones. The

Cumberland

published plan however provides highly ambiguous & inconclusive evidence for the existence of the following elements, possibly representing the wreckage of a complex burial monument of some kind.

(a) Stone circle, c.60'N/S x 51', with a large flat stone (8' x 6') near its centre.

(b) Stone circle enclosing (a). NB. Only a short stretch of the SE perimeter of (b) survived.

(c) Stone avenue, c.345' long, leading off from WSW side of (a)/(b).

(d) Stone avenue, c.152' long, leading off from ENE side of (a)/(b).

Burials. None found. A pit (surviving depth 13") dug against the W face of a large upright stone (c.3' high) forming part of the N perimeter of (a) contained an inverted Collared urn (the base of the urn had been destroyed by ploughing). There were no bones or other finds except for a few pieces of oak & hazel charcoal around & inside the urn.

SHIELD KNOWE, Blacklyne Common, Bewcastle (NY563 797)
Glacial Sand & gravel.

References. Hodgson, 1940.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Round barrow, c.?30' across & ?1½' high. ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. C.75% (entire E, W & S quadrants: N quadrant untouched).

Treatment of OGS. Possibly stripped. A patch, 14' x 8-9', of dark material in W quadrant was interpreted by Hodgson as remains of OTL. Scientific analysis established that parts of layer (at any rate) consisted of plant remains (grass fragments & pollen), possibly representing the vegetation growing on OGS immediately prior to erection of barrow.

Structure. The published description of the barrow structure is confused but seems to indicate the existence of the following components:

(a) Core of "gravel & stones" (?source).

(b) Capping of "large stones" covering (a). NB.

(B) was present only in W quadrant (where it occupied an area c.5' x c.9') having "elsewhere...been almost entirely destroyed" (?by what). Note that the area where (b) "survived" overlay the N end of the presumed patch of unstripped OGS described above.

Burials. ?Primary to (a)

1-2. Stone cist, measuring internally c.3'N/S x 1½' & 2' deep, of heavy slab construction with single massive capstone (no floor slab), located some feet S of presumed

Cumberland

centre. The surface of the capstone was flush with the OGS. Additional slabs supporting the end/side slabs externally & small stones packed round the edges of the capstone were presumably in the fill of a pit cut into the OGS & on the floor of which the cist had been built (there is no mention of a pit in the published report nor is its outline indicated on the published plan/section). The cist was filled with coarse yellow sand & contained (lying side by side ? just above the floor in NW corner) 2 intact Type 1a Food Vessels of very similar types. There were possible traces of 2 burials.

?1. I represented by "fragment" of unburnt bone (recovered as "tiny pieces" too decayed "to identify...evidently an inhumation interment") at depth of 9" below base of capstone.

?2. "Fine calcined bone" occurred in cist fill (latter described as "earth...shovelled in from the cremation"). NB. Both Food Vessels contained sterile sand & pieces of oak & willow charcoal (charcoal of these species also apparently occurred in cist fill generally).

?3. Stone cist, measuring internally 23"NNE/SSW x 14" & 10" deep, located c.8' S of cist containing Burial 1, evidently in pit cut into OGS. The sides & ends were made of single thin slabs: there was no capstone or floorstone "but the top was filled with three large cobbles". An inverted Type 2 Food Vessel was on the floor in the NE corner. No bones survived (?inhumation destroyed by acid soil conditions).

4-5. MCD (810 gms of bone representing "at least two" individuals) mixed with oak (mostly), willow & hazel charcoal in pit, 4' x 22" & 9" deep, located c.9' SW of Burials 1-2 & "cut into the gravel subsoil which was burnt deep crimson & as hard as brick". "Much reddened & cracked" stones were "arranged at the inner end in a way which suggested a rude form of hearth & furnace".

NB. Hodgson refers to Burials 1-2 as "primary"& to Burials 3 & 4-5 as "secondary" but in no case did she adequately record their respective stratigraphic positions. What published data exist indicate that Burials 1-2 were almost certainly primary to (a) & are fully consistent with the others having been so also.

Special Features/Comments. Pieces of oak & willow charcoal occurred in the makeup of (a).

Denbighshire

YSGWENNANT, Llansilin (SJ189 305)
Shale gravel.

References. Day, 1972.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Mutilated barrow. Surviving dimensions uncertain but possibly c.56'E/W x ?50'. Maximum height above "natural" c.4'. See below for "ditch". Badly disturbed by rabbits & possibly eroded away in places (see below).

Extent of Excavation. C.90% of area enclosed by "ditch". Excavation accomplished by means of 32 separate cuttings over period of 18 years.

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS not recognised as such).

Structure. The site was excavated & published in a deplorable way but, such as it is, the structural evidence can be summarized as follows:

(a) "Mound". It is uncertain how much of this was artificial. It entirely consisted of "mixed clay shale & brown earth" incorporating (at depth c.1') in its N half a layer of grey silty material, 1½-2" thick, sandwiched between 2 layers of pan. The layer was only "spasmodically" present in the central part of the site & was entirely absent in the S half. The suggestion in the published report that it represented a buried turf line marking a prolonged pause in the construction cannot be evaluated on the basis of existing evidence.

(b) "Ditch". This might or might not be imaginary (artifact of excavation). It was confined to the N half of the barrow & had an internal diameter of c.54', a width averaging 2' & was 18-21" deep. If it were a genuine prehistoric feature its absence in the S half is possibly attributable to post-Bronze Age downslope erosion (which seems likely to have occurred in the S & SW parts of the site). There are no published data on the nature of the fill (except those given under (c) below).

(c) "Kerb". Resting on or just above the surface of the "ditch" fill along its entire surviving length was an irregular scatter of largish stones interpreted by Day as a "kerb". In the NE quadrant (but not elsewhere) similar stones occurred in the ditch fill under the "kerb" & in the SW the general line of the ditch (which was missing in this area) was continued by further stones lying at an unspecified depth. NB. There is no reason to think that any of these stones were in situ (?remnants of destroyed stone capping).

Burials. ?Primary to (a)

There were 2 large pits cut into the "natural" under (a) which here was 2-3' thick.

Denbighshire

Pit 1. This was located c.10' SE of the summit of (a) & measured 5' N/S x 34-40" & 2½' deep (below "natural"). It was filled with silty shale containing a jumble of large flat stones at its S end (?wrecked cist). An upright cylinder of charcoal (?stake end) resting on a flat stone c.1" above the floor near the N end produced a radio-carbon date of 1473/82bc (Birm-85). Sherds of a S2 (W) Beaker (Clarke 1854) & a small lump of rotted pyrites lay on the floor near its centre. Soil conditions highly acidic (PH of fill 3.9-4.3); the results of a phosphate test were negative. ?1. C ("burnt bones") with birch charcoal forming a thin layer in the fill c.11" up from floor. The bones had evidently been deposited while still hot in a hollow in the surface of the partly-filled grave. NB. The single bone fragment submitted for specialist examination could not be definitely identified as human.

?2. C ("odd fragments") scattered throughout the fill (together with charcoal).

3. C (child) with charcoal "placed behind" large flat stone c.1' above the surface of the "natural" on the W edge of the pit.

Pit 2. This was located c.8' WNW of Pit 1 at the rough centre of the area enclosed by (b) c.11' S of the summit of (a) & measured 5½' N/S x 39-50" & 28" deep (below "natural"). ?Nature of fill.

?4. C ("circular patch", c.4" across & ½" thick, of "charcoal" & "finely burnt bone") on floor on N/S axis in N half of grave. On the floor in the S half was a collapsed (& incomplete) S2(W) Beaker (Clarke 1855) with a flint flake; 15" W of the bones was a lump of decayed pyrites, a flint flake knife, 2 jet V-buttons, 2 jet pulley rings & 2 sponge-finger stones. At various places on the floor & in the lower fill were thin layers of oak charcoal (?coffin remains) (scattered pieces of charcoal also occurred in the fill generally).

?Secondary to (a)

5. C (adult) in inverted urn at depth 5" below surface of (a) c.10' NW of its summit. The urn (Collared urn or enlarged Food Vessel) was represented by its lower c.70% only.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

6. C ("human") with small pieces of charcoal at depth 28" below the surface of (a) c.8' ENE of its summit. The deposit occupied a small pocket in the "natural".

7. C (indeterminate) c.28' SE of the summit of (a). ?Depth.

Special Features/Comments. A number of hearths occurred at various levels in the excavated area as did a few worked flints (including a plano-convex knife) & W Neolithic, Peterborough, Beaker & Cinerary urn sherds. The published evidence is consistent with the supposition that the Beaker assemblages in Pits 1 & 2 were originally

Denbighshire

associated with inhumations since destroyed without trace by soil acids (but not the negative phosphate test for Pit 1). The contents of both pits seem to have been mechanically disturbed at some stage, possibly as the result of one or more re-openings in Bronze Age times for the deposition of additional burials. In any case the radio-carbon date for Pit 1, given the find circumstances of the charcoal, cannot be safely regarded as securely tied to the Beaker on the floor.

The elaborate reconstruction of the sequence of events at the site on pp.36-7 of the published report is so patently devoid of adequate documentation as not to be worth summarizing.

Derbyshire

ASTON-ON-TRENT 1 (SK422 291)

River gravels underlying 10-18" thick layer of subsoil.

References. Reaney, 1968.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, ?115' across & 20-24" high ("above the present ground surface"). Badly truncated & spread by ploughing. See below for ditches.

Extent of Excavation. It was "planned" to excavated "central area" plus "one quadrant" (evidently the NE).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core of earth (?diameter).

(b) Capping of cut curves (?diameter).

?(c) ?Capping of ?gravel.

There were 2 concentric ditches, the inner, averaging 4½' deep (?width) with a "diameter" (?internal) of 102' & the outer, averaging 4' deep (?width. ?diameter.).

NB. Reaney argues that the barrow was of 2-period construction, the Period I monument ((a)/(b) plus inner ditch) being a bell barrow. In support of this theory he asserts: 1. that there was a 10' wide berm between the inner ditch & (b); & 2. that the makeup of (c) was obtained from the outer ditch at a time when the inner ditch had completely silted up. Note, however, that these assertions are not adequately documented in the published report & that, in any case, the proposed reconstruction does not account for the fate of the spoil (gravel) excavated from the lower levels of the inner ditch.

Burials. None found (PH 5.7-5.9 & inhumations would probably have been destroyed without trace by soil acids). Sherds of an ?E Beaker, a 4-hole greenstone bracer & a barbed-&-tanged flint arrowhead occurred on or "slightly below" the OGS in the central area. Sherds of a second (?N2) Beaker (also in the central area) rested on or "slightly under" the surface of (a)/(b) (Reaney claims that the (a)/(b) surface in the "vicinity" of the sherds was "rather disturbed").

Special Features/Comments. "Under" the barrow was a series of "gullies" (these were thought by Reaney to be of human origin but are almost certainly natural) plus 2 pits, one (with a burnt floor) containing, or otherwise associated with, carbonized emmer giving a radio-carbon date of 2750/150bc (BM-211), charcoal & W Neolithic pottery, the other, a single plain ?Beaker sherd. Worked & unworked flints & W Neolithic pottery was also found elsewhere "under" the barrow & (together with charcoal & hazelnut shells) in the makeup of (a). Probable Food

Derbyshire

Vessel (2 sherds) & Collared urn (1 sherd) pottery also occurred in the excavated area.
Aston 1 was located c.150' SW of Aston 2 described in separate entry. Both sites were between the ditches of a cursus.

ASTON-ON-TRENT 2 (SK422 291)
River gravels underlying 10-18" thick layer of subsoil.

References. Reaney, 1968.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ring ditch (?ploughed out round barrow), with average depth 4' (?width) & "diameter" (?internal) of 49'. A sector of the ditch (evidently on the ESE or thereabouts) averaged c.1' deeper & slightly wider than elsewhere.

Extent of Excavation. E/W section trench (?width) with extension "southwards" near its E end through ditch.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data.

Burials. None found (unburnt bone would probably have been destroyed without trace by soil acids).

Special Features/Comments. A sherd of "Neolithic pottery" occurred in the primary ditch silt & 3 unworked flints at unspecified levels in ditch.
Aston 2 was located c.150' NE of Aston 1 described in a separate entry. Both sites were between the ditches of a cursus.

BEE LOW, Middleton-by-Youlgreave (SK191 647)
Carboniferous Limestone.

References. Marsden, 1970.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 40'N/S x 36' & 3' high. No ditch. Badly truncated by stone robbing & disturbed by tree roots & modern pits. Robbed to below OGS level by irregular hole, 13'N/S x 7-13', running S from point c.4' N of centre.

Extent of Excavation. C.75' (unexcavated parts lay mainly in W half).

Treatment of OGS. No data. A 6" thick layer of "heavy light brown clay" was evidently present everywhere under the barrow where it directly overlay the (very irregular) surface of the bedrock.

Derbyshire

Structure. Made entirely of stones (mostly limestones but also cherts) gathered from surface & embedded in fine soil (on SE side flattish stones were laid horizontally in rough coursing &, on NE, large numbers of chertstones had been used). Traces of a heavy revetment of large limestone slabs survived in places around the W half of the barrow.

Burials. Disturbed by Bateman

The robber trench was the work of T Bateman (1848,35; 1861, 71-74) who had dug into barrow on 2 occasions & recorded the following finds:

(a). C with fragment of bone pin on flat stone on or about OGS in central area below scattered bones of I with barbed-&-tanged flint arrowhead, 2 other flints & 6 horse teeth. Sherds of an N2 Beaker (Clarke 154F) occurred on OGS in same general area (see Burials 30-31).

(b). Crouched I (adult) with 2 copper/bronze awls (& "melted" remains of third small copper/bronze object) at depth 1½' SE of centre. On l.s. with head to E.

(c). Crouched I ("young person, apparently a female": long-headed) in stone-lined rock-cut grave located W of Burial (b). On l.s. with head to SW. With the I (in front of knees) was S2(W) Beaker (Clarke 153) & a flint knife. A single fragment of "infant" skull also occurred "with" the adult I ("careful examination" failed to locate further bones belonging to the "infant").

(d). C with bronze awl in upper fill of rectangular limestone cist (4 uprights plus capstone) containing I (60 year male with round head) on floor & located immediately NW of Burial (c) above. Bones had been "carefully" heaped in the middle of the floor with "long bones laid parallel with each other" & skull placed crown downwards on top of the heap. Underneath bones were 2 flints & a piece of deer antler.

Marsden completely re-excavated Bateman's trench & re-located the graves containing Burials (c) & (d) above. 1-3 (7A-B). Pile of disarticulated bones belonging to 2 Is (adult male & 16-18 year male) in Grave (c) which measured 4'E/W x 2½' & (evidently) c.1¼' deep & had been cut into OGS c.8' S of centre. A single piece of cremated human long bone (3) also occurred in the grave & an unburnt human femur on the edge of the robber trench 3' to the E (?does latter belong with 1 or other of the persons represented by the bones in the grave itself).

4-6 (6A-C). Pile of disarticulated bones belonging to 3Is (child/infant represented by single skull fragment, tall 40-50 year male & male of medium height) in Stone Cist (d) which measured internally c.3½'E/W x c.2' & c.2¾' deep & was made of 4 upright slabs of limestone set on or about the OGS (capstone missing).

7 (5A). Pile of disarticulated bones belonging to I (40-50 year male) in robber trench under "flat stone" c.1' SW of centre. A flint PTD arrowhead was evidently found among or near these bones.

Derbyshire

NB. Marsden found no trace of the 2 Cs (except for single fragment comprising Burial 3 & possibly derived from Bateman (d)) recorded by Bateman. For the rest Burial 7 evidently = Bateman (a), & the child/infant skull fragment (Burial 4) possibly equates with the skull fragment in Bateman (c) (though recovered from cist originally containing Bateman (d) burials). Equations between remaining 4 Is represented among the bones found by Marsden & the 3 remaining Bateman Is are problematical (the most likely possibilities are: 5-6 = (d); 2 = (c) & 1 = (b)). The skulls of Burials (b), (c) & (d) were removed by Bateman (1861, 272), (d) eventually finding its way ("damaged") to the Sheffield Museum (Howarth, 1899, 167).

Burials in Graves or Cists not Excavated by Bateman"Cist" 1 (Burials 8-15)

C.6' NW of centre was a grave, c.3½' x 3' & 2' deep, cut to surface of bedrock through (evidently) the makeup of the barrow at a stage in its history when it was c.1½' high. The grave was covered at this level by a limestone slab, 46" x 36" & 6" thick & its N & S sides were partly lined by small upright slabs. Fill comprised a mixture of "clay & small stones washed into it over a long period of time".

The grave contained a minimum of 7 Is, one or 2 still partly in articulation, others disarticulated & very fragmentary. All the bones were apparently on the grave floor together with a small AOC Beaker (Clarke 154.1) not demonstrably in association with any particular burial. NB. Marsden refers to this grave as a "cist" & seems to think it was primary to the barrow as a whole (this view however is not supported by the published evidence which is more consistent with the relationship suggested above).

8 (A). Fragmentary I (40-50 year male) on N side of grave. Most of the skeleton was represented & some bones were still partly in articulation (on l.s. with head to E).

9 (B). Fragmentary I (40-50 year ?male) located immediately SW of Burial 8. A large part of the skeleton was represented & some bones were still possibly in articulation (?on l.s. with head to ?SE).

10 (D). I (6½-7 year child) represented by skull, various long bones, pelvic & scapular fragments, vertebrae & single piece of rib.

11 (C). I (evidently small adult) represented by humerus & ulna & (possibly) 2 skull fragments.

12 (E). I (1 year infant) represented by tibia & humerus.

13 (F). I (25-30 year ?male) represented by skull fragments & jaw bones.

14 (G). I (30-40 year ?male) represented by skull fragments.

NB. There were in addition various pieces of bone in the "cist" not definitely attributable to any particular burial.

In Mound Makeup near "Cist" 1 (Burials 15-16)

15. C (token ?adult) with small 2-rivet ogival bronze knife evidently in mound makeup c.1' WNW of "Cist" 1 just

Derbyshire

above the level of its capstone.

16. C (token ?male) with charcoal c.2' NE of N edge of capstone of "Cist" 1 at depth 1½'.

Cist 2 (Burials 17-19)

C.13' ENE of centre was stone cist consisting of 7 uprights (limestone slabs) enclosing rectangular area c.5'N/S x 3' (?depth). No capstone. Cist contained 3 burials. NB. Stratigraphic position of cist unclear: the uprights evidently stood on or below the OGS, the burials resting on the surface of the bedrock, &, if not primary to barrow, the cist could have been secondarily inserted into the latter like "Cist" 1. The barrow makeup immediately over the cist had been disturbed by tree roots & a modern pit had been dug against its E side. Sherds of Anglian pottery occurred on the OGS adjacent to the N edge of the cist. Marsden assumed that the burials had been undisturbed since ancient times but, on the basis of the published evidence, modern interference with the cist & its contents seems highly probable.

17 (4A). I (50+ year male with est.stat. 7'½") on l.s. (?direction of head). A number of bones (clavicles, sacrum, sternum, hand bones & left innominate) were missing & others displaced. An unworked flint flake occurred under skull & a S2 Beaker sherd (see below) near the knees.

18. C (adult, almost entirely represented by long bone fragments) scattered "on & around" the bones of Burial 17.

19 (?4B). I represented by single pelvis (beneath pelvis of Burial 17) & skull (among bones of lower legs of Burial 17) fragments only. NB. This burial is referred to as "child" in text (Marsden) of published report but as 30-40 year adult on p.212 (I.W. Cornwall).

Isolated Grave (Burial 20).

20. Fragmentary I (child) with charcoal in rock-cut grave, 3' across & 2' deep, c.17' N of centre & covered by large capstone. Burial evidently comprised few scattered fragments only (pieces of rib, a cervical vertebra & a patella). ?Grave robbed. ?Stratigraphic position.

Other Burials not Excavated by Bateman

21 (8A). Crouched I (c.40 year male with est.stat. 5'6½") with (behind shoulders) S4 Beaker on OGS c.11' SSW of centre. On r.s. with head to WNW.

22. I (25-30 year ?male) represented by left half of mandible only "under a large stone near the north-east periphery" of the barrow.

23-29 (3A-G). Disarticulated & fragmentary bones belonging to ?7 Is (see below) in ?mound makeup c.9' E of centre & c.6' SW of Cist 2. Bones were scattered in vicinity of large limestone boulder (?on OGS), c.3' long. An S2 Beaker sherd (see below), 2 antler tines, a flint knife, unworked flint flakes & a stone axe fragment (Group VI) occurred in same general area. NB. These bones are referred to 2 individuals (adult & adolescent respectively) in the text

Derbyshire

(Marsden) of the published report but to 5-7 individuals (up to 4 adults comprising 2 possible females & 2 possible males; 1-2 children, one $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$ years old; & a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 year infant) on pp.209 & 212 (I.W. Cornwall).
 30-31 (2A-B). Scattered bones belonging to 2 Is (see below) on & near OGS c.6' N of centre. 6 N2 Beaker sherds (belonging to same pot as those found by Bateman with Burial (a)), 3 barbed-&-tanged flint arrowheads, & a sliver of boar tusk occurred in the same general area. NB. The bones are referred to an "adult" & a "young person" respectively in the text (Marsden) of the published report but to 2 "adults" on p.212 (I.W. Cornwall). The bones of one of the individuals (Marsden's "adult") were unusually well-preserved possibly indicating a post-Bronze Age date (?Anglian).

Special Features/Comments. A few flints (including a barbed-&-tanged arrowhead) occurred in various contexts, as did pockets of water vole bones. The S2 Beaker sherds found with Burial 17 & in the vicinity of Burials 23-29 evidently belonged to the same pot as 2 other sherds which occurred (respectively) c.5' W of Cist 2 (which contained Burial 17) & c.4' W of Burial 21.

BEELEY MOOR A (SK281 668)
 Compact yellow sand subsoil.

References. Radley, 1969.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.27' across & $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' high. No ditch. E half of central area disturbed to below OGS level by robber pit, c.8' x 6'. W edge of barrow disturbed by mining activities.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data. OGS probably represented by layer (evidently 6-8" thick) of coarse white sand. ?Secondarily leached old ?ploughsoil (note however that Radley interpreted this layer as a component of the mound makeup).

Structure. Made entirely of stones (surface gatherings) haphazardly piled together & revetted by kerb consisting of a single row of contiguous upright gritstone slabs (also locally obtainable from the old land surface) resting on or just below the surface of the subsoil.

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow
 1 (2). C (25 year adult) with sherds of a Collared/Cordoned urn; the burial had been partially disturbed by the robber trench & rested on or in the subsoil c.6' E

Derbyshire

of centre. Its relationship to the "white sand" layer is unknown.

Secondary to Barrow

2 (3). C (adult over 25 years) in upright Collared urn standing on flat stone, evidently in pit dug into mound c.5' SSW of centre.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3 (1). C (16-25 year adult) with remains of a Cordoned urn at centre. The burial had been completely disturbed by robbers & was associated with flat slabs possibly representing wreckage of small stone cist originally standing on or about the OGS level.

External to Barrow

4 (5). C ("few flecks of bone" only) in upright Food Vessel in a small pit sealed under a 6" thick "layer of silt & stones". The burial was in the angle between Barrow A & Barrow B (see below) c.6" outside the kerb of the latter & c.1' outside that of the former, within small roughly rectangular enclosure (internal dimensions c.3½' x 2½') 2 sides of which were formed by the 2 kerbs, the other 2 by upright slabs & ?small flat stones.

C.5' SW of Burial 4 was an inverted globular-shaped urn (4), with cord-decoration, resting on a flat stone in a small pit & sealed under an 8" thick layer of "silt", c.6" outside the kerb of Barrow A. The urn contained traces of charcoal but no bones.

Special Features/Comments. 2 groups of undecorated Bronze Age potsherds occurred close together in the mound makeup near the W edge.

Barrow A formed the NW end of a NW/SE line of 3 contiguous barrows (see separate entries for Barrows B & C). Its kerb abutted onto the kerb of Barrow B to which it was therefore secondary (the stratigraphic relationship between Barrows B & C is uncertain). A fourth Bronze Age burial site (Site D: see separate entry) was located c.36' W of Barrows A/B/C.

BEELEY MOOR B (SK281 668)
Compact yellow sand subsoil.

References. Radley, 1969.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.26' across & 2½' high. No ditch. Eastwards from point c.5' W of centre, barrow disturbed to below OGS level by axial robber trench averaging c.10' wide.

Extent of Excavation. C.80% (entire N half plus c.60% of S half).

Derbyshire

Treatment of OGS. No data. OGS probably represented by layer (evidently 6-8" thick) of coarse white sand containing scattered pieces of charcoal. ?Secondarily leached old ?ploughsoil (note however that Radley interpreted this layer as a component of mound makeup & that it was apparently confined to the area covered by (b)).

Structure. (a) Ring cairn, c.2½-4' wide (internal diameter c.20') comprising core of large gritstone slabs laid flat with smaller stones in the interstices & internal & external revetment kerbs of single rows of contiguous upright gritstone slabs resting on or just below the surface of the subsoil.

(b) Cairn of large gritstone slabs laid flat in 2 or 3 courses & topped by smaller stones & completely occupying area enclosed by (a).

NB. It is possible that the above sequence should be reversed with (b) & the inner kerb of (a) preceding the rest of (a). Radley however points out that the tendency, where undisturbed, of the stones of the inner kerb to lean outwards from the centre provides some evidence for the sequence proposed here.

All the components of the barrow were obtainable locally from the old land surface.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C (young adult) with sherds of a Cordoned urn widely scattered in robber trench fill in central area. Several large stone slabs at the centre possibly represented wreckage of short cist (evidence for this however very inconclusive).

Special Features/Comments. A worked flint flake occurred in a disturbed context.

Barrow B was at the centre of a NW/SE line of 3 contiguous barrows. Its construction preceded that of Barrow A to the NW (see separate entry). To the SE the outer kerb of (a) appears to abut against the kerb of Barrow C (see separate entry) & is therefore probably secondary to it (the area of stratigraphic contact between the inner kerb of (a) & the kerb of Barrow C had been obliterated by the robber trench).

BEELEY MOOR C (SK281 668)
Compact yellow sand subsoil.

References. Radley, 1969.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.24' across & 2½' high. No ditch. Westwards from point c.5' E of centre, barrow disturbed to below OGS level by axial robber trench, 6-10' wide.

DerbyshireExtent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data. OGS probably represented by layer (evidently 6-8" thick) of coarse white sand containing scattered pieces of charcoal. ?Secondarily leached old ?ploughsoil (note however that Radley interpreted this layer as a component of mound makeup).

Structure. Made entirely of stones (surface gatherings) haphazardly piled together & revetted by kerb consisting of single row of contiguous upright gritstone slabs (also locally obtainable from old land surface) resting on or just below the surface of the subsoil.

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1 (7). C (indeterminate) with charcoal & sherds of a cord-decorated cinerary urn (probably of the Collared or Cordoned type) c.5' N of centre "between two stones" at the base of the barrow. The burial was on the N edge of the robber trench & had evidently been partly (?or wholly) disturbed, the bones comprising a "few nondescript pieces" only.

Secondary to Barrow

2 (8). C (child) with "few tiny fragments of cinerary urn pottery" resting on flat stone evidently in small pit secondarily dug into barrow c.5' E of centre.

Special Features/Comments. A dozen undecorated Bronze Age potsherds occurred together near the barrow surface in its S half.

On the SE "a small deep set natural rock had been linked" to outer face of kerb "by a compact layer of stones & one vertical slab" (no finds): Barrow C formed SE end of NW/SE line of 3 contiguous barrows & was probably primary to Barrow B adjoining it to the NW (see separate entry for Barrow B).

BEELEY MOOR D (SK281 668)
Compact yellow sand subsoil.

References. Radley, 1969.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Rectangular barrow, 9' x 6' & 1' high. ?Orientation. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of large tabular gritstones (surface gatherings) laid flat, the perimeter being marked by a single or double line of similar stones placed upright

Derbyshire

(latter with gaps in places, possibly resulting from modern disturbance).

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. C ("few fragments" of ?indeterminate bone only) evidently in pit, ?21" (?or 15") across & 1' plus deep, dug into floor of "shallow" depression, c.44" x 2½', in "natural soil" at centre. The pit (?or the depression as a whole) was covered by a flat stone. The bones were in a "saucer shaped mass of black greasy, compact sand" containing large quantities of charcoal lumps & which apparently occupied the basal part of the pit only. A segmented faience bead rested on the surface of the deposit.

Special Features/Comments. Barrow D was located 36' W of Barrows A/E/C described in separate entries.

DOLL TOR STONE CIRCLE & BARROW, Stanton Moor (SK238 628)
Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1940b. Burl, 1976, 343.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Small stone circle, plus small round barrow (see below). An irregular robber trench, c.8'E/W x 5½', had been dug into the centre of the stone circle (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. The site comprised 2 main elements, a stone circle & a barrow.

Stone Circle. This measured 19-20'E/W x 13-14' & consisted of 6 stones (size averaged c.1½' x 1½' & 5' or so high) set on end (3 had fallen) & linked by "circle of flat stones" "generally" with "only one course". It is uncertain from the published account whether the interior (which in any case appears to have been mostly free of stones) was mounded in any way.

Barrow. This was apparently sub-rectangular in shape, 15-16'N/S x 13', & was made of stones of various sizes mixed (evidently) with sandy soil, the stones being concentrated around the perimeter. The height of the barrow (& the position of the OGS) is uncertain but is likely to have been of the order of 12-18". The barrow was in contact with the E side of the stone circle & appears (from the published plan) to have been secondarily built up against it (the possibility that the edge of the barrow had been destroyed by the secondary construction of the stone circle cannot however be ruled out on the basis of the (very unsatisfactory) published evidence).

DerbyshireBurials. In Area Enclosed by Stone Circle

NB. The numbering of the uprights of the stone circle runs clockwise from the NNE.

1 (A2). "Scattered" C (c.10 year child) with charcoal & sherds of biconical Bucket urn (with incised decoration) c.5' SE of centre near Stone 3. ?In pit.

2 (B). C (adult, "most probably" male) forming "very large deposit" evidently in pit secondarily dug against the inner face of Stone 2 (?or deposited in pit containing this stone contemporaneously with latter's erection) c.7' E of centre. The burial was "protected by a fairly large upright stone" (?).

3 (D). C ("very few" bones only of adult ?female) with small squat plain biconical Bucket urn (evidently upright) c.7' W of centre at foot of Stone 5. ?In pit.

4. ?C ("few small pieces of bone": ?burnt) with 2 "very small" potsherds at foot of Stone 1 (NNE of centre). ?In pit.

2 other "deposits" occurred in the area enclosed by the stone circle, both (evidently) devoid of human bone.

A1. SE of centre c.1' SW of Burial 1. "Charcoal deposit... enclosed by two small stones placed upright" "near" which occurred "several" sherds of a large plain pot (additional sherds of the same vessel were nearby).

C. C 7' SSW of centre at foot of Stone 4. "Clear deposit of charcoal".

The central robber trench was the work of T Bateman (1861, 84) who found a central "grave (containing)...three or four cinerary urns" (evidently of the Bucket type with incised decoration) together with "as many 'incense cups'" (all the pots had been "emptied of their calcined contents" & broken up by "former diggers, who, however, left the fragments"). Heathcote recovered a burnt flint knife from the fill of Bateman's trench.

In Barrow (Stratigraphic Position Unknown)

5 (I). C (adult ?female, "probably" under 40 years) with segmented faience bead under large flat stone (c.2½' x 2½' x 6") near the barrow centre. The burial was within, near the SW side, an irregularly rectangular enclosure, more or less centrally located, 7' NW/SE x 5½', with its sides & ends formed by a series of 17 small upright slabs (largest c.2' wide, 1' high & 6" thick) with their bases set ?below the level of the OGS.

6 (E). C ("very few" indeterminate bones) in or with small inverted biconical Bucket urn (decorated) c.5' S of centre. 3 unburnt flint scrapers & "few very small pieces of bronze" were also associated with the "deposit" which was "on" the W edge of a large flat slab (4'E/W x 3') & lay underneath another flat stone.

7 (F). C (c.10 year child) located c.5' SW of centre on, near or under the E edge of the large flat slab associated with Burial 6. The bones were evidently contained in 2 small biconical Bucket urns, on their side in contact with one another, 1 plain, the other with incised decoration.

Derbyshire

An unburnt flint scraper was also apparently associated with this burial.

8 (G). C (?male, under 50 years) in "well-constructed pit with an upright stone at its side" c.6' N of centre. With the bones was a faience bead (8-point star) & a "bronze pin-head".

9 (H). Scattered C (c.11 year child, "probably" female) under flat stone "placed rather high up" c.9' NW of centre just outside the stone walling linking Stones 1 & 2 of the stone circle. With the bones were sherds probably belonging to a biconical Bucket urn with incised decoration.

Special Features/Comments. C.10 flints of various types occurred in different places in the excavated area.

GLEBE LOW, Great Longstone (SK204 732)
Limestone capped by 3-5' thick layer of clay (see below).

References. Radley, 1966b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, originally probably 45-50' across & 75' high. No ditch. The entire W half & the N half of the NE quadrant had been bull-dozed away immediately prior to excavation.

Extent of Excavation. Surviving 35-40% of barrow (SE quadrant & S half of NE quadrant) completely excavated & spoil derived from destroyed portions sorted through.

Treatment of OGS. No data. OGS apparently visually recognizable in places only. See below.

Structure. (a) ?Central core, c.25' across & 3-4' high, of stiff red clay (surface scrapings).

(b) Capping of limestone chips & weathered blocks.

(c) Narrow band of large limestone blocks surrounding & revetting flanks of (b). Similar blocks occurred in places on the surface of (b) generally & may represent the vestiges of a continuous capping. NB. Makeup of (b) & (c) evidently derived from surface outcrops & screes. Radley remarks that the great depth of "subsoil" (3-5') under the barrow is geologically anomalous & suggests that some of this material represented makeup of pre-existing barrow on top of which present barrow was sited. The published sections are more or less consistent with this theory but no definite conclusion is possible on the point in the absence of fuller publication of the relevant evidence.

Burials. ?Primary to (b)

1. C (adult) with boar tusk, fossil sea shell & few unburnt ?sheep bones scattered in layer, 1/2-3" thick, of

Derbyshire

fine worm-riddled clay on floor of stone cist some feet SE of centre. Cist measured internally 27"E/W x 21-24" & 2' deep: it was made of 4 upright limestone slabs (bases set 6-9" below OGS) & a massive capstone, the floor being paved with thin limestone flagging. A few pieces of burnt human bone also occurred behind the wall slabs.

NB. The stratigraphic position of the cist is uncertain, the 2 most likely alternatives being (1) that it occupied a stone-filled pit secondarily dug into (a) & (2) that it was primary to (a). In either case it was probably primary to (b) (the possibility that it was secondary to the latter however cannot be entirely ruled out on the basis of published evidence).

?Secondary to (b)

Burials 2-8 had all been disturbed to greater or lesser extent by bull-dozing but all appear to have been secondary to (b).

2. I (adult) in partly destroyed pit (surviving dimensions 4' x 3' & 8-16" deep, dug into (b) c.5' SW of Burial 1. The floor was lined with thin limestone flags. The I had been broken up by bull-dozing: with the surviving bones was a single sheep/goat tooth & "fragments of animal bones".

3-4. 2 Is (young adult & child) in pit, 1½' deep, evidently dug into (b) c.14' N of Burial 1. Both Is had been broken up by bull-dozing & were very incomplete. A quartzite rubber & a bone pin were recovered from the disturbed fill.

5. Crouched I (adult) in shallow scoop in (b), 5½' x 2½' & 10" deep, c.3-4' SE of Burial 1. Skull & pelvis missing (probably as result of bull-dozing): originally evidently on l.s. with head to NE.

6. Fragmentary I (adult) located immediately NE of the feet of Burial 5.

7-?8. 1-2 Is (very decayed bones of 1-2 3-4 year children) in basal fill of "rough hole", 6" across & 2' deep & "formed by 4 small stones", in (b) beneath the feet of Burial 5. With the burial were few bones belonging to unidentified species of mammal.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

Burials 9-11 were recovered from spoil pushed off barrow by bull-dozer to S. Bones of all 3 burials were encased in stiff red clay (implying origin in or under (a)). A flint saw & sherds of an AOC Beaker occurred in the same spoil heap & were also encased in red clay. Some or all of the bones & artifacts enumerated may have come from a presumed stone cist destroyed by the bull-dozer & otherwise without record.

9. I (30-40 year ?female).

10. I (20-30 year ?female).

11. I (17-22 year "juvenile").

Burials 12 & 13 were recovered from spoil pushed off the barrow by the bull-dozer to E & consisting mainly of material probably derived from (b). Both Is were very incomplete & were possibly parts of same individuals as Burials 3 & 4.

Derbyshire

?12. I (young adult).

?13. I (6-10 year child).

Quantities of unburnt human bones (some possibly assignable to burials additional to those enumerated above) were scattered in various parts of the excavated area.

Special Features/Comments. The mound makeup produced scattered large mammal bones (cow, pig, sheep/goat), many rodent bones, & worked & unworked flints. There is some confusion in the published report (?printer's error) about the nature of the OGS. The statement on p.60 that the "buried turf-line...was represented by a thick band of charcoal free from organic remains" & $\frac{1}{2}$ -2" thick, presumably refers to some localized deposit & not to the OGS as a whole (cf.p.56). In any case it makes no sense as charcoal is "organic remains". The OGS is stated (p.60) to have had "a buried podsol profile".

GREEN LOW, Alsop Moor (SK151 554)
Limestone bedrock.

References. Marsden, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Round barrow sited on circular limestone knoll (see below). Evidently no ditch. Robbed (to below OGS level) by trench, c.4' wide, driven through & beyond centre (where expanded to c.9' x 9') of knoll from its SW edge.

Extent of Excavation. 10' x 10' "central" cutting plus NW & SE "quadrants". Robber trench in SW "quadrant" entirely cleared out by means of additional ($5\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide) cutting.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of small limestone blocks (?surface scrapings) which formed thin crust (maximum thickness c.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ') on irregular surface of natural limestone knoll, c.40' across (central height of knoll plus barrow c.3 $\frac{1}{2}$ '). According to published plan & sections actual mound makeup confined to NW "quadrant" & central area of knoll, being completely absent elsewhere. If this reflects the original plan, i.e. is not the result of modern robbing or denudation, the barrow would have measured c.30' across & have been markedly eccentric both to the knoll & to the grave containing Burials 1 & 2.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown
The robber trench was the work of T Bateman (1848, 59-60) who found "central" grave (filled with "soil") containing 2 Is (crouched male & "infant"), an Sl Beaker (Clarke 115), a

Derbyshire

flint dagger, 3 flint barbed-&-tanged arrowheads, 3 bone spatulae, a bone awl, a lump of iron pyrites & 7 additional flints (4 scrapers, a flake knife & 2 flakes). The Beaker, pyrites, 1 scraper & the dagger were behind the shoulders of the adult I; the arrowheads & other flints & the spatulae behind its back; & the bone awl across its pelvis. The infant burial was behind the pelvis of the adult. Bateman also found a "few human bones" in the "upper portion of the barrow".

1-2. Fragmentary I (adult) heaped in NW corner of grave, c.66-69"E/W x 56-60" & c.3' deep, dug into bedrock c.2' W of the knoll centre. The entire fill had been disturbed by Bateman who had also cut away the grave sides in places. A single tooth (belonging to "child") occurred in grave fill (together with few other human bones of unspecified age) & may have represented all that survived of the "infant" recorded by Bateman. NB. The adult skull had been removed by Bateman (& is now in Sheffield Museum) as might also have been the femurs & tibias (though these have not been preserved). Marsden recovered a fragment of the Sheffield skull from the robber trench fill in the central area.

3-?. A child canine & an adult pre-molar occurred in the NW "quadrant" (evidently in ?undisturbed mound makeup). Miscellaneous unburnt human bones also occurred in the robber trench fill in the central area, including an adult molar. NB. Both adult teeth referred to above belonged to different individual from Sheffield skull. There are no data in the published report on the age, sex or number of individuals represented by other bones.

Special Features/Comments. 2 flint scrapers, 2 barbed-&-tanged arrowheads, a retouched flint flake, many unworked flints, a possible antler spatula fragment & an incised Beaker rim (belonging to different pot from that found by Bateman) occurred in the robber trench fill & mound makeup along with various animal bones (cow, horse, red deer, sheep/goat, pig, fox, water vole, mallard & raven).

HADDON GROVE, Lathkill Dale (SK177 658)
Carboniferous limestone underlying 6" thick layer of cherty gravel.

References. Marsden, 1964.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.36' across & 2½' high. No ditch. Along E/W axis barrow had evidently been disturbed to CGS level (?or just above) by robber trench, c.30' long (N & S limits of disturbed zone not clear from the published report but large parts of both N & S halves of barrow apparently included within

Derbyshire

them).

Extent of Excavation. C.45% (c.70% of E half & c.20% of W half).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Little data. Robber trench fill evidently comprised soil & small stones with larger stones towards centre. According to published section drawing the undisturbed E & W flanks of the barrow appear to have consisted of (?stonefree) soil.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. I (45-50 year male). Broken & disarticulated bones heaped together in the upper part of the robber pit fill c.2' N of centre. Skull & other fragments also possibly attributable to the same individual occurred near the NE edge of the barrow (?in disturbed context).
 2. I (17-25 year female with round head). Broken & disarticulated bones widely scattered at all levels in robber pit fill near E edge of barrow.
 3. I (adult represented by skull fragments only). Found with Burial 2.
 4. I (child represented by single molar). S half of barrow (?in disturbed context).
 5. C (represented by "two pieces" only). E half of barrow (?in disturbed context).
- In addition to the bones listed above, other pieces of unburnt human skeletal debris occurred sporadically throughout the excavated area (?in undisturbed as well as disturbed contexts). The published report does not make it clear whether or not any of this material is referable to individuals additional to those represented in Burials 1-4.

Special Features/Comments. Scattered in various places in the excavated area were a number of flints (including 8 scrapers, 1 fabricator, 1 saw, 2 plano-convex knives, a leaf arrowhead); 5 potsherds (2 ?Beaker & 3 ?cinerary urn); & animal bones (sheep/goat, pig, dog, red deer, cat, stoat, water & field vole, beaver, wild & domesticated cow).

HARLAND EDGE, Beeley Moor (SK288 688)
Millstone Grit underlying sand (see below).

References. Riley, 1966.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.56' x 60' & c.5' high. No ditch. Robber trench, 40' NW/SE x 25', extending from near SE edge through & beyond centre (base of trench above OGS level except for area, c.3' across, 10' NW of centre).

Derbyshire

Extent of Excavation. 20' x 20' central cutting plus c.75% of N half & 2 4-6' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. The OGS evidently represented by surface of layer (maximum thickness c.18") of fine sand incorporating (in central area at least) large quantities of artificially pulverized bedrock probably derived from pounding out of grave containing Burials 1 & 2. Small pieces of charcoal were scattered through the layer, probably indicating pre-barrow disturbance by ploughing or some other cause. The upper part of the layer had been leached, probably, however, as result of post-rather than of pre-barrow soil processes.

Structure. Made entirely of large weathered sandstones embedded in coarse sand & revetted in places by a kerb of sandstone boulders. All the components of the barrow were obtainable locally from the old ground surface round about.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1-?2. C (adult) scattered in fill (replaced spoil: sand & rock fragments) of grave, $6\frac{1}{2}'$ x $5\frac{1}{2}'$ & $6\frac{1}{2}'$ deep, dug into OGS c.3' SW of centre (basal 5' cut into solid bedrock). On floor was probable silhouette of crouched I (?orientation). A flint fabricator & 3 small sherds of plain pottery occurred in fill along with pieces of charcoal (radio-carbon dated to 1750/150bc (BM-210)). Residual spoil littered the OGS in the vicinity of grave. NB. The presumed I may have been secondarily inserted into filled grave, thus accounting for scattered condition of C (the published section (fig.7), however, provides no evidence for re-opening of grave & the C could have become scattered in the fill by some other means).

3-4. MCD (adult under 20 years & 7-8 year child) with 2 flint plano-convex knives (one burnt) in pit, 3' x 4' & 10" deep, cut into OGS c. $4\frac{1}{2}'$ NW of centre. Main mass of bones formed an elongated heap about half-way down in fill: additional bones (including pieces probably belonging to both the individuals represented in the main deposit) were scattered in fill above & below the heap. 2 Food Vessels were inverted close together in the NE part of the pit, 1 intact, the other broken & only partly in situ (detached sherds of latter were scattered in upper fill & (1 small sherd only) among basal stones of barrow immediately above the pit). A third plano-convex flint knife (unburnt) was in the upper fill: pieces of charcoal scattered in the fill generally gave radio-carbon date of 1490/150bc (BM-178). The pit was partly covered by a massive boulder weighing over 300 lbs. Residual spoil littered the OGS in the vicinity of the grave.

?5. C (single fragment of burnt bone only) in inverted Food Vessel in pit, 21" across & 9" deep, cut into OGS c.4' W of centre.

DerbyshireContemporary with Construction of Basal Part of Barrow

6, 7 & ?8. Burnt human bones concentrated at 2 places, 1 (young adult) c.6' NW of centre, the other (young adult & infant under 1 year with a burnt fragment of a plano-convex flint knife) c.10' ENE of centre: additional bones (indeterminate) were more thinly scattered around & between the concentrations. The bones comprising the concentrations & scatter occupied an area 18' x 10' & occurred in the sand between the stones forming the basal 8-12" of the barrow, with a few lying on the underlying OGS.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

9. C (adult under c.30 years) scattered over area 4' x 2' on or about the OGS c.11' N of centre. The bones were concentrated beneath the crushed remains of an inverted Collared urn where they were accompanied by small plano-convex flint knife & 2 flint flakes. A large flint side-scraper occurred nearby (but 4" below deposit). The mound makeup over the deposit had been disturbed by the robber trench.

Additional burnt human bones (total weight c.¾lbs) were scattered in the robber trench fill, together with sherds belonging to 4 pots (2 Food Vessels & 2 Collared urns).

Special Features/Comments. A few flints & potsherds occurred in various contexts.

STANTON MOOR T2 (c.SK247 634)
Sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1930.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 54' across & 5' high. No ditch. Irregular robber trench, c.30' x 20', extended from near S edge to 5-10' N of centre, in places reaching down to OGS.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for very small part of SE quadrant).

Treatment of OGS. Possibly deturfed, the barrow resting on a layer of white sand possibly representing the A2 horizon of a podsol. Note however that Heathcote interpreted this layer as a component of the mound makeup.

Structure. Made entirely of stones of various sizes (surface gatherings) mixed with sand. Central area enclosed by 2 concentric rings of large boulders, resting on OGS & sealed by barrow (diameter of rings c.46' & 36' respectively). Both rings had gaps in places (it is unclear which if any of these gaps are original & not the result of modern disturbance).

DerbyshireBurials. Primary to Barrow

1 (C). C (adult) with charcoal, plain Pygmy Cup & 2 flints (scraper & flake knife) in pit, $1\frac{1}{2}'$ across, dug into OGS between 2 boulders of outer boulder ring c.24' NW of centre.

Secondary to or Contemporary with Barrow

2 (J). C (covered by flat stone) in mound makeup at depth $1\frac{1}{2}'$ just outside stone of inner boulder ring 21' S of E of centre.

3 (A). C (adult) with charcoal in barrow makeup (jammed against inner edge of stone of outer boulder ring) at depth 1' 22' W of N of centre.

4 (B). C ("probably" male) with Collared urn sherds (base unrepresented) & burnt flint knife scattered in mound makeup at depth 3' c.15' NNW of centre.

5 (D). C (evidently adult) with Collared urn & flint knife in mound makeup at depth 3' c.15' NW of centre.

6 (K). C (adult) with sherds of a plain urn in mound makeup at depth c.2' c.13' SE of centre.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

7 (E). C (female: few pieces of bone only) with sherds of a small Collared urn in robber trench fill at depth $1\frac{1}{2}'$ c.9' NE of centre.

8 (F). C (young male) in stone cist located c.2' E of centre & measuring internally $4\frac{1}{2}'$ SW/NE x $2\frac{1}{2}'$ & $1\frac{1}{2}'$ high. The cist was of mixed drywall/slab construction with 2 large capstones laid end to end & had evidently been built in a shallow depression, 8-12" deep, in the OGS. With bones were sherds of a small Food Vessel or Collared urn & 3 fragments of bronze. NB. The capstones of the cist had evidently been exposed by the robbers but it is uncertain if its contents had been disturbed. Resting on the SW capstone were 3 sherds of an elaborately decorated vase Food Vessel (?or Beaker).

9 (G). C ("probably" female) with 6 flints (5 miscellaneous pieces & burnt "leaf-shaped arrowhead" (probably actually a small plano-convex knife)) & sherds belonging to 2-3 Collared urns & forming layer, 5' x 2-3' & 8" (or so) thick, occupying shallow depression in OGS c.2' W of centre.

10 (I). C "widely scattered" in robber trench fill & on OGS c.5' SE of centre. With the bones were number of potsherds (one possibly belonging to Pygmy Cup & others probably to 1 or more of the urns represented by sherds associated with Burial 4) & 6 flints.

One or more additional burials may be represented by scattered pieces of burnt bone in robber trench fill in central area.

Special Features/Comments. A group of Collared urn sherds occurred in the robber trench fill at depth $1\frac{1}{2}'$ c.6' S of centre. 3 flint scrapers & a few flint flakes occurred in various contexts in excavated area.

Derbyshire

STANTON MOOR T3 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying c.5-6" of sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1930.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Round barrow, (see below), c.28' across & 2' high. No ditch. N 45% of barrow evidently destroyed (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for destroyed portion).

Treatment of OGS. Possibly disturbed, the barrow resting on a layer of white sand possibly representing the A2 horizon of a podsol. Note however that Heathcote interpreted this layer as a component of the mound makeup.

Structure. Made entirely of stones of various sizes (surface gatherings) mixed with sand. There were many large stones scattered on the OGS.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1 (A). C (female) with "few small pieces" of charcoal in large upright Collared urn in pit, c.8-12" deep, dug into OGS c.4½' S of the estimated centre. Also in urn was second Collared urn (resting on its side on the surface of the cremation deposit & itself containing a few scraps of indeterminate burnt bone), a burnt tanged bronze knife (on the bottom of the urn under the bones) & a flint flake (unburnt). The pit was covered by 2 small flat stones.

NB. Burials 2 & 3 (B) evidently occupied a shallow pit, 2' across & ?8-12" deep, dug into OGS 6' WSW of the estimated centre & covered by a large stone slab. A "hollow cylinder" (?bead) of "stone or hard clay" occurred in the "immediate vicinity" of these burials.

2. C ("young person" represented by "few bones" only) with tip of burnt flint knife or arrowhead in a crushed Collared urn on the pit floor.

3. C (female) with charcoal, 4 burnt flints (2 scrapers & 2 flakes) & 3 fragments of bronze (?burnt). The bones formed a layer, c.2' across & 6" thick, in the upper part of the pit & (evidently) directly overlay Burial 2. A Collared urn was inverted "at the top" of the layer & was itself half-filled with burnt bones (adult: possibly same individual represented by bones outside the urn).

4 (E). C (evidently indeterminate) with charcoal in a small pit, 6-8" deep, in OGS c.11' WSW of the estimated centre. The pit was covered by a flat stone slab. Below the bones, on the pit floor, was part of the inverted rim of a cord-ornamented Pygmy Cup while on top of the deposit was the upright base of the same pot. 4 flints (3 burnt) were found "close to" the bones.

?5 (C). A "deposit of ashes & sand mixed with white powdery substance afterwards identified as cremated bone" lay

Derbyshire

(evidently) in a depression (3-6" deep) c.9' SW of the estimated centre. The pit was covered with a flat stone. A few sherds of a Collared urn occurred in the mound make-up at depth of 12-15" just E of the burial. A burnt flint flake was found "close" to the burial.

Special Features/Comments. Heathcote thought that the barrow was oval in shape, measuring 28'E/W x 20', & that Burial 1 was at its centre. Remarks in the text of the published report (p.32) & data provided on the published N/S section, however, suggest that the N 45% or so of the barrow (assuming that it was originally circular in shape) had been destroyed by a modern track (the edge of the destroyed area was marked by a rough stone "wall" which Heathcote thought antedated the barrow but which is more plausibly interpreted as a modern retaining wall).

STANTON MOOR T4 (c.SK247 634)
Flagstone bedrock underlying 1-1½' of sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1930.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 14' across & 1½' high. No ditch(evidently).

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data (barrow rested directly on unleached subsoil).

Structure. Made entirely of tightly-packed stones (surface gatherings) & black soil. The stones around the peripheries were "on the whole a little larger" & formed a "rough circle", "two or three" of the stones of which were upright.

Burials. Primary to Barrow
1. C ("young" person) in bottom 6" of pit, 1½' across & 17" deep, cut into OGS at centre & covered by 3 flat stones. The upper fill of the pit consisted of sand & also contained a "few bones". With the bones in the basal deposit was large amount of charcoal, 13 burnt flints (5 scrapers plus 7 unworked pieces), a fragment of bronze rod & a very small potsherd (latter said to be of "usual" Bronze Age cinerary urn fabric).

Special Features/Comments. Heathcote claims that a small flint scrap found at depth of 1' just beyond S edge of barrow was a detached fragment of one of the scrapers associated with Burial 1.

Derbyshire

STANTON MOOR T5 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying c.16" of sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1930.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.12' across & 1½-2' high. Evidently no ditch. Central area disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data (barrow rested directly on unleached subsoil).

Structure. Made entirely of tightly-packed stones (surface gatherings) & black soil. The stones around the peripheries tended to be larger than the rest & formed a rough oval.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C (adult) with charcoal & burnt soil in basal half of pit, 1½' across & 1½' deep, dug into OGS at centre & covered by large flat stone slab. The upper fill of the pit consisted of grey sand & its sides had been burnt red.

Special Features/Comments. A "very small" potsherd of undescribed type occurred on the OGS S of centre.

STANTON MOOR T6 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.14' across (exclusive of "addition"). Evidently no ditch. ?Height. Central robber trench, 7' x 7' & 2' deep.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of stones (doubtless surface gatherings) & (probably) black soil. The stones around the peripheries were "flattish" & had been "set upright in the form of a wall & generally on their larger ends" (on the NW, the ring incorporated natural rock outcrops & on the S, it had been doubled up by the addition of an outer stretch of similar walling, c.8½' long, the gap between the 2 being less than 1').

Adjoining the barrow to the E was a half circle, c.7' across, of 5 large stones, comparable in size to those of main ring which it almost touched. NB. Heathcote refers to this feature as an "addition" to the main barrow but

Derbyshire

says nothing about its stratigraphic relationship (if any) to the latter or about any of its other characteristics.

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1 (B). C ("few cremated" bones) probably in pit dug into subsoil (see below) on the inner side of one of the upright stones of the peripheral ring c.6-7' S of centre. 2 burnt fragments of a rough flint scraper occurred in the vicinity of the burial, one "in front of" it, the other "outside the ring several feet away".

?Secondary to Barrow

2 (A). C with much charcoal just under modern turf immediately outside peripheral stone ring c.8' W of centre. This burial may not have been in situ.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3. C scattered in fill of central robber trench along with few sherds of a Collared urn.

Primary to "Addition"

4 (C). C ("small") in Collared urn lying on its side presumably in a pit of some sort (see below) under the largest (& closest to the main barrow) stone of the "addition".

Special Features/Comments. Heathcote states in connection with the present barrow (& Nos. T7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 12a, 13, 14, 15 & 16 described in separate entries) that "generally it was found that the cremation deposits were placed in pits 18 inches deep, that is, as low as the rocky subsoil would allow".

STANTON MOOR T7 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.14' across & 26-28" high. Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. Possibly deturfed, the barrow resting on a layer of white sand possibly representing the A2 horizon of a podsol. Note however that Heathcote interpreted this layer as a component of the mound makeup.

Structure. Made entirely of stones (surface gatherings) & black sandy soil. There was a peripheral ring of large stones.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1 (B). C (evidently adult & very large in quantity) with much charcoal & pieces of non-human mammal bone in pit, c.1½' deep, cut into OGS c.1' E of centre.

Derbyshire

2 (C). C ("small slender adult, possibly female") with much charcoal & 5 burnt flints (2 retouched) in pit, c.1½' deep, cut into OGS c.3' SW of centre. The bones were in or with a small Collared urn & the "deposit was guarded by two small upright stones besides a covering stone".
 3 (A). C (indeterminate) in pit, c.1½' deep, cut into OGS c.5' E of centre.

STANTON MOOR T8 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying thin layer of sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.15' across. ?Height. Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of stones (surface gatherings) & black sandy soil. There was a peripheral ring of large stones.

Burials. Primary to Barrow.

1 (A). C (evidently token or ?infant) in basal 1' of pit, c.2' across & 16" deep, dug into OGS c.1' W of centre & covered by large flat stone on which other flat stones had been piled. With the bones was a plain biconical Pygmy Cup, a "number of small pieces of burnt bronze" & the "remains of a pin" (?of bronze).
 2-3 (B). MCD (2 persons: both evidently adults) with single piece of charcoal in pit, ?2' deep & evidently dug into subsoil, "under the outer ring stones" c.6½' N of centre. With the bones were a "number of pieces of burnt bronze... very much like the remains of two small knives".

Special Features/Comments. 2 unburnt flint flakes occurred in unspecified contexts.

STANTON MOOR T9 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 18' across. ?Height. Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Derbyshire

Structure. Made entirely of stones (surface gatherings) & black sandy soil. There was a peripheral ring of large stones.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A single flint flake was recovered from an unstratified context.

STANTON MOOR T10 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 10' across. ?Height. Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of stones (surface gatherings) & black sandy soil.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. "Few minute fragments of cremated bone" occurred in an unspecified context.

Special Features/Comments. Single "very small flake of flint, slightly burnt" occurred in unspecified context.

STANTON MOOR T12 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 7' across. ?Height. Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of stones (surface gatherings) & black sandy soil. There was a peripheral ring of large stones (see below).

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. ?C ("greyish white powder mixed with sand") lying "partly under a fairly large stone set on the outside ring, nearly upright" on the "east side of the mound".

Derbyshire

STANTON MOOR T12a (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. "Small" bowl barrow (probably c.??' across or thereabouts). Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Probably total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of stones (surface gatherings) & black sandy soil. There was a peripheral ring of large stones, one of which (at the "eastern end" of the mound) was set upright.

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. ?C ("greyish sand") with few pieces of charcoal "in the centre".

STANTON MOOR T13 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying 6" of sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Long barrow, trapezoidal in shape, c.40' NW/SE x 22' (NW end) & 16' (SE end). Maximum height (3') attained at point c.15' SE of NW end. Just beyond this point there was abrupt break in the profile, the height sinking to c.16" & then gradually rising again south-eastwards to c.2' before gently sloping down to SE end. A modern trench, c.24' long & 6' wide (maximum depth 2½'), had been dug along axial line from the break in the profile south-eastwards (it is unclear from published account how much of the trench penetrated to below the OGS level).

NB. It is uncertain from published account to what extent the peculiarities of the barrow profile are original & to what extent they arose from possible modern disturbance additional to the axial robber trench.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of stones (surface gatherings) & black sandy soil. The edges were marked by irregular single or double lines of large stones (at NW end similar stones had been incorporated into the mound makeup over barrow's entire width to form 8' wide terminal belt running

Derbyshire

transversely to long axis).

Burials. There were 2 clusters of burials, one in the SE end of the barrow, the other just NW of centre.

SE Cluster ?Primary to Barrow

1 (E). C (young adult ?female) with charcoal evidently in pit dug into OGS on long axis of barrow c.10' NW of its SE end.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2 (G). C (small ?male under 30 years) with charcoal, burnt flint scraper & another worked flint evidently in shallow pit dug into OGS c.3' SE of Burial 1. The pit was covered by a flat stone.

3 (F). C (indeterminate) with charcoal near "two small upright stones" c.4' SW of Burial 2.

NB. In the mound makeup c.5' SW of Burial 3 was an inverted Collared urn (H) filled with "ashes not recognizable as cremated bones".

NW Cluster Primary to Barrow

4 (C). C (small ?female under 30 years) in & outside inverted Collared urn in pit, c.1½' deep dug into OGS 5' W of Burials 8-9.

5 (I). C (20-25 year male) with burnt flint flake knife in large Collared urn c.5' WNW of Burials 8-9 & accompanied by smaller Collared urn (also inverted).

6 (J). C (20-30 year female) with clay toggle & biconical Pygmy Cup in upright Collared urn c.1' NE of Burial 5.

7 (K). C (20-30 year female) with 6 burnt flints (including an apparent plano-convex knife) c.1' NW of Burial 6. NB. Burials 5-7 are stated by Heathcote to have been deposited contemporaneously with Burial 4 & like the latter were presumably in pits dug into the OGS.

?Primary to Barrow

8-9 (B). MCD (2 persons: adult & child over 2 years) in pit, c.1' deep, dug into OGS c.12' NW of Burial 1 & c.17' SE of barrow's NW end. The burial had been "disturbed" (?by axial robber trench).

10 (A). C (small ?female) with burnt worked flint, segmented bone bead & 2-3 decorated "cinerary urn" sherds in pit, c.1' deep, dug into OGS c.3' N of Burials 8-9. The burial had been "disturbed" (?by axial robber trench).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

11-12 (L). MCD (2 persons: ?female & 3 year child) covered by flat stone "rather near the surface" just inside the edge of the barrow c.8' WSW of Burials 8-9.

13 (D). C (token: evidently adult) c.4' NE of Burials 8-9. A small burnt flint scraper occurred "near" this burial.

NB. Sherds of a Collared urn (M) occurred in a "disturbed" context c.4' N of Burial 13.

Special Features/Comments. Heathcote claims that the barrow exhibited no evidence for 2-period construction.

STANTON MOOR T14 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

DerbyshireReferences. Heathcote, 1936.External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, ?across & ?2' high. Evidently no ditch.Extent of Excavation. ?Total.Treatment of OGS. Possibly deturfed, the barrow resting on a layer of white sand possibly representing the A2 horizon of a podsol. Note however that Heathcote interpreted this layer as a component of the mound makeup.Structure. Evidently made entirely of stones (surface gatherings) & black sandy soil, the stones being "laid flat & nearly always fitted together". The barrow had apparently been built over a slight ?natural depression, the basal cairn stones resting on the sloping sides of the depression in the central area being somewhat larger than the others.Burials. None found.Special Features/Comments. A small quantity of charcoal occurred under a flat stone on the edge of the barrow & c.20 burnt quartzstones & other burnt stones were scattered in the mound makeup along with a number of worked flints (including 9 scrapers, 2 burnt).STANTON MOOR T15 (c.SK247 634)
Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.References. Heathcote, 1936.External Form & Condition Before Excavation. "Small" bowl barrow. Evidently no ditch. There was a (evidently modern) "depression at the centre".Extent of Excavation. ?Total.Treatment of OGS. No data.Structure. Evidently made entirely of stones (surface gatherings) & black sandy soil. "It was a well-constructed mound & had three or four upright stones in the outer edges".Burials. ?Primary to Barrow
1 (B). C (young female) in "roughly constructed cist of small stones" (?at the centre). ?Secondary to Barrow
2 (A). C (male) under "flat stones, fairly high up...towards the western side of the mound".

DerbyshireStratigraphic Position Unknown

3 (C). C ("small numbers of bones") "near the centre"
 "probably disturbed by previous excavators".

STANTON MOOR T16 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.14' x 17' (exclusive of "extension": see below). ?Height. Evidently no ditch. The central area had apparently been robbed out.

Extent of Excavation. ?Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Evidently entirely made of stones (surface gatherings) & (probably) black sandy soil, with most of the outer stones "inclining to the centre". Revetting "most of the barrow were two concentric rings of stones touching each other, the inner stones generally upright". The published plan shows 2 parallel lines of boulders, c.4' & c.5½' long respectively, defining the sides of an apparent entrance feature leading into a gap, c.3' wide, in the revetment ring on the NE side of the barrow. NB. There is no mention in the text of the published report either of the gap itself or of the "entrance" feature. Contiguous with the N side of barrow was an "extension" evidently of similar construction to it (stone & sand) with its edges marked by single ring of large stones. The "extension" was roughly circular in outline with a maximum diameter of c.9½' & appears (from the published plan) to have been secondarily built against the side of the pre-existing main barrow (the point is not discussed in the published report however & the relationship of the "extension" to the main barrow cannot be certainly established).

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1 (A). C (probably female) in Collared urn evidently in pit, c.18" deep, dug into OGS at centre. NB. The mound makeup in the central area had evidently been "completely dug out" by "previous excavators".

In "Extension"

(Stratigraphic Position Unknown)

2 (B). C ("very incomplete fragmentary relics of an adult") with Collared urn "under a large flat stone itself covered by another stone" in the central area of the "extension".
 3 (C). C (adult represented by "few fragmentary remains" only) on W edge of "extension" just within the ring of boulders marking its circumference.

Derbyshire

Special Features/Comments. The Collared urns associated with Burials 1 & 2 were very similar in shape & decoration & must be of virtually contemporary date of manufacture. A large jet ring occurred at the "centre" at depth $1\frac{1}{2}'$ (?in disturbed context). A flint scraper was recovered from the spoil.

STANTON MOOR T17 (c.SK247 634)
Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1940a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Bowl barrow, c.18'N/S x 16'. ?Height. Evidently no ditch. The N end of the barrow had evidently been dug into & the S 60% or so completely levelled (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data but makeup probably as other barrows of group (stones & black sand). The N edge of the mound was revetted by "stones...fixed in a leaning position inclining towards the centre" (largish stones possibly representing the destroyed remains of a similar feature evidently survived at other points around the edge of the barrow). See below.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

- 1 (A). C (young male) in plain Collared urn c.4' NNW of centre "below" a large stone slab forming part of a transverse line of stones dividing the barrow into 2 unequal halves (see below). With the C were a perforated bone pin (burnt) & 5 burnt flints (including a large scraper).
- 2 (B). C (male) c.7 $\frac{1}{2}'$ NW of centre just inside the line of the revetment "ring".
- 3 (C). C ("few" bones only) with a burnt barbed-&-tanged flint arrowhead in crushed ?Collared urn lying on its side "very near the surface" c.5 $\frac{1}{2}'$ WSW of centre just within the presumed remains of the revetment "ring". The burial was covered by 2 "flat stones".

Special Features/Comments. Heathcote thought that the S 60% or so of the barrow had never been "completed" (rather than levelled as assumed here) but had merely been outlined with large stones. The transverse line of stones mentioned in connection with Burial 1 is shown on the published plan but is not adequately described in the text. It evidently lay on or near the boundary between the destroyed & intact parts of the barrow & could be modern. Alternatively it could mark the original edge of a small round barrow (c.13-14' across) subsequently enlarged by

Derbyshire

an "extension" to the N (cf., e.g. Barrow T6 described in a separate entry).

STANTON MOOR T18 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1940a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.11' across (exclusive of "extension": see below). ?Height. Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data but makeup probably as other barrows of group (stones & black sand). There was a peripheral ring (double in places) of large stones. Contiguous with the SE side of the barrow was an "extension" evidently of similar construction to it (stone & sand) with edges marked in places by large stones. It was roughly rectangular in shape, measuring c.8' NE/SW x 4', & appears (from the published plan) to have been secondarily built against the side of the pre-existing main barrow (the point is not discussed in the published report however & the relationship of the "extension" to the main barrow cannot be certainly established).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1 (A). C (16-17 year adolescent) with part of a small Collared urn "under a flat stone" c.1' NW of centre.

2 (C). C ("small deposit" with "only some fragments" of complete skeleton represented) with charcoal c.3½' S of centre.

Special Features/Comments. Under a "large flat stone" on E side of "extension" was a "good deposit of greyish sand & charcoal" (no bones). Barrow T18 was virtually in contact with Barrow T19 (see separate entry) to the W but the stratigraphic relationship between the 2 barrows is unknown.

STANTON MOOR T19 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1940a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Barrow, apparently sub-rectangular in shape, measuring c.11½' N/S x c.9'. ?Height. Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Derbyshire

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data but makeup probably as other barrows of group (stones & black sand). There was a peripheral "ring" (double in places) of large stones.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown
1 (B). C (adult, "probably" female) located c.2' NE of centre.

Special Features/Comments. Barrow T19 was virtually in contact with Barrow T18 (see separate entry) to E but the stratigraphic relationship between the 2 barrows is unknown.

STANTON MOOR T20 (c.SK247 634)
Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1940a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 19½' N/S x 17' (exclusive of "extension": see below) & 2' high, with "flattish top". Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data but referred to as a "large well constructed cairn" & makeup probably as other barrows of group (stone & black sand). There was a peripheral ring of largish stones. Contiguous with N side of barrow was an "extension", evidently of similar construction to it (stone & sand) with edges marked in places by largish stones. It was very roughly rectangular in shape, measuring c.8½'E/W x 7½', & appears (from the published plan) to have been secondarily built against the side of the main barrow (the point is not adequately discussed in the text however & the relationship of the "extension" to the main barrow cannot be established with certainty).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown
1 (A). C ("small deposit") with charcoal "under a stone" c.4½' S of centre. 3 burnt flint flakes were also "picked up here".
2 (D). C (male) in (?or with) broken & fragmented Collared urn c.6½' N of centre.
3 (E). C ("few bones") with charcoal c.5' NNW of centre.
4 (F). C ("few fragments") in "extension" c.1' N of edge of main barrow.
?5 (B). "Deposit" (?of bones) containing a flint flake & a sherd of "decorated pottery" c.2' S of centre.

Derbyshire

A small inverted Collared urn (covered by "flat stone") occurred in a "small" pit containing black soil and charcoal (no bones) c.4' SE of centre.

NB. Heathcote claims that Burial 2 was "not deeply buried & had evidently been put in later than the others" (& the intact Collared urn) & that Burial 3 was likewise "not deeply buried". He otherwise says nothing whatever about the stratigraphic position of the burials. It is possible that the positions of Burials 2 & 4 are transposed on the published plan (which is followed in the above summary).

STANTON MOOR T21 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1940a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Barrow (?with "extensions": see below) evidently almost completely levelled by stone robbing. Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. ?Total.

Treatment of CGS. No data.

Structure. All that survived of the presumed barrow were lines of largish boulders forming series of 3-5 irregular compartments agglomerated together to form rough oval (maximum overall dimensions c.22'NE/SW x 21'). NB. The boulders composing these lines were evidently similar to those forming "peripheral stone rings" associated with most other barrows of Stanton Moor group & Heathcote interpreted site as remains of a single round barrow with 2 large "extensions" to E & S respectively. The published plan, however, is only doubtfully interpretable in this sense &, on the basis of the (very scanty & otherwise inadequate) published data, nothing definite can be made of the basic plan & structural history of the site.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1 (A). C (young adult ?female) in "rough cist", 4' x 2', formed by "small upright stones in the form of a rectangle" located at the centre of the W end of the complex (i.e. on the S side of Heathcote's "main cairn"). With bones were sherds of small plain globular Pygmy Cup, single base & rim fragments of a second (decorated) Pygmy Cup, 7 flint flakes ("nearly all" burnt) & 2 burnt flint scrapers. Heathcote suggests that a large flat slab found near 1 edge of the site had originally served as the "cist's" capstone but there does not seem to be any real evidence for this.

2 (B). C (18 year male) with squat bipartite Collared urn, round-based plain Pygmy Cup & 4 burnt flint scrapers located c.10' ENE of Burial 1 (i.e. near the centre of the E "extension").

Derbyshire

3 (C). C (adult) located c.10' S of Burial 1 (i.e. apparently just outside the S edge of the S "extension").

STANTON MOOR T22 (c.SK247 634)
Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1940a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 17' across & 2½' high. Evidently no ditch. "There was a slight depression in the centre, but the strata showed no signs of being disturbed" (except by tree roots).

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. "Simple, well constructed cairn of stones" with "all" those "forming the outer ring" being "large" ("several" of the latter were "leaning" & had possibly been originally upright).

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1 (B). C (young ?male under 18 years) "with" (evidently upright) Collared urn located "near the centre, but in the western half".

2 (A). C (adult ?female) with burnt flint (?scraper) "at the base" of a large leaning stone belonging to (?or located near) the peripheral "ring".

STANTON MOOR T23 (c.SK247 634)
Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1940a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. "Roughly circular" barrow, 8' across. ?Height. Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data but makeup probably as other barrows of group (stones & black sand).

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. C (indeterminate) under "flat stone in the centre".

Special Features/Comments. Heathcote notes (without further elaboration) that T23 "apparently had been added to" a "group" of barrows also including T6 & T22 (see separate entries).

Derbyshire

STANTON MOOR T24 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1940a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. "Oval-shaped cairn", 16' x 9' (?orientation) located "by the side" of a large "inclined stone", 67" long. ?Height of barrow. Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data but "definitely made" & makeup probably as other barrows of group (stones & black sand).

Burials. None found.

STANTON MOOR T36 (c.SK247 634)

Flagstone bedrock underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Heathcote, 1954.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 30' across & 2½' high. Evidently no ditch. Rectangular robber trench, 15'E/W x 10', penetrating to just above OGS level & extending from point c.4' within E margin of barrow through centre to point c.5' beyond it.

Extent of Excavation. Total.Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "stones of all sizes & shapes" (surface gatherings) & (evidently) black sandy soil.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C (adult in early twenties, "probably" female) in pit, 1½' across & 1' deep, c.7' S of centre. The C deposit was mixed with oak charcoal & was mounded so that its surface projected c.6" above the OGS level. At the bottom of the pit, under the main mass of the C deposit, was a small burnt dolerite axe-hammer.

SWARKESTON II (SK365 295)

Trent river gravels.

References. Posnansky, 1955a; Posnansky, 1956.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Oval bell barrow, 67'N/S x 56' & c.4½' high, surrounded by irregularly

Derbyshire

circular ditch, 6-7' wide & 2' deep, with internal diameter c.105'E/W x 96' (berm 13-25' wide). Badly disturbed by rabbits & truncated & spread by ploughing. The site had also been used for Anglo-Saxon secondaries.

Extent of Excavation. SE quadrant (except for ditch & outer edge of berm) plus 20' x 20' central cutting & 2 5' wide half-section trenches. 4 additional small stretches of ditch were cleared at various points around circumference.

Treatment of OGS. An undisturbed (browneath) soil profile survived everywhere under barrow & on parts of berm protected from modern ploughing by talus.

Structure. (a) Core, 34'N/S x 25' & 3' high, of stacked turves cut from a podsolized old land surface.

(b) Partial capping of turves (again from a podsolized old land surface) mixed with lenses of soil & gravel (subsoil) (barrow now 55'N/S x 34'). NB. (B) enclosed the S & E sides of (a) only, extending over c.90% of the surface of the latter, the margin of the NW quadrant of which projected a maximum of c.3' beyond the former's NW edge.

(c) Capping of "orange sandy & pebbly soil clearly derived...from the ditch" mixed with "finer & bleached" material (surface scrapings). NB. Chemical tests to determine if soil formation had occurred on the surface of (a) were inconclusive.

The centres of the ditch & of the barrow as a whole roughly coincided, (a) being markedly eccentric (by c.8' to the NNW) to this point & (b) slightly so (by c.2' to E).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C ("probably" young female or "youth") with small quantity of oak & ash charcoal on OGS at centre (more or less) of (a) + (b) (but 2' SE of centre of ditch & barrow as whole) & c.12' SE of centre of (a), being just within the latter's SE margin). The bones rested on decayed wood, possibly the remains of an oval (?oak) "platter", c.3' long.

Special Features/Comments. C.250 flints were recovered from the ploughsoil, barrow makeup & OTL, worked pieces comprising 6 scrapers, a leaf arrowhead (OTL) & 4 miscellaneous tools. 2 rim sherds belonging to a small cord-ornamented bowl Food Vessel or Pygmy Cup occurred in the mound makeup & several whole & fragmentary saddle querns lay on the berm. Hazel & oak charcoal occurred on the OTL. A number of Anglo-Saxon I & C burials & miscellaneous Romano-British & Iron Age artifacts were in secondary or disturbed contexts (the I had "disintegrated" as a result of unfavourable soil conditions).

Derbyshire

SWARKESTON IV (SK365 293)
Trent river gravels.

References. Greenfield, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Oval bell barrow, 73' N/S x 66' & 4' high (but see below), surrounded by irregularly circular ditch, averaging 8' wide & 3½' deep, with internal diameter 96-100' (berm 10-18' wide). Badly disturbed by rabbits & truncated & spread by ploughing. Central robber trench, 26' WNW/ESE x c.8', extending well below OGS level.

Extent of Excavation. Most of NE quadrant (including c.30% of ditch) plus large area, c.33' x c.39' (with small extensions) focussed on SE quadrant but extending c.17' into W half. 2 5' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. The OGS under the barrow & on the protected parts of the berm had evidently been stripped to level of natural gravel or, in places, to just above this level. The Beaker occupation level (see below) was sealed under a 2" thick layer of "clean grey sandy soil" apparently representing material naturally accumulated on this level during the interval between the abandonment of the settlement & the erection of the barrow. The original (?turfed) surface of this accumulation had presumably been removed when the OGS generally was stripped.

Structure. (a) Core, irregularly oval in shape, 29'E/W x 24' & 2' high, of cut turves (?derived from stripping of OGS).

(b) Capping of turves (?derived from stripping of OGS).

The centre of (a) was 5-6' W of the centre of the ditch & c.8' W of the centre of (b); the centre of (b) was c.2' E of the ditch centre.

The surface of (a) was marked by a thin line of secondary panning, its interface with (b) being otherwise stratigraphically indeterminable (note however stratigraphic position of Burial 2).

NB. The published ditch sections provide no evidence for former existence of an inner or outer bank. ?What then happened to the spoil from the ditch. If, as seems likely, it had been used to form a capping to (b) it may be that Greenfield failed to recognize the remains of this capping which would have tended to merge into the talus eroded down onto the berm from higher up.

Burials. Primary to (a)

?I. ?I (no bones or silhouette survived) in the remains of a boat-shaped wood coffin (represented by staining only), 7½' x 3'(W end) & 28"(E end) & 17" high, resting on a 4" thick layer of loose gravel lining the floor of a grave,

Derbyshire

11' x 5-5½' & 4' deep, dug into OGS c.8' NW of centre (of area enclosed by the ditch) near the NW edge of (a). In the coffin was a flint flake knife, finely retouched along one edge. Residual spoil littered the OGS round about.

Secondary to (a) & Primary to (b)

2. C (very small quantity of "probably human" bones) with oak charcoal on floor of pit (base & sides burnt), 25" x 20" (?depth) dug into surface of (a) directly over the NW end of the grave containing Burial 1 c.14' WNW of centre (of area enclosed by ditch). 18 sherds belonging to the upper part of Collared urn were scattered in the upper fill above a group of charred oak/hawthorn "logs" (latter radio-carbon dated to 1395/60bc (NPL-17)) lying on pit floor adjacent to the bones. The pit was near the centre of a spread c.10½' x 10½', of charcoal-flecked dirty silt & burnt sand, covering the surface of (a) (the stratigraphic relationship of the pit to the spread is unknown: no evidence for burning in situ).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3. C (single skull fragment) somewhere in (b) in SW quadrant. 12 additional pieces of burnt bone (indeterminate) may have been associated with the skull fragment or have come from some other context within the excavated area.

Special Features/Comments. A Beaker occupation surface (with stakehole settings, pits, hearths etc.) yielding flints & potsherds (mostly belonging to rusticated & comb-marked Beakers but also plain W Neolithic bowls & a Food Vessel) occupied a large area under the central part of the barrow (the limits on plan of this occupation were not established & it could have extended to other parts of the excavated area). Plain Neolithic, Beaker & Collared urn sherds also occurred in the mound makeup & ditch fill. The robber pit fill produced Beaker, Collared urn, Iron Age & Early Modern sherds plus 2 barbed-&-tanged flint arrowheads, a small flint scraper, c.20 flint flakes & animal bones & teeth.

TOTLEY MOOR, Brown Edge (SK289 791)
Coal Measures etc. underlying yellow clay.

References. Radley, 1966a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Circular bank enclosing small central barrow (see below). Bank & barrow badly disturbed by stone robbing & erosion.

Extent of Excavation. Entire area enclosed by bank plus 3' 3" wide sections through latter on E, W & SE sides respectively.

Derbyshire

Treatment of OGS. No data on OGS under bank. The area enclosed by latter was "horizontal", possibly as result of stripping (see below) & consisted of layer of "grey leached soil" overlying the yellow subsoil into which (evidently) it merged.

Structure. The site comprised 2 main elements, a circular bank & a barrow.

Bank. Circular bank (internal diameter c.20'), c.10' wide with maximum surviving height of 2', of "khaki-coloured clay" revetted externally & internally by concentric kerbs (c.20' & 40' across respectively) evidently of rough dry-walled construction (2 stones of the inner kerb stood upright in "socket holes"). On the E & SE sides (but not on the W) the bank had a core, c.2' wide & less than 1' high, of stone slabs laid flat or set on edge in 1 or 2 courses. NB. Radley suggested that the "bulk" of the bank (? the "khaki-coloured clay") was made of "turf" derived from "scraping" the area enclosed by it & that the "depth of ash behind the stones" of these kerbs represented the remains of "burnt turf stacking" (the "ash" just referred to is not otherwise mentioned in the published report & its physical & other characteristics & stratigraphic position are unknown).

Barrow. Oval barrow, c.6' NW/SE x 7'4' & 1' high, of "several large rocks & many small stones" resting on OGS at centre of area enclosed by bank.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C (young adult male) in pit at centre. The bones were associated with an (empty) Collared urn placed on its side & 4 burnt flints (3 scrapers & a blade fragment) & were packed round with oak & birch charcoal (latter radio-carbon dated to 1050/150bc (BM-177)).
2. C (young adult male) with 2 burnt flints (broken flake & large worked point) in pit sealed under flat stone just NW of & contiguous to Burial 1. The deposit was contained in an urn of unknown type (urn very decayed, having possibly never been fired & nothing could be determined about its shape, decoration or position in ground). Layers of small carbonized oak logs above & below the urn gave radio-carbon date 1250/150bc (BM-211).
3. C (young adult female) in pit 2' SE of centre. The deposit rested on & was covered by large quantity of oak charcoal. With the C were sherds of a Collared urn (probably originally inverted), a Pygmy Cup, fragments of a burnt flint point & a piece of (?artificially) polished limpet shell.

Within Area Enclosed by Bank but Outside that Covered by Barrow

4. C (female) with a fragment of a burnt flint point in pit 3½' SW of centre. The C was packed round with oak & alder charcoal radio-carbon dated to 1530/150bc (BM-212).
5. C (20-30 year male) in pit 6' NW of centre. The pit

Derbyshire

was covered by a large flat stone: its base was lined with carbonized oak branches & traces of a "pink paste, the probable remains of a pot".

NB. The pits containing Burials 1-5 were cut to depths of from 15-23" below the modern surface. The depths from the modern surface at which the pits were first detectable on plan varied from 1-4" (except that containing Burial 4 which first appeared at 8").

Special Features/Comments. Radley interpreted various features (a number of lines of small stones, a small hearth & a stakehole) in the area between the central barrow & the bank as settlement remains antedating the burials & the construction of the bank & barrow. All these features were at an average depth of 6" from the modern surface & Radley argued that they were older than the burial pits which (with the possible exception of Burial 4) appear to have been dug from a slightly higher level. The ground immediately adjacent to the site had been cleared of stones at an unknown (but possibly prehistoric) date (a large amount of flint waste & tools occurred in & about the cleared area but not within the area enclosed by the bank). 2 scrapers & 4 flint flakes occurred "in" the "northern" part of the bank.

WESTON-ON-TRENT 1 (SK412 285)

River gravels underlying 1' thick layer of subsoil.

References. Reaney, 1968.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow (see below) surrounded by ditch, c.6' deep (?width), measuring.(?internally) 60'E/W x 57'.

Extent of Excavation. E/W section trench (?width) plus half-section trench (?width) in S half.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No mound makeup survived but Reaney claims that the primary ditch silting was "from the inside" indicating the "former existence of a mound".

Burials. None found (an inhumation would probably have been destroyed without trace by soil acids). "Slightly off to one side" of the centre was an oval pit, 9' x 6' & c.5½' deep (from the modern surface), filled with loose gravel (presumably replaced spoil). Cut into the surface of the fill near "one end" was a pit, 1½' across & 10" deep, containing "a large quantity of what appears to be very old large decomposed wood fragments" with a "thin layer of very dark soil" c.1" above the bottom. The only finds from the larger pit were a burnt quartz pebble & 3 flint flakes.

Devonshire

BURNT COMMON (SY128 950)

Upper Greensand underlying residual Clay-with-Flints.

References. Pollard, 1967.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ring cairn, 4-6' wide & 18" high, with internal diameter c.26'. The ring cairn had possibly originally enclosed a small cairn (see below). The site had been ploughed & there were 2 large gaps in W & E sides of ring respectively resulting from stone robbing. See below for disturbance in central area.

Extent of Excavation. Entire site stripped of surface deposits & interior of ring completely excavated. A stretch (of unspecified length) of ring cairn itself excavated on SW.

Treatment of OGS. The OGS under ring cairn itself had been stripped to surface of subsoil (OGS in interior of ring had been destroyed by modern ploughing).

Structure. Made entirely of flints & cherts (stones 4-15" long), gathered from the surface. There was a tendency for larger stones to be concentrated on outer & inner faces of ring. See below for possible remains of central cairn.

Burials. None found. Dug into subsoil at centre was "grave", roughly D-shaped in plan, c.6½' x 4' & 14" deep (from modern truncated surface) with its sides lined with flints & cherts similar to those forming the ring cairn & with a loose fill indicative of modern disturbance. No bones (but burnt or unburnt burials would probably have been destroyed without trace by soil acids). Scattered in lower fill were sherds comprising c.80% of S4 Beaker (Clarke 159.1) &, in fill generally, small pieces oak charcoal & "a quantity of large flints", these last possibly being derived from small cairn originally covering pit & later destroyed by the robbers.

Special Features/Comments. On SW side of site subsoil over area 14' x 10' had been heavily burnt & was littered with oak charcoal. The central part of the burnt area was sealed under the ring cairn which rested directly on its surface & must have been erected shortly after the embers had cooled (basal stones of ring cairn in contact with burnt deposit were unburnt).

2 pits had been dug in the subsoil in the interior of the ring.

Pit 1 (c.10' NNW of centre) was 15" across & 6" deep. Its fill consisted of replaced spoil & it had a quantity of oak charcoal on its floor.

Pit 2 (c.13' W of centre on the edge of the burnt area described above) was 18" x 12" & 7" deep. Its fill

Devonshire

consisted of replaced spoil in which were scattered pieces of oak charcoal.

A total of 69 struck (some with signs of use or slight re-touch) & retouched/utilized natural flints together with 2 flint cores occurred in various contexts in the excavated area.

DAGGERS PIECE (SY125 944)

Upper Greensand underlying residual Clay-with-Flints.

References. Pollard, 1967.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 15' x 12' & 1½' high. No ditch. Ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. OGS stripped to surface of subsoil.

Structure. Made entirely of flintstones, 4-9" long, gathered from the surface.

Burials. None found (burnt or unburnt burials would probably have been completely destroyed by acid soils).

2 eccentric pits had been dug in the subsoil under the barrow, both covered by a flint or chert capstone.

Pit 1 (c.3' SE of centre) was 15" across & 14" deep & was filled with soft black soil containing oak charcoal, there being a void, 2-3" deep, between the under-surface of the capstone & the surface of the fill. The only find was a struck flint flake with use marks in the pit fill.

Pit 2 (c.4' NE of centre) was 9" across at top tapering to 5" across at base & 10" deep, & was filled with soft black soil containing a large quantity of charcoal (mostly birch but also oak). A piece of carbonized wood lay across the pit mouth immediately under the capstone & the OGS for "several inches" around the pit was covered with charcoal sealed under "three smaller flints".

Special Features/Comments. A deposit of charcoal occurred in depression, 3" across & 1" deep, in OGS near the barrow's SE edge.

FARWAY HILL I (SY164 974)

Upper Greensand underlying residual Clay-with-Flints.

References. Pollard, 1971.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ring cairn, 4¾-7¾' wide, with internal diameter c.34'. Badly scattered, & in places completely destroyed, by ploughing.

Devonshire

Extent of Excavation. Entire site stripped of surface deposits & interior of ring plus 2 stretches of latter itself totalling c.30' in length completely excavated.

Treatment of OGS. OGS in interior of ring (?& under ring cairn) stripped to surface of subsoil.

Structure. Ring cairn made entirely of flintstones, 4-9" long, gathered from the surface.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

- 1 (39). C (indeterminate & virtually destroyed by soil acids) with charcoal & lumps of burnt flint in pit, 10" across & 5" deep, dug into subsoil c.12' SW of centre. Filled with dark loamy soil mixed with few small flints & heavily intergrown with modern roots.
- 2 other pits had similar fills to the pit containing Burial 1. They lacked bones but like that of the Burial 1 pit their fills were heavily intergrown with roots, a fact probably indicating bone was originally present but had been entirely destroyed by soil acids. Unlike the Burial 1 pit, both these pits were sealed under thin cappings of clay (probably replaced spoil).
- ?2 (40). Pit, 1½' x 1' & 9" deep, dug into subsoil c.13' NE of centre. In the pit were 3 utilized flint flakes & a flint scraper together with large amounts of oak (mainly), willow, hazel & birch charcoal.
- ?3 (38). Pit, 11" x 8" & 6" deep, dug into subsoil c.17' SSW of centre just short of inner edge of ring cairn. The pit contained large amount of oak charcoal.

Special Features/Comments. Ring cairn I was separated from Ring cairn II (see following entry) to NW by gap c.12' wide. 37 additional pits (Class A) occurred in the area enclosed by the ring cairn, mostly in the W half of the central area (none occurred under the ring cairn itself). One pit (No.1), located c.1' W of centre, was 16" across & 2½' deep, & had its sides lined with yellow clay: the lower fill consisted of stonefree grey clay containing charcoal: this was covered by dark loam, the remaining fill consisting of replaced spoil which extended above the mouth of the pit to form a small mound, 2½' across & 4" high. The other 36 pits were round or oval, regularly shaped & filled with replaced spoil containing pieces of charcoal (in 5 cases of oak) scattered through it or heaped on floor. Dimensions varied between 3" & 16" across & 2" & 11" deep. In 10 cases these pits were secondary to another series of pits (Class B) scattered randomly over entire excavated area including ground between Ring cairn I & Ring cairn II & in all excavated parts of the latter itself (see entry for that site). Class B pits were very variable in shape & size, some with irregular outlines, & often cut into one another (but never into Class A pits) & except for few flints (see below) had archaeological sterile complex

Devonshire

fills. NB. Pollard regarded Class B pits as man-made but they are probably more plausibly interpreted as natural features of some kind.

2 Class A pits produced single utilized flint flakes while 29 additional flints were distributed among 15 Class B pits (mostly utilized flakes but also 4 borers & 2 other worked pieces). 24 similar flints occurred in the ploughsoil.

NB. Totals of flints given above from ploughsoil & Class B pits include those from Ring cairn II (& intervening ground) described in next entry.

FARWAY HILL II (SY164 974)

Upper Greensand underlying residual Clay-with-Flints.

References. Pollard, 1971.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ring cairn, 3-8' wide, with internal diameter c.23' x 19'. Badly scattered, & in places completely destroyed, by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. Entire site stripped of surface deposits & interior of ring plus 2 stretches of latter itself totalling c.23' in length completely excavated.

Treatment of OGS. OGS in interior of ring (?& under ring cairn) stripped to surface of subsoil.

Structure. Ring cairn made entirely of flintstones, 4-9" long, gathered from the surface.

Burials. None found. A group of 8 flint slabs in a limited area on & about the W side of the ring measured 9-19" long & possibly had formed a small stone cist set into the ring cairn & subsequently destroyed by ploughing (none of the slabs were in situ & the former existence of this cist is very speculative).

Special Features/Comments. See previous entry (Ring cairn I) for flints & "Class B" pits.

FARWAY HILL (1) (SY165 975)

Upper Greensand underlying 1' thick layer residual Clay-with-Flints.

References. Pollard, 1967.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, badly truncated by ploughing & robbed out on E & W sides, originally probably measuring c.20' across & with maximum surviving height 10". No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Devonshire

Treatment of OGS. OGS evidently stripped to surface of subsoil.

Structure. Made entirely of flintstones, 4-8" long, gathered from the surface.

Burials. None found. At the centre was a shallow oval depression in the subsoil, 3' x 2', paved with largish flat flints & edged with small flint boulders. A few pieces of charcoal were scattered amongst the flints of the pavement. NB. Acid soil conditions would probably have entirely destroyed both inhumation & cremation burials.

Special Features/Comments. At 5 widely-separated points on or just within the edge of the barrow were oval pits with maximum diameters of 10-18" & depths from 4-8". All contained charcoal (oak in one case) & in 2 cases may have been covered by large flat flints dislodged by ploughing. Surrounding the central area was an irregularly circular ring, c.12' across, of 7 pits (A-G) with an 8th pit (H) located c.3' W of centre. The intervals between the pits ranged from 3½' to 4½' with a gap 8½' wide to W; diameters from 5" to 10" & depths from 5" to 12": Pit D was double, comprising 2 intersecting holes. All the pits had more or less vertical sides & homogeneous fills consisting of soft dark soil mixed with small flints & clay. NB. Pollard interpreted these features as postholes but the published evidence is equally consistent with their being simply pits. They were all apparently primary to the barrow. The subsoil over an area c.3½' x 2½' on the NW side of the barrow had been heavily burnt & produced small amounts of charcoal. A small part of the burnt area was apparently just covered by the barrow but it was mostly located just outside the latter. A flint core & 5 utilized flint flakes occurred among the cairnstones.

UPPER BROWNSTONE FARM, Kingswear (SX9015 5041)
?Subsoil.

References. Rogers, 1947.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, spread to c.60' across with maximum surviving height 2'. No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing & part of W half robbed (see below).

Extent of Excavation. 2 2' wide trenches (one E/W, other N/S) "through the centre".

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Devonshire

Structure. Evidently entirely made of earthy materials (see below for stone core allegedly covering Burial 2).

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C (10 year child, "possibly female") in pit, 10" x 8" & 7" deep, dug into "old land surface" at centre. "Above" burial was "layer of charcoal".

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C ("26 pieces of calcined bones") & charcoal recovered by sieving disturbed fill of robbed cist, 2½' x 2', located 8' W of centre & consisting of "slabs forming the sides & a cracked coverstone", the latter resting on or about the OGS level. According to information given to Rogers by the robber, the cist was sealed under a "stone cairn" c.3' across & 2' high, resting on OGS & primary to the barrow. NB. Prior to Rogers' excavation the robber had extracted a polished greenstone axe, 4" long, from the cist & had also noted the presence in it of "small pieces of very friable pottery", burnt bones & charcoal (the "pottery" may have been misidentified or lost or destroyed by the robber as Rogers found no trace of it in his re-excavation of the cist).

UPTON PYNE 248b (SX914 989)
New Red Sanstone underlying sand.

References. Pollard/Russell, 1969.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 61' across & with maximum surviving height 3'. No ditch. Badly truncated & spread downslope by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. C.70% (central area & most of E half with narrow cuttings elsewhere).

Treatment of OGS. Pre-barrow surface stripped of turf & topsoil & cut back into hillside to form level shelf (to N shelf extended into the hillside c.18' beyond the perimeter of the barrow).

Structure. (a) Core, 24' across, of sand.

(b) Capping of cut turves (?originally continuous over (a)). Barrow now c.35' across.

(c) Thin (basal width 9") capping of white sand (redeposited A2 horizon of podsol) probably originally continuous over (b) but not (a).

(d) Capping of clay (?originally continuous over whole barrow).

NB. The makeup of (a), (c) & (d) were probably derived from local subsoil (that of (c) would have occurred immediately below the ancient turf, (a) & (d) at deeper levels). (A) was eccentric (by 3-4' to W) to (b)/(c)/(d).

DevonshireBurials. Primary to (a)

1. C (infant less than 1 year) with oak charcoal & dark earth in inverted Wessex Biconical urn on OGS c.2' S of centre sealed under irregular heap of sand (makeup similar to that of (a)), c.5' across & 1' high. NB. The irregular shape of the sand heap probably resulted from exposure to the elements for a time prior to raising of barrow.
2. C (indeterminate) with oak charcoal & dark earth in small inverted Ribbon-Handled urn on OGS c.6½' W of Burial 1. To the W the urn was in contact with small stone slabs covering a pit (which was also lined with stone slabs), 19" across & 1' deep, dug into OGS & containing an inverted Collared urn (in latter were soft earth, oak charcoal & decayed vegetable matter but no bones). On OGS immediately E of Burial 2 was a third pot (inverted Ribbon-Handled urn) containing oak charcoal & decayed vegetable matter but no bones. NB. The urn containing Burial 2 could only have been deposited after the capstones covering the pit were in place.
3. C (probable infant represented by few tiny scraps only) in pit, 14" x 11" & 5" deep, dug into OGS c.2½' SE of Burial 2 & 3' SW of Burial 1.

Contemporary with (a)

4. C (few tiny scraps only of indeterminate bone) with oak charcoal & dark earth in scoop, 12" x 10" & 3" deep, in makeup of (a) immediately above Burial 3. The base of the scoop was 5" above the OGS level, the burial having been deposited during the construction of (a).

Special Features/Comments. Largish spreads of oak charcoal occurred in 3 places in the makeup of (a), all above the level of Burial 4. Small lumps of clay had been deposited on the OGS in 3 places on the E side of the barrow (all sealed under (b) or (d)). 2 of the clay lumps were associated with oak charcoal which did not result from burning in situ in either case.
21 flints (20 worked or utilized) & a sandstone pebble used as a hone occurred in various contexts.

WHITE CROSS, Sidbury (SY115 921)
Upper Greensand underlying residual Clay-with-Flints.

References. Pollard, 1971.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ring cairn (see below) enclosing central mound, c.14' NE/SW x 9', with maximum surviving height c.1'. Lightly ploughed: a large modern pit had been dug into the W half of the site to below the subsoil level & stones had been removed resulting in the destruction of the SW end of (b) & a 16-17' length of (c) on the W side.

Devonshire

Extent of Excavation. Entire site stripped of surface deposits & interior of (c) plus 8' long stretch of latter itself on N side completely excavated.

Treatment of OGS. No data (except statement that OGS under (c) had been stripped to surface of subsoil).

Structure. (a) Core, located c.3' NE of centre, 11' NE/SW x 6½' & 6" high, of red clay. NB. Nearest modern sources of latter lay c.½ mile distance from site.

(b) Capping of flints (4-12" long) covering (a) & gathered from the surface.

(c) Ring cairn, 4-6' wide & up to 2' high, with internal diameter 31' NE/SW x 26', enclosing (a)/(b) ("berm" 5-12' wide). Entirely made of flints & cherts (stones 5-20" long) heaped together without arrangement.

Burials. None found. Sealed under (a) near the centre was a pit, 9½' NE/SW x 4½' & 3'8" deep at W end sloping up to 2½' deep at E end, filled with replaced spoil. No bones (but burnt or unburnt burials would probably have been destroyed by acid soils).

Special Features/Comments. 13 pits of various shapes & sizes were scattered randomly in excavated area, 2 being sealed under (c) & 1 (which was cut into by the large central "grave") under (a). All the pits were archaeologically sterile. NB. Pollard regarded these pits as man-made but they are probably more plausibly interpreted as natural features of some kind.

Over 100 flints (including cores, scrapers & borers) occurred in various contexts in the excavated area.

WRANGWORTHY CROSS 1. E Putford 7 (SS3839 1745)
Stiff grey clay (Culm Rock).

References. Radford/Rogers, 1947.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Bell barrow, spread by ploughing but probably originally c.70' across (see below) with surviving height 4', surrounded by ditch, 10' wide & 3½' deep, with internal diameter 84' (berm probably originally c.7' wide).

Extent of Excavation. Central 12' x 16' cutting (with small extension to E & W) plus 2 4-8' wide section trenches & additional cutting in NE quadrant covering c.50% of its area. Absence of causeway(s) through ditch established by visual inspection & percussion.

Treatment of OGS. "Old peaty surface" (4" thick) evidently survived everywhere under barrow (but fading out towards peripheries).

Devonshire

Structure. (a) Central core, c.64' across & 2½' high, of soil containing scattered cut turves (derived from upper levels of ditch & ?surface scrapings).

(b) Capping of clay & shillet stones (derived from deeper levels of ditch).

NB. The basal layers of (a) were more "peaty" than upper levels which tended to merge into (b) so that the line of demarkation between them was difficult to establish. There was no clear distinction between the supposed talus covering the "berm" & the undisturbed edge of (b) but the slope of the latter & general dimensions of the barrow suggest that the site had been a bell barrow of the size indicated above (as argued by the excavators).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. Extended I (represented by silhouette only) laid with head to S on (evidently) the surface of the subsoil at centre. With the I was piece of corroded bronze, 4" x 2" (?remains of small knife), a wooden pole, 4½' long, & a ridged flint blade retouched around the edge. The I lay within rectangular 4-post structure (measuring internally 6½' N/S x 5'), each post (6" diameter) having been set in hole 15" across & 2' deep (residual spoil from each hole was heaped on OGS beside it). On the floor of the structure were 2 horizontal timbers, 18" wide, resting on subsoil, set between the posts of the 2 long sides & each overlying at both ends a transverse log (also 18" wide & set between the end posts) laid in individual hollows cut to depth 3" into subsoil (the I & grave goods lay within rectangular area, 5' x 2', framed by these timbers). The line of the posts were traceable upwards into the makeup of (a), the angles of these lines (& of the post cores in the holes) indicating that they had constituted the uprights of a gabled hut, c.3' high, still standing when (a) was deposited over & around it. The makeup of (a) over the hut showed much sagging presumably as the result of the collapse of a light roof of some sort.

Special Features/Comments. Resting on surface of (a) at centre was pile of burnt stones & clay, 3' across & 1' high. NB. This deposit had not been affected by the collapse of the hut roof (see above) implying that the makeup of (a) had consolidated before the deposit had been placed on its surface. This in turn indicates that there was a lengthy pause between the completion of (a) & the addition of (b) (which sealed the stone/clay deposit). A single flint flake occurred on the OGS.

WRANGWORTHY CROSS 2. E Putford 7a (SS3836 1738)
Stiff grey clay (Culm Rock).

References. Radford/Rogers, 1947.

Devonshire

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.40' across & 25" high. No ditch. Ploughed & E edge destroyed by modern ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 24' x 16' central cutting plus 2 3' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. Well-marked OTL (2" thick) evidently survived everywhere under barrow.

Structure. Made entirely of peaty soil containing scattered cut turves.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1-8. At about the centre was roughly E/W line of 3 post-holes, dug into the OGS at intervals of 8' & all between 31-36" across & 1' (central hole) & 2' (flanking holes) deep. Residual spoil from each hole rested in a heap on the OGS beside it & each contained a vertical post core, 10" across, packed round with stones & clay. NB. The posts had evidently rotted in situ possibly after the erection of the barrow though there was no stratigraphic evidence for this (the small heaps of residual spoil associated with each hole would hardly have survived as well-defined entities if the interval between the emplacement of the posts & the raising of the barrow had been a long one). The posthole line flanked the N edge of a "greyish layer", 17'E/W x 7' with maximum thickness of 1', evidently rectangular in plan & resting on "slight mound of turves", c.6" high, on OGS. "This irregular layer had a scalloped appearance above & below, & suggested a series of hollowed tree trunks subsequently flattened by decay & the pressure of the mound....The features described suggest that a series of inhumations in hollowed tree trunks, probably eight in all, were laid side by side & covered with a mortuary house consisting of one wall, carried on upright posts, & a pent roof sloping to the south....The overlying strata were too shallow to indicate whether the mortuary house had collapsed before the completion of the mound....".

Dorset

BARGES FARM B. Litton Cheney 3 (SY5532 9181)
Chalk.

References. Wachter, 1958.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 27' across & 14" high, surrounded by ditch, 7½' wide & with maximum depth of 8", with internal diameter of 27' & causeway entrance, 3½' wide, located slightly E of S of centre.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for area covered by cross-baulks & the outer part of much of the ditch).

Treatment of OGS. OTL apparently intact beneath entire barrow.

Structure. (a) Central core of small flints & brown soil (surface scrapings).

(b) Thin capping of chalk from ditch.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. Extended I (19-25 year male with est.stat. 5'8") in grave 7½' x 2½' & 9" deep, dug into chalk rock at centre. On back with head to W. NB. Presumed spoil from the grave was heaped on the adjacent OTL which, however, appeared to seal the grave itself (this implies that the latter was deliberately returfed after the interment of the I).

Secondary to (b)

2. C (adult ?male) in or with the crushed base of an upright "Late Bronze Age" pot packed round with large flints (some burnt) in a pit dug into (b) directly above the N edge of the grave containing Burial 1.

Special Features/Comments. A step in the floor of the ditch possibly implies that it was dug by separate parties working in opposite directions from the 2 sides of the causeway.

A "post-hole" (1½' across & 16" deep), with a shallow depression, 6" across, in its floor possibly formed by the weight of the "post", had been dug into (b) directly over the N edge of the primary grave (c.2' E of Burial 2).

BLACK DOWN. Portesham 2a (SY6129 8750)
Bagshot Gravels.

References. Thompson/Ashbee, 1957.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.67' across & 8½' high, surrounded by ditch, 8½-12' wide & 5-6' deep, with internal diameter c.85' (berm 9' wide). SW two-fifths of barrow destroyed before excavation & upper part of central area disturbed by modern pit (see below).

Dorset

Extent of Excavation. 23' x 24' central cutting plus 1½ 10' wide section trenches. After the later destruction of the barrow by bulldozing a "very extensive area around the centre" was excavated.

Treatment of OGS. OTL evidently intact under all or part of (a): no data on condition of OGS under (b).

Structure. (a) Central core, 45' across & 5½' high, of stacked turves.

(b) Capping of yellow gravel from ditch.

NB. Tiplines indicated that (b) was deposited from the peripheries inwards.

Burials. Secondary to (b)

4 Deverel-Rimbury urns were found all secondarily inserted into (b) (rims at depths 9-15" from the modern surface) at points around the peripheries of the modern pit cut into the upper part of the barrow at the centre (the pit measured c.15' across & a few feet deep). All 4 urns were upright.

1 (1). C in Bucket urn (with stone capstone) with finger-marked girth cordon c.11' WSW of centre.

2 (2). C in urn (upper part destroyed) c.1' S of Burial 1.

3 (4). C in large lugged urn (with stone capstone) c.12' E of centre.

The 4th urn (No.3) was fragmentary & was located c.6' SW of Burial 3. It had been disturbed by the modern pit & was evidently unassociated with bones.

CANFORD HEATH. Poole 32 (SZ0422 9522)
Plateau gravels.

References. Ashbee, 1954.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 31-2' across & 3' high. See below for ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. OTL stripped over entire area of pre-barrow surface.

Structure. Made entirely of mixed sand & gravel (surface scrapings).

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic).

A pit, 5' x 4' & 1' deep, sealed by the mound, was cut into the OGS at centre. Fill identical to material of overlying mound makeup (phosphate tests negative).

A heap of gravel on the OGS adjacent to the pit probably represented its spoil.

Dorset

Special Features/Comments. Sealed under the skirts of the W half of the barrow was a shallow irregular ditch, up to $3\frac{1}{2}'$ wide & "very shallow", which was continued in the E half by a line of stakeholes (diameter of ditch/stakehole ring c.28'). On the SE the ditch/stakehole ring was interrupted by a broad gap, c.16' wide, with a roughly funnel-shaped entrance feature leading into it from the SE. The N side of the latter was formed by a straight line, c.12' long, of stakeholes, the S by a stretch, c.14' long, of ditch similar in width to that surrounding the W half of the barrow but considerably deeper (c.14") (there was a gap, c.5' wide, between the SE end of the barrow ditch & the W end of the entrance ditch, this gap being bridged by a line of 3 stakeholes). NB. Ashbee considers the barrow & entrance ditches to be natural phenomena resulting from the weathering & ultimate merging of individual stakeholes which had originally occupied the line of the ditches &, with the surviving stakeholes, had formed a penannular ring around the barrow & both sides of the entrance feature (the ditches were on the modern "weather" side of the barrow). It is hard to accept that the entrance ditch (which was 14" deep) could have been formed in this way however.

The fills of the stakeholes & their stratigraphic relationship to the barrow suggests that they had rotted in situ or had been withdrawn prior to the erection of the latter. A carbonized segment of a hollow oak log (unworked), 4' long & 1' across, was in the mound makeup $4\frac{1}{2}'$ SW of centre. The only other finds were c.140 flint flakes & cores from the mound makeup & modern humus.

CHICK'S HILL. E. Stoke 15b (SY8687 8588)
Sand covered by a thin skin of gravel (Barton, Bagshot & Bracklesham Beds).

References. Ashbee/Dimbleby, 1958.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.34' across & $3\frac{1}{2}'$ high, surrounded by ditch, 5-6' wide & 3' deep, with internal diameter c.34'. SW quadrant mostly destroyed.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for destroyed SW quadrant & c.two-thirds of the ditch in the NW quadrant).

Treatment of OGS. OTL intact.

Structure. Made entirely of sand & gravel (surface scrapings supplemented by spoil from the ditch) with the gravel concentrated on the peripheries.

(a) Central core, c.14' across & 1' high of sand & gravel.

(b) Capping (surface 9" below present surface of (c)) of sand & gravel.

Dorset

(c) Capping of sand & gravel (probably including cut turves).

NB. The distinction between (b) & (c) rests entirely on pollen analysis & was not recognized stratigraphically (the time interval between (b) & (c) is unknown but could be as long as several centuries).

Burials. Secondary to (a) & Primary to (b)

1. C (indeterminate) in inverted Globular urn resting just above the level of the OTL on the floor of a shallow cavity in the surface of (a) at centre. The urn was packed round with charcoal. Cut into the OTL just below the burial was a pit, c.2' across & 2½' deep, with a shallow lobe-like extension to the W (pit contained sterile sand & loam, & the lobe, charcoal, with the pit side adjacent to the latter having been burnt).

Special Features/Comments. 4' N of centre was an oval pit, 2½' across & 2' deep, possibly sealed under the OTL & containing burnt flints & charcoal.

CRICHEL DOWN 1. Long Crichel 14 (ST9624 1107)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.18' across & 19" high, surrounded by a ditch, 3-4' wide & 12-20" deep, with internal diameter c.18'.

Extent of Excavation. C.55%. Central 3' x 4' cutting plus entire (including ditch) NE & SW quadrants.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of a mixture of earth, chalk rubble & flints.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1-2. MCD (2 persons: child & adult each represented by a few fragments of bone only) in basal half of oval pit, c.2' x 2½' & 1' deep, cut into OGS at centre. The bones were mixed with "ash" & sherds of an incomplete Bucket urn with an applied finger-marked girth cordon (the sherds had been burnt after the urn was broken). NB. The pit floor was irregular, possibly indicating that the pit had been re-opened in antiquity, conceivably for the deposition of a second burial &, if so, perhaps accounting for the fragmentary condition (& later ?ritual reburial) of the urn which would have contained the original burial.

3. C (indeterminate) in the remains of an upright Bucket urn set partly on the chalk rock & partly on the surface of the fill of the pit containing Burials 1-2. Subsidence

Dorset

of the fill had caused the partial collapse of the urn, only the basal part of which survived.

CRICHEL DOWN 2. Long Criche 15 (ST9620 1107)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.26' across & 1' high, surrounded by penannular ditch, 4-7' wide & 1½' deep, with internal diameter 26' & single causeway entrance (6' wide) to ENE.

Extent of Excavation. Near total (including ditch) except for small parts of the NW & SE quadrants.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Circular palisade trench (see below).
(b) Central core, c.9½' across & 6" high, of turfy soil.
(c) Capping of earthy rubble & chalk.

Burials. Primary to (b)

1. C (evidently scanty) in slight scoop in natural chalk at centre.

Primary to (c)

2. C (adult: also unburnt teeth & ulna & skull fragments of a dog) resting on natural chalk surface c.5½' W of Burial 1 at the centre of the area enclosed by (a).

Special Features/Comments. Burial 2 was at the centre of a circular palisade trench (internal diameter c.7'), averaging 1.3' wide & 8" deep, with a single causeway entrance, 2½' wide, to the E. The fill of this feature & post impressions on its floor indicate that it had once contained a series of wood uprights, spaced at intervals of 3' & each c.6" across, packed round with chalk rubble. The S & E parts of the area of the trench were sealed under (b) which at one point had subsided into the cavity resulting from the decay of one of the uprights. On the basis of this evidence the excavators posit the following sequence of events.

1. Digging of palisade trench, erection of uprights & deposition of Burial 2.
2. Deposition of Burial 1 & erection of (b) (the makeup of which was presumably obtained from the upper levels of the ditch) at a time when at least one of the timber uprights of the palisade was still standing.
3. Completion of the barrow.

NB. The fact that (a) had been placed over part of the palisade trench when the posts were still standing

Dorset

suggests that the latter were freestanding & not linked together in the form of a fence.
 The halves of a split ox radius had been placed symmetrically in the ends of the palisade trench one on each side of the causeway.
 A single posthole, 0.8' across & 0.6' deep, occupied the interior of the palisade trench, c.1½' NW of Burial 2.
 A Collared urn sherd was found in the mound makeup.

CRICHEL DOWN 3. Long Crichel 16 (ST9618 1118)
 Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.30' across & 2½' high, surrounded by ditch, 4' wide & 2' deep, with internal diameter 30'.

Extent of Excavation. 8'N/S x 4½' central cutting incorporated into 50'E/W x 5' section trench.

Treatment of OGS. Pre-barrow surface marked by well-preserved OTL under (a) but not under (b) (ground under latter ?stripped).

Structure. (a) Central cairn, c.14' across, of flint nodules (?gathered from surface).
 (b) Revetment of chalk rubble (derived from ditch)
 NB. There are no grounds for thinking that (b) was originally carried across the top of (a).

Burials. Primary to (a)
 1. C (adult) in upright Bucket urn (with finger-marked girth cord) associated with an accessory vessel & capped by a slab of Purbeck limestone. The urn (& accessory vessel) was packed round with charcoal & ashes & stood on the floor of a small pit, c.15" deep, which formed the E end of a larger pit cut through the OTL at the barrow centre & measuring overall 4' x 2½' (the shallower W end of the pit had a maximum depth of c.10" & was filled with chalk rubble).

CRICHEL DOWN 4. Long Crichel 17 (ST9608 1073)
 Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. "Low circular mound", 15' in diameter. Evidently no ditch.

DorsetExtent of Excavation. No data.Treatment of OGS. No data.Structure. No data.Burials. None found.

"Near the centre" was an "irregular hole" filled with the "normal material of the mound".

CRICHEL DOWN 5. Long Crichel 18 (ST9606 1070)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.22' across & 1' high, surrounded by a shallow ditch, 2.4' wide & 0.7' deep, with internal diameter 22'.

Extent of Excavation. 5½' x 4' central cutting incorporated into 26'N/S x 3½' section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data.Structure. Made entirely of a mixture of flints & soil.Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. Crouched I in central oval grave, 5'NNW/SSE x 4' & 2½' deep, with vertical sides & a flat bottom, & fill consisting of yellow clay & flints. The body lay on its l.s. (head to NNW) on a platform of chalk rubble, c.1' high & 15" wide, built up along the E side of the grave. The body was so tightly flexed (into a compact mass 2' x 1½') that the right femur had been wrenched from its socket while the left talus was detached & rested under the skull.

The excavators suggest that: (1) The tightly-flexed & slightly disarranged state of the bones indicate that the body had been tightly bound prior to burial, the detached talus perhaps implying that the "half decomposed body may have been placed in a bag" in order to keep it together; & (2) that the chalk platform on which the I rested must have originally occupied the entire floor (as it could not have stood as a separate entity) & that its absence in the W part of the grave was the result of secondary disturbance. NB. The published sections fail to show any disturbance of the mound above the grave so that if the latter had been partly re-opened this must have happened before the barrow was raised. If so, such disturbance may have entailed the rearrangement of the partly decomposed body & thus account for the condition of the skeleton as found.

Dorset

CRICHEL DOWN 6. Long Crichel 19 (ST9590 1060)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Slight bowl barrow (maximum height above solid chalk c.0.8') surrounded by very shallow ditch (only really adequately defined to N) with approximate internal diameter of c.20'.

Extent of Excavation. 6' x 6' (approximately) central cutting incorporated into a 22'N/S x 4' section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of scraped-up soil & flints.

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

At the centre was a shallow irregular grave, c.9'NW/SE x 5', containing 3 inhumation burials.

1. Extended I lying on its face with head to NW.

2. Very slightly crouched I on r.s. with head to SE in grave W of Burial 1.

3. Very slightly crouched I on r.s. with head to SE in grave W of Burial 2.

NB. Burials 2 & 3 slightly overlapped Burial 1.

It is possible that Burials 1-3 are of Saxon date.

Special Features/Comments. A few potsherds (including 1 Beaker sherd) were found near the N edge of the barrow.

CRICHEL DOWN 7. Long Crichel 20 (ST9601 1053)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.18' across & "few inches" high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 6½' x 4½' cutting S of centre (in area of Burial 2) incorporated into 24'N/S x 4' section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data.

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. C (7 year child) in "roughly scraped-out" circular pit, c.18" across, located slightly S of centre. In the soil around the pit were "sherds of cinerary urn fabric".

2. A "few fragments" of unburnt human bone (possibly belonging

Dorset

to an adult male) in "roughly scraped-out" oval pit, c.4' x 2', located c.14" S of the pit containing Burial 1.

Special Features/Comments. A third "roughly scraped-out" pit (with sterile fill & c.1' across) was located between the E halves of the pits containing the 2 burials. A large rough flint ?fabricator occurred in the mound makeup.

CRICHEL DOWN 8, Long Crichel 21 (ST9591 1052)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.45' across & 2½' high, surrounded by ditch, 4½' wide & 1' deep, with internal diameter 45'.

Extent of Excavation. 10' x 15' central cutting incorporated into 65'E/W x 5' section trench.

Treatment of OGS. Pre-barrow surface marked by well-preserved OTL under (a) & (b) but not under the footing of (c) (?ground under latter stripped).

Structure. (a) Central core, c.12' across & 10" high, of turfy soil.

(b) Capping of flint nodules forming central cairn, 22.7' across & 1½' high (?gathered from surface).

(c) Capping of stoney loam (spoil from ditch plus surface scrapings).

Burials. At the centre was a large roughly circular pit (primary to (a)), 7½' across & 1.6' deep, cut through the OTL & filled with tips of chalk rubble & dark soil.

Primary to (a)

1. C (adult) in upright Barrel urn set in a circular hole, c.2' across & 1½' deep, cut partly into the OTL & partly into the SW edge of the large central pit. The urn pit was filled with black earth & the urn supported within it by several large slabs of tabular flint.

Special Features/Comments. The urn containing Burial 1 has Cornish affinities but had flint gritting suggestive of local manufacture.

CRICHEL DOWN 9. Long Crichel 22 (ST9588 1057)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.35' across & 2.1' high, surrounded by a horseshoe ditch,

Dorset

4½' wide & 0.9-1½' deep, with an internal diameter of c.35' (along the axis of the causeway) x c.32'. The causeway was 15.6' wide & was located slightly N of E.

Extent of Excavation. C.40% of the barrow was excavated (including the central area & most of the E half).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.9' across & 8" high, of turfy soil.

(b) Capping of flint nodules forming central cairn, 11' across & c.20" high (?gathered from surface).

(c) Capping of earthy rubble (spoil from ditch). NB. The ditch was apparently secondary to a second smaller ditch, c.20" wide & only a few inches deep, roughly circular in shape (internal diameter c.29') & without a causeway corresponding to the causeway of the larger ditch. The outer edge of this feature roughly paralleled the inner edge of the outer ditch from which it was separated by a maximum gap of about 1½' (except to the NE where it had been cut through by the N terminal of the outer ditch).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1-2. MCD (2 persons: adult & person under 20 years) in circular scoop in the chalk rock at centre.

Other Burials

3-7. A total of 5 additional Cs are shown on the published plan in various places in the E two-thirds of the barrow, 3 (numbered 3-5 on the plan) being in the central area, the others (numbered 2 & 1) occurring just within & just outside the causeway respectively. All 5 Cs are described as "secondary": one (number unspecified) was contained in an inverted biconical vessel with 2 lug handles & fingertip marks around the carination while "several" others were associated with potsherds similar in ware to that of the complete pot. Age/sex of burials as follows: No. 2 (1 person); No. 4 (child); No. 5 (1 person); No. 7 (?=No. 1) (child). 8. Crouched I in oval grave located just within the inner edge of the outer ditch in the NE quadrant & either cut through, or overlying, the inner ditch. On r.s. with head to E.

CRICHEL DOWN 12. Tarrant Launceston 3 (ST9551 1067)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.35' across & 1.6' high. No ditch. Area just S of centre disturbed to level of OGS by robber pit, 6' x 5'.

Extent of Excavation. 11' x 5-8' central cutting incorporated into 36' E/W x 5' section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of earth & stones.

Burials ?Primary to Barrow

1. C (12-4 year child) in inverted Collared urn in pit, 1½' across & 1' deep, located c.9' W of centre.

Special Features/Comments. C.6' NE of the burial was an oval pit, 4½' x 2' & 1' deep, containing material similar to the mound makeup.

CRICHEL DOWN 13. Tarrant Launceston 4 (ST9563 1066)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.40' across & 1.3' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 7½' x 5' central cutting incorporated into a WSW/ENE section trench, 2½' wide.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of earth & stones placed on top of a low natural knoll.

Burials Primary to Barrow

1. Crouched I near centre resting on artificially laid layer of flint nodules on OGS. Between the ribs was a leaf arrowhead. On l.s. with head to W by N (281 deg). There were 2 intersecting pits (mutual stratigraphic relationship unknown) each c.1' across & 0.7' & 0.9' deep respectively, in the OGS at the feet of the I. Both were evidently primary to the barrow & both contained "grey fine-grained material characteristic of post-holes in the chalk". NB. The excavators suggest that the pits had held wood posts, one being a replacement for the other after it had rotted away, marking the position of the I before the erection of the barrow (when the supposed post may or may not have been still standing).

CRICHEL DOWN 14. Tarrant Launceston 5 (SY9574 1058)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 17' across & 9" high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 8' x 5' near-central cutting incorporated into 16'E/W x 3' section trench.

Dorset

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of large flints.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. Crouched I on floor of D-shaped grave, 6' x 4½' & 2½' deep, dug into the OGS slightly SW of centre. At the feet of the I was a W/MR Beaker (Clarke 201) & a flint knife. A roughly-worked flint pick occurred in the fill. The skull had been trephined before death & the rondel replaced at the time of burial. On l.s. with head to N by W.
2. C in conical hole, 1½' across & 1' deep, cut partly into the OGS & partly into the NE end of the grave containing Burial 1.

CRICHEL DOWN 15. Tarrant Launceston 6 (ST9573 1061)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 12' across & 1.1' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of earth & stones.

Burials. Primary to Mound

1. C in conical hole, 1.4' across & 1.4' deep, located "eccentrically to the apparent mound".

CRICHEL DOWN 16. Tarrant Launceston 7 (ST9577 1060)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.25' across & 1.2' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of earth & stones.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. Fragmentary bones of I (mainly long-bones: no trace of skull found) scattered in the mixed earth & chalk rubble fill of an oval grave, 7½' x 5' & 3' deep, cut into the OGS

Dorset

at centre. In the upper fill were the sherds of a small S3 (W) Beaker (Clarke 202).

NB. The excavators note that the mixed character of the fill could indicate that the grave was re-entered after the burial of the corpse (thus accounting for the fragmentary & scattered state of the bones & Beaker) & that this re-entry must have occurred in antiquity prior to the erection of the barrow.

CRICHEL DOWN 17. Tarrant Launceston 8 (ST9571 1050)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 18' across & 1' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Central 8' x 6' cutting incorporated into 17'E/W x 3' section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of earth & stones.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. Crouched I on floor of central grave, 7' x 6' & 3' deep, cut into OGS at centre & filled with chalk rubble. At the feet was a double-pointed bronze awl & (behind the back) a FP Beaker (Clarke 203). Cut into the N end of the grave was a ledge, 6" high & 1' wide. On r.s. with head to S. NB. In the upper part of the grave fill was a pocket of dark soil containing a plain flat-based bowl decorated on its lower half by a few scattered finger pinchings.

CRICHEL DOWN 18. Tarrant Launceston. (ST9538 1067)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 25' across & 1' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of flints & earth.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C (adult) in pit, 1.2' across & 0.8' deep, cut into OGS near centre. With the C was a double-spacing bead of calcite (evidently unburnt).

Dorset

DUDSBURY. Hampreston 9 (SZ0755 9825)
Sand, gravel & clay (Reading & Bracklesham Beds)

References. Forde-Johnston, 1965.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 74' across & 6' high, surrounded by ditch, 5' wide & 1-2' deep, with internal diameter of 74'. Mutilated by rabbits & modern pits & about half of SE quadrant dug away.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including whole of ditch).

Treatment of OGS. OTL intact under entire barrow.

Structure. (a) Central core, 45-8' across & 2½' high, of stacked turves, with white sand adhering to the bases of individual turves.

(b) Thin capping of stacked turves (the individual turves were without adhering sand). Barrow now 52-5' across & 3' high.

(c) Capping (composition as (a)). Barrow now c.60-3' across & 4½' high.

(d) Capping of sand & loam derived (in part at least) from ditch (?originally continuous across (c)).

Burials. A few feet SW of centre (sealed by (a)) was an oval pit, 8' x 4' & 2½' deep, cut into the OTL. The spoil was heaped on the OTL on each side & the fill consisted entirely of turf which had evidently subsided down into the pit from the overlying mound after a perishable cover of some sort had given way. No trace of a burial survived (acid soil conditions would have completely destroyed an I).

Secondary to (c)

1. C in an inverted Collared urn/Food Vessel hybrid pot in a central pit, 2½' across, dug from the surface of (c) (?or (d)) (the part of the mound into which the pit was dug had been destroyed before excavation to below the surface of (c)). The urn was in the pit fill (which consisted entirely of turves), 1' up from its floor which was 10" above the level of the OTL & coincided with the surface of the spoil heap associated with the presumed inhumation grave described above.

EDMONDSHAM. Edmondsham 2 (SU0463 1160)
Chalk.

References. Proudfoot, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 62' across & 1½' high, surrounded by ditch, 8' wide & 4½' deep, with internal diameter of 90' (berm averaged 14' wide). Badly truncated by plough.

Dorset

Extent of Excavation. Most of E half of mound plus small parts of W half, a large area of the berm & ditch in the NW quadrant & 2 section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. OTL intact under mound but probably stripped from berm.

Structure. (a) Central core, 48' across, of stacked turves.
(b) Capping of chalk derived from ditch
(?originally continuous across (a)).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (27 year male) with 3-rivet ogival bronze dagger, perforated whetstone, bone tweezers & decorated bone pin on floor of grave, 5' x 3' & 1½' deep, cut through the OTL 14' E of centre & filled with turf capped by chalk rubble which extended above & around the grave to form a low cairn, 7' x 5' & 14" high. The grave was located 2' within the E edge of a burnt area, c.12' across, of the OTL & was secondary to the burning. Resting on the burnt patch near its centre (c.6' WNW of the grave) was a heap of oak charcoal & cremated bone evidently representing the swept up pyre debris remaining after the burning in situ & burial of the cremation in the grave (the bones from the OTL & grave belonged to the same person).

Special Features/Comments. A small mammal had burrowed into the fill of the grave from the surface of the chalk cairn prior to the construction of (a).

KNIGHTON HEATH 1. Poole 37 (SZ0570 9431)
Plateau gravels.

References. Case, 1952.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 22' across & 2' high, surrounded by ditch, 5' wide & 1½-2' deep, with internal diameter of 30' (berm 4' wide) & with a causeway, 3' wide, to the SE. A large part of the N half of the barrow had been destroyed before excavation & there was a central robber pit, c.7' x 6'.

Extent of Excavation. Total (plus a substantial area of the flat ground adjacent to the barrow).

Treatment of OGS. OTL intact except under (a) where it "merged" into a layer of "made soil", 3-5" thick (see below).

Structure. (a) Central core, c.10' across, of stacked turves probably entirely derived from stripping the surface of the future ditch. NB. (A) was almost completely destroyed by the robber pit (maximum surviving height 1').

Dorset

(b) Capping of sand & gravel derived from the ditch.

The barrow was enclosed by a ring of widely-spaced post-holes (diameters between 6" & 1') dug into the berm, a gap in the ring being linked up with a posthole setting defining a funnel-shaped entrance feature through the causeway. The place of the ring & entrance feature in the structural history of the barrow is unknown. Charcoal from the ring was radio-carbon dated to 1260/50bc (GrN-1684) (Radiocarbon 6, 356).

NB. There was no weathering horizon between (a) & (b) indicative of a chronological discontinuity between their respective depositions. Otherwise, the existence of "made soil" (which pollen analysis showed could be topsoil of recently abandoned agricultural land) under (a) & of an (apparently) undisturbed OTL under (b) would most economically be interpretable on the assumption that the latter developed on the former during a longish interval when (a) was in place but (b) not yet erected.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (indeterminate) in intact remnant of a central pit all but the NW edge of which had been destroyed by the robbers (minimum length 5': depth 6"). The pit was sealed under the layer of "made soil" which replaced the OTL under (a).

Special Features/Comments. (A) covered a random scatter of small stakeholes secondary to the "made soil" layer; another group of stakeholes (sealed under (b)) formed a half ring around the skirts of the S half of (a) (both groups of stakes were no longer in position when the covering deposits were placed over them).

The surface of the "made soil" layer around the central pit was covered by a dense spread of oak charcoal which had been deposited in a smouldering condition. Peripherally to the spread, the surface of the remainder of the "made soil" layer & the whole of the OTL were strewn with charcoal flecks.

A number of flints (worked & unworked) were recovered from various contexts.

KNIGHTON HEATH 2. Poole 36 (SZ0566 9432)
Plateau gravels.

References. Case, 1952.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 24' x 28' & 2½' high, surrounded by ditch, 5' wide & c.2' deep, with internal diameter 30-33' (berm 2½-3' wide) & with a causeway to the SSE, 3½' wide. Part of the NE edge of the barrow had been destroyed before excavation & there was a small robber pit at the centre.

Dorset

Extent of Excavation. Total (plus small parts of the flat ground adjacent to the barrow).

Treatment of OGS. OTL under whole barrow evidently burnt off (OTL strewn with charcoal flecks & lumps, the latter having burnt in situ).

Structure. (a) Central core, 12' x 14½' & 1½' high, of stacked turves.

(b) Revetment of stoney sand (probably derived from ditch) covering & enclosing flanks of (a). Barrow now c.18' across.

(c) Capping of sand & gravel from ditch.

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic). The central robber pit measured 1½' x 5' & only penetrated below the OGS level at one point (into the upper fill of Pit A described below).

There were 2 pits sealed under (a), both dug into the OTL & both devoid of artifacts.

A. Irregular pit, with maximum dimensions 5' x 3' & 8" deep, located 2' NE of centre & filled with charcoal-flecked sand & lumps of oak charcoal.

B. Bowl-shaped pit, c.6" across & 5" deep, located c.8' W of centre & filled with charcoal-flecked sand.

Special Features/Comments. There was a scatter of stake-holes in the OTL under the barrow (the stakes were no longer in being when the covering deposits were placed over them).

A number of worked & unworked flints were recovered from various contexts.

KNOWLE HILL. Church Knowle 9 (SY9458 8236)
Chalk.

References. Frend, 1954.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Bell barrow (see below), 1½' high, surrounded by an irregularly oval ditch, 5½-5¾' wide & 1¾' deep, with an internal diameter of 48' x 42'. The centre had been robbed (see below).
?Ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. Central 12' x 12' cutting plus entire NE quadrant (including ditch) & 3½' wide half-section trench.

Treatment of OGS. OTL intact over area 21' across at centre but stripped or weathered away around peripheries (see below).

Structure. Entirely made of mixed chalk & earth from the ditch (see below).

DorsetBurials. Primary to Barrow

1. C on floor of pit, $3\frac{1}{2}'$ x $2\frac{1}{2}'$ & 2' deep, cut through the OTL 8' S of centre. With the bones was a small 2-rivet ogival bronze dagger.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2-3. On the OTL at centre was a crouched I, lying N/S, "in a very dismembered state" (ribs & femurs "broken", "vertebrae displaced" & skull represented by a "few fragments" only). "Some of the broken bones had been severely burnt, & round about a large quantity of charcoal" was found suggesting that the burial had been "incompletely burnt" in situ. ?2 burials, an inhumation plus a cremation (see below).

4. Male I in the form of a heap of disarticulated bones on the OTL c.6' NE of centre.

Special Features/Comments. The feature referred to here as the "OTL" was interpreted by Frend as a low core of "humus" (maximum thickness 9") sealing Burial 1 & on the surface of which the "secondaries" (Burials 2-3 & 4) had been placed. The pit containing Burial 1 was secondary to the supposed core, however, as stated above, & its status as an OTL seems certain, its failure to extend to the peripheries of the barrow doubtless being the result of its obliteration by natural weathering processes except where protected by a sufficient thickness of mound (this weathering would also have destroyed a thin natural layer of "small chalk" coterminous with the OTL & sandwiched between it & the bedrock). The published section shows the "doming" of the chalk rock under the barrow characteristic of such weathering to have been very marked, a fact which may indicate the former presence of a berm. The centre of the barrow had been dug into in the 19th century by J H Austin who found a crouched I (on l.s. with head to NE) at a depth of 2'. A deposit of "black ashes" (?cremation deposit) evidently occupied a shallow pit behind & under the I. Frend failed to find traces of Austin's cutting but suggests that this burial can be identified with his own Burials 2-3. Frend claims that Burial 4 hadn't been previously disturbed. The mound makeup contained a few sherds of Early Bronze Age cinerary urn ware.

LAUNCESTON DOWN 10. Tarrant Launceston 10 (ST9559 1190)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 55' across & 4.3' high, surrounded by ditch, c.7' wide & 2' deep, with internal diameter c.55'. Badly disturbed by rabbits.

Dorset

Extent of Excavation. 50' x 10' cutting extending from some feet NW of centre to just beyond the barrow's SE edge.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of rubble & earth.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C (adult) in large upright Barrel urn in pit, c.2' across & 2' deep, dug into the OGS at centre (the mouth of the urn was covered by the remains of a probable wood cover).

Special Features/Comments. A few feet W of centre was a square hole, 3.8' along each side & $\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep, dug into the OGS & with an earthy fill (because of disturbance by rabbits its stratigraphic position is uncertain but it was possibly primary to the barrow).

LAUNCESTON DOWN 11. Long Crichel 23 (ST9617 1150)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c. 60' across & 3.2' high, surrounded by ditch, c.7' wide & 3' deep.

Extent of Excavation. 25' x 30' central cutting extended to E edge of barrow by means of a 20' wide cutting, & to W, N & S edges by means of 3 additional cuttings 2-4' wide.

Treatment of OGS. No data (but see below for possible root holes). A definite OTL appears to have survived under the residual spoil from the central grave but not elsewhere.

Structure. (a) Core, c.28' across, of fine loam (?turf).

(b) Capping of earthy rubble (?originally extending over the top of (a)). NB. It is unclear from the published report how much, if any, of the makeup of (b) was obtained from the ditch.

(A) was enclosed by a ditch (internal diameter c.40'), c.7' wide & 3' deep, which had completely silted up prior to the deposition of (b), the silting pattern being consistent with the former presence of an inner bank (the "berm" between (a) & the ditch varied between c.5' & c.9' wide). It was concentric with the outer ditch from which it was separated by a gap, c.5' wide. Part of the OGS under (a) was pocked with irregular holes & channels filled with brown loam, the area thus affected forming a band, c.8' wide, enclosing an area, c.15' across, running concentrically with the inner ditch & separated from its inner edge by an undisturbed area c.7' wide. NB. The excavators suggest that this band was formed by the roots of shrubs & bushes growing on the berm prior to the collapse of (a) which would

Dorset

have originally taken the form of a cylindrical or steeply conical turf stack, 15' across (the unaffected ground adjacent to the inner ditch lip would have been sealed under the presumed inner bank).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. Crouched I on the floor of an oval grave, 7'N/S x 5' & 9' deep, cut into the OGS at centre & filled with loose chalk rubble (residual spoil was heaped on the OGS round about). On l.s. with head to N: at the feet were the humerus & radius of a young pig.

Special Features/Comments. A small pit, containing occupation earth & Beaker sherds, had been cut through by the inner ditch. Additional Beaker sherds were scattered in the mound makeup.

LONG ASH LANE 1. Frampton 4 (SY6354 9481)
Chalk.

References. Forde-Johnston, 1958.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.85' across & 10' high, surrounded by ditch, c.7-9' wide & c.3-3½' deep, with internal diameter c.110' (berm c.12½' wide). Upper part badly disturbed in places.

Extent of Excavation. Total or near total except for berm & ditch which were sectioned (in 2 places) only. Only 3 small stretches of the Stage I ditch were cleared.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. The published record of the barrow structure is very inadequate but is more or less consistent with the following:

Stage I. Sub-circular or penannular ditch, c.5' wide & 2½' deep, with internal diameter of c.28-32'. No trace of a mound associated with this ditch (which is stated to have completely silted up prior to the construction of the Stage II barrow) was recorded (?what happened to the spoil). The centre of the ditch was c.10' S of the centre of the barrow as a whole (outer ditch & Stage II/III/IV mounds).

Stage II. Circular mound, 20' across & 3½' high, of clay with a few chalk lumps & a well-developed OTL on its surface (see below). One edge of the mound overlapped the N edge of the Stage I ditch, the other the grave containing Burials 1-5 (it was thus secondary to both these features). NB. Note that the supposed OTL marking the mound's surface is shown on only one of the 2 published sections (?was it continuous over the whole surface).

Dorset

Stage III. The Stage II barrow was enlarged to c.85' across & 8' high by a series of irregularly deposited layers (dark clay & chalk, dark clay, large flints, dark clay, light clay & chalk lumps & small chalk lumps) successively piled on & around it.

Stage IV. The surface of the Stage III mound was truncated & the barrow raised to its final height (10') by the addition of a thick layer of chalk rubble.

NB. The outer ditch was possibly begun at the end of Stage I (source of makeup of Stage II barrow) or during Stage III (source of chalk in Stage III barrow) & was presumably deepened in Stage IV to provide chalk of final enlargement. Note that Forde-Johnston refers to barrow as a "bowl" barrow but the modern surface profile as recorded on the published sections indicates that it was probably of the "bell" type (if so the excavator failed to recognize the distinction, in the peripheral deposits, between in situ mound makeup & talus). If the ditch was begun at the end of Stage I the Stage II barrow would have been a disc barrow.

Burials. Central to Stage I Ditch & Sealed by Skirts of Stage II Barrow

1-5. Grave, 50" across & 2½' deep, cut into OGS & covered by a layer of charcoal. The upper fill consisted of large flints amongst which was an Undec Beaker (Clarke 180). On the floor was a crouched I (female) with its head to N (near head was a heap of small mammal bones); in the overlying fill (but below the flint layer) were detached bones belonging to 2 adult female Is & 2 child Is.

Central to & Sealed by the Stage II Barrow

6. C with Pygmy Cup in inverted Collared urn in small pit dug into the chalk at the centre of the Stage II barrow.

Secondary to or Contemporary with the Stage II Barrow

7. C in upright plain Biconical urn in the makeup of the Stage II barrow 5' E of Burial 6. Immediately E of Burial 7 was a small Collared urn containing a biconical Food Vessel-like pot & a plain Pygmy Cup (but evidently no bones).

Secondary to or Contemporary with the Stage IV Barrow

8. Crouched I with head to S at depth 2' in makeup of the Stage IV barrow in the NE quadrant near the centre.

LONG ASH LANE 2. Frampton 5 (SY6361 9481)
Chalk.

References. Forde-Johnston, 1958.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.67' across & 9' high, surrounded by ditch, 3½-6½' wide & 2-3½' deep, with internal diameter c.67'. The E & W edges had been badly truncated.

Dorset

Extent of Excavation. Evidently c.85% (most of E quadrant apparently untouched) except for ditches (only 4 short stretches of the inner ditch were cleared & 3 of the outer).

Treatment of OGS. OTL intact under Stage I barrow but was missing elsewhere (?stripped).

Structure. The published record of the barrow structure is very cursory but is more or less consistent with the following:

Stage I. Round mound, c.30' across & 2½' high, of earth & chalk (a), thrown up from surrounding ditch (internal diameter c.30'). The Stage I ditch was concentric with the outer ditch & had apparently completely silted up before the erection of the Stage II barrow.

Stage II. The Stage I barrow was slightly enlarged by the addition to its top of a thin layer of flints (b), followed by a 10" thick layer of "brown earth" (c) (?turves) & then another layer of flints (d). NB. The published section shows that (d) was deposited after the inner ditch had silted up ((b) & (c), however, could have been laid down before this event &, if so, might be associated with the final stages of the Stage I barrow). Layer (c) was possibly derived from the same source(s) as layers (e) & (g) of the Stage III barrow (see below).

Stage III. The Stage II barrow was enlarged by means of the following deposits obtained from the outer ditch (?& from stripping the OGS between the latter & the inner ditch).

(e) Heavy brown clay (cut turves).

(f) Flints resting on a "dark streak" (?OTL) marking the surface of (e). NB. The flints were confined to the central area & the dark streak was absent in the S half of the barrow.

(g) As (e) but darker in colour.

(h) Clean chalk rubble.

Stage IV. The following deposits (source unknown) were added to the Stage III barrow.

(i) Flints. NB. This layer was confined to the central area except for a small area just inside the NW part of the ditch.

(j) Brown earth with small chalk.

(k) Chalk rubble & light brown earth. NB. This layer was confined to the N edge of the barrow where it extended over the filled-in outer ditch to beyond the limits of the excavation.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1 (6). Crouched I (adult) in oval grave, 21" deep, cut through the OTL at centre. On r.s. with head to S.

Contemporary with (a)

2 (1). I (1-2 year child), probably buried in a disarticulated state, in makeup of (a) c.8' W of Burial 1, resting on a layer of chalk lumps on the OTL.

DorsetSecondary to (a) & Primary to (b)/(c)/(d)

3-4 (5). C.8' E of centre was circular grave, c.4' deep, cut through OTL from surface of (a), (b) or (c) & sealed under (b) or (d). On the ?floor was an adult I, possibly in a wood coffin of some kind & associated with the bones of a "small animal". On l.s. with head to N. Scattered in the upper fill were sherds of an S2(W) Beaker (Clarke 181F) & detached bones of a human skeleton (the still articulated bones of a hand & 2 skull fragments were at the same level as the intact I). A bronze awl lay on the skull of the latter but may have originally been associated with the disturbed I.

Secondary to (d) & ?Primary to (e)

5 (4). Crouched I (young person) in grave cut through (d) & probably primary to (e) a few feet E or S of centre. On l.s. with head to N. The bones of the feet were missing.

Secondary to (e) & Primary to (f)

6 (3). Crouched I in grave cut through (e) & sealed by (f) located directly over the grave containing Burial 5. On r.s. with head to NW. The grave floor was lined with a thin layer of blackish material. In front of the face was a Food Vessel: the bones of a "small animal" were also in the grave.

Secondary to (h) & Primary to (i)

7 (1). C in inverted enlarged Food Vessel in pit cut into (h) & sealed by (i) in the central area.

Secondary to (h)

8 (2). C with 4 segmented faience beads & Food Vessel in pit cut into (h) in central area (stratigraphic relationship to (i) is unknown).

9 (3). C in inverted Collared urn in pit cut partly into (h) & partly into the pit containing Burial 8 (stratigraphic relationship to (i) is unknown).

Probably Secondary to (i) or (j)

10 (2). Crouched I in grave cut through the upper levels of the barrow to the surface of (g) in the S quadrant. On l.s. with head to NW.

OAKLEY DOWN (1). Wimborne St Giles 24 (SU0183 1754)
Chalk.

References. Parke, 1953.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.22" high, surrounded by ditch (see below). Badly truncated by ploughing & deliberate levelling.

Extent of Excavation. C.40%: central area, most of E & W quadrants (including ditch) & small parts of N & S quadrants.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Dorset

Structure. (a) Central core, c.14' across & 18" high, of "red mould" (?turves).

(b) Capping of chalk rubble (only a few traces of this survived in the form of a thin "scatter" on parts of the surface of (a)).

(c) Capping of earth & flints (?originally continuous over (c)).

NB. (C) possibly partly or wholly represented disturbed earth incorporating spread from (a) & (b) rather than an original structural component of the mound.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (adult) in pit, 15" across & 2' deep, near centre.

2. C (young adult ?female) with charcoal, a flat-tanged bronze awl & a disc bead (?stone) in pit, 1½' across & 2' deep, located c.2' E of Burial 1.

3. I (few teeth plus c.2 dozen very small & badly decayed bone fragments only, including pieces of skull & metacarpal: old/middle-aged female or "lightly built male") on "top of" pit containing Burial 2.

Secondary to (a)

4. C (adult male) in inverted Bucket urn with horseshoe handles "inserted" into (a) just within its SSW edge.

5. C (adult) in inverted Bucket urn "inserted" into (a) c.1' W of Burial 4.

?Primary to (c)

6. C (young person) in inverted Globular urn resting on chalk rock c.15' S of centre.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

7. C (young child) in "shallow grave" in chalk rock c.4' N of centre. With the bones were a Roman coin & a sherd of New Forest Ware. NB. Parke says that "it could not be proved stratigraphically" that this burial "was not.... primary" (this probably means that it was primary & that the coin & sherd were intrusive).

Special Features/Comments. The ditch surrounding the barrow had an external diameter of c.39' & was very variable in profile & dimensions possibly because it had been recut at some stage or had cut into an earlier ditch.

Ox & horse bones occurred in the ditch silt & cinerary urn & a large quantity of Romano-British sherds in the mound makeup.

OAKLEY DOWN (2). Wimborne St Giles 23 (SU0159 1704)
Chalk.

References. White/Reed, 1970.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, completely ploughed out & surrounded by ditch, 4-8' wide & 2½-4' deep, with internal diameter of c.44' (see below).

Dorset

The central burial pit (Burials 3-4) had been robbed (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Total (including c. two-thirds of the ditch) except for small parts of the E & W edges.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed by ploughing).

Structure. No data (destroyed by ploughing).

Burials. Primary to Ditch

1. C ("token" deposit of bones of adult ?male) with charcoal & part of a burnt bone tweezers in pit, 27" across & 1' deep, cut into the chalk just outside the outer edge of the ditch to the N (the pit edge had been slighted by the ditch & bones & charcoal from the former had fallen down onto the ditch floor where they were sealed under the primary silt).

Secondary to Primary Ditch Silt & Primary to Secondary Silt

2. ?C (deposit of "burned bone", charcoal & plain Bronze Age potsherds) resting on the surface of the primary ditch silt SSE of centre. The deposit was between the 2 stakeholes forming the W end of a rectangular enclosure, 4' x 2½', defined by a stakehole at each corner. The stakeholes penetrated into the bedrock from the surface of the primary ditch silt &, like the "cremation" deposit, were sealed under the secondary silt (the stakes originally contained in the holes had been withdrawn before the deposition of the latter).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3-4. MCD (2 persons: 50 year male & indeterminate ?adult), charcoal & Collared urn sherds scattered in fill of robbed pit, 2' across & 1½' deep, cut into the chalk rock 3' N of centre.

5. C (few scraps of indeterminate bone) with charcoal & burnt clay in pit, 8" across & 6" deep, cut into the chalk c. 19' NNW of centre near the inner edge of the ditch.

Special Features/Comments. The robber pit was the work of W Cunnington who found a C in "an inverted urn of very coarse unbaked pottery" (Hoare, 1810, 242). A lead plaque bearing Cunnington's initials was found in the pit. S of centre the ditch cut through (?or was cut through by) a rectangular enclosure, 12' x 9', defined by a small discontinuous trench, c. 6" wide & 4" deep. A large quantity of flint waste (plus a few worked pieces) occurred throughout the excavated area. The barrow ditch was very irregular in profile & on the N side narrowed abruptly to form an almost straight stretch, 4' wide & c. 26' long (Burial 1 was located near the middle of this stretch & it may be that the diggers of the ditch contracted its width in this area to avoid further disturbance to the burial).

Dorset

RIDGEWAY HILL. Bincombe 11 (SY6720 8590)
Chalk.

References. Payne, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, evidently c.30' across & ploughed down to 2-3' high. ?Ditch. The NW two-fifths of (b) had been removed before excavation.

Extent of Excavation. Evidently the entire area enclosed by the stone ring was excavated.

Treatment of OGS. No data (reference to the "original turf-line" in the published report may indicate the presence of an intact OTL).

Structure. (a) Central core, c.25' across, of (evidently) chalk & earth.

(b) Revetment of "large rough stones" enclosing (a).

NB. (B) is said to have been situated "within the original margin of the barrow" (?post-Bronze Age spreading of (a)).

Burials. These all appear to have been located within the area enclosed by (b).

?Primary to Barrow

1 (6). Crouched I (?male) "below the original turf-line" in the NE quadrant. On l.s. NB. Burial 1 lay 1-1½' directly below Burial 3.

2 (7). Crouched I (male over 6' tall) with decorated bowl (Clarke 164) at the same level as Burial 1 with which it lay "side by side".

?Secondary to Barrow

3 (3). Crouched I (male) in stone cist (5 uprights & 2 capstones) in mound makeup directly above Burial 1. On l.s.

4 (4). Crouched I (5-6 month baby) in stone cist (4 uprights & single capstone) in SW quadrant in "secondary position".

Secondary to Barrow

5 (1). Disturbed I (male) at centre "just below the surface". With the bones were sherds of a plain Beaker (Clarke 166).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

6 (5). Crouched I (11 year "boy") in SE quadrant in "secondary position" (but labelled on published plan as "s(econdary)?"). At the feet was a SH4(C) Beaker (Clarke 165). On r.s.

7 (2). Crouched I (18 year male) in NW quadrant close to the inner margin of (b) at a point where it had been partly destroyed before excavation. On r.s. NB. Payne says that this burial was "certainly not primary" but gives no grounds for this statement.

8 (8). Crouched I (6-10 year "boy") in an unknown context. Behind the back was a perforated antler tine. On r.s.

Dorset

Special Features/Comments. A plain Beaker (Clarke 167) occurred in an unknown context in this barrow (it was possibly associated with one of the burials). NB. The published record of this barrow is extremely unsatisfactory. The ageing & sexing of some or all of the burials may or may not be reliable.

SHEEP DOWN. Winterbourne Steepleton 19c (SY6070 8902)
Chalk.

References. Atkinson et al, 1951.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Pond barrow (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Area enclosed by (b) completely excavated. A c.14' long stretch of (b) in N half of NE quadrant completely excavated but only innermost one-third in remainder of quadrant & in SE quadrant & the innermost 1-5' in the NW quadrant.

Treatment of OGS. OGS under (b) stripped to surface of chalk rock.

Structure. Pondbarrow, comprising 3 main elements, all concentric.

(a) Central circular depression, 35' across, with smoothly sloping regularly-cut sides, dug into chalk rock. Central part of depression (diameter c.15') flat & at depth of 2' from chalk surface.

(b) Ring bank, 10-12' wide & 6-7" high, with internal diameter c.27', of chalk rubble mixed with little earth, surrounding (a) & (c). Inner edge of (b) separated by "berm" $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide from edge of (c) & overlapped edge of (a), its inner parts resting on latter's sloping sides. NB. Inner "edge" (all that was excavated here) of (b) "over an arc of some seventy degrees on the NW side....consisted of earth only, without any chalk rubble".

(c) Pavement, c.20' across & 7" thick, with irregular edge, of tightly-packed flint nodules (most the size of 2 fists or larger) resting on sloping sides & floor of central part of (a).

NB. Makeup of (c) was derived from stripping of OGS & involved use of flints from natural layer sandwiched between topsoil & chalk rock. Sampling showed that an area equivalent to external diameter of (b) would have produced enough flints of a suitable size for entire makeup of (c) with some to spare (see below). This implies that flints must have been held in reserve until (a) & (b) were completed. The earth & chalk rubble used in (b) were obtained from digging of (a), (b) obviously having been thrown up from its outer edge inwards.

Dorset

Burials/Pits. Scattered irregularly within the excavated area were 34 pits cut into chalk rock to depths (measuring from chalk surface at pit rim in each case) from 4" to 16". 13 pits contained burials.

Primary to Inner Edge of (b)

- 1 (G). C in remains of probable birch-twig basket in cylindrical pit, 23" across & 16" deep.
 2 (F). C in pit, 18" x 16" & 5" deep.
 3 (I). C (token) with plain upright Food Vessel in pit, 12" x 10" & 4½" deep.

In "Berm"

- 4 (B). C in pit, 18" x 15" & 8" deep.
 5 (C). C in pit, 24" x 15" & 12" deep.
 6 (D). C in pit, 14" across & 8" deep.
 7 (E). C in square pit, 12" x 12" & 6" deep.
 8 (4/5). C (with decorated collar sherd of second Collared urn) in inverted Collared urn/Food Vessel hybrid pot in pit, 17" x 12" & 6" deep. Sherds of third pot (probably Collared urn) also occurred in pit & may have been smashed by secondary insertion of the intact pot.
 9-10 (20). 2 Is (both 2-3 months old or younger) in grave, 38" x 19" & 12" deep. Bones heaped together on floor at E end & had evidently been buried in disarticulated state. Against N wall of grave (?on floor) was small Collared urn lying on its side.
 Also in "berm" was kidney-shaped pit (J), 17" x 10" & 8-12" deep, with sterile fill.

Position Uncertain (on "Berm" or Beneath Edge of (c))

- 11 (6). I (8 year child) in grave, 4' x 31" & 16" deep. Bones disarticulated & broken up, resting on grave floor & scattered in fill. At N end of grave (?on floor) was small Collared urn on its side.
 12 (A). C in pit, 23" x 19" & 11" deep.
 2 additional pits (7 & L) were located under or just outside the edge of (c). One (7) measured 29" x 19" & 9" deep & contained 2 pots, both lying on their sides: a complete Collared urn & an incomplete pot of unknown type (the latter had possibly been disturbed by the secondary insertion of the former). The other pit (L) was 12" x 10" & 7" deep & had a sterile fill.

Under (c) (see below)

- 13 (12). C in or with fragmentary pot of unknown type in pit, 22" across & 13" deep.
 14 (11). C (token) with few sherds of unknown type in pit, c. 7½" across & 5" deep.
 16 additional pits were covered by (c).
Pit 2. 12" x 8" & 7" deep. Contained remains of inverted large plain Collared urn.
Pit 3. 8" x 5" & 6" deep. Contained remains of ?inverted plain Collared urn.
Pit 8. 13" x 7" & 9" deep. Contained remains of inverted plain ?Bucket urn with small lugs.

Dorset

- Pit 9. 6" across & 4" deep. Contained inverted Collared urn.
- Pit 10. C. 7½" across & 4" deep & apparently cut into, or cut into by, pit containing Burial 14. Contained ?inverted plain Food Vessel.
- Pit 13. Irregular, 26" x 17" & 6½" deep. Contained remains of small plain ?Collared urn lying on its side.
- Pit 14. 12" x 8" & 7½" deep. Contained inverted Collared urn.
- Pit 15. 14" across & 10" deep. Contained inverted large plain Collared urn.
- Pit 16. 24" x 21" & 11" deep. Contained few sherds of pot of unknown type.
- Pit 17. 11" across & 7" deep. Contained inverted Collared urn.
- Pit 18. Square, 13" x 13" & 4" deep. Contained remains of Collared urn lying on its side.
- Pit 19. 9" across & 6" deep. Contained remains upright plain Collared urn.
- Pits H, K, M, N, O & P were circular, ovoid or elongated in shape & had sterile fills (dimensions ranged from 30" x 24" to 10" x 6" & 30" x 5" & 4½" to 10" deep).

Special Features/Comments. Atkinson notes that many of the pits containing pots were so shallow that the latter must have projected upwards into (c). This may imply that the pits in question (& possibly others) were secondary to (c), the flints of latter having been carefully replaced after the pits were dug.

Of the 14 burials, 12 were in an irregular band around the edge of the W two-thirds of the site. The remaining 2 (Burials 13 & 14) were located within a foot of one another at points c. 2' SE & 3' E of centre respectively. The distribution of the pits without burials displayed no definite pattern except for tendency of pits containing pots to be concentrated in the central area. The most central feature of the site was Pit 14 which contained a Collared urn but no bones. A section through the ditch of a bowl barrow located c. 10' N of the present site established that a layer of flints rested on the surface of its primary silt, & probing, that this layer was confined to the SW half of the ditch (this layer possibly represented excess flints derived from stripping of CGS of the pond barrow & thrown into the partially filled-in ditch of the pre-existing bowl barrow).

A utilized flint flake & 4 Bronze Age potsherds occurred in various contexts in the excavated area.

WINTERBORNE A. Winterborne Kingston 14 (SY8403 9831)
Clay-with-Flints.

References. White, 1972.

Dorset

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.38' across & 10' high, surrounded by ditch, 11-13' wide & 3½-6' deep, with internal diameter c.57' (berm 8-9' wide). The SE one-third of the barrow had been bulldozed away before excavation.

Extent of Excavation. Small central cutting, c.9' x 3½', plus most of the (largely destroyed) SE half exclusive of the ditch only small parts of which were cleared.

Treatment of OGS. OTL stripped to depth c.1' over entire site.

Structure. (a) Central core, 26' across, with a depressed centre & a maximum height of 2½', of grey clay with a high humus content (surface scrapings).

(b) Capping of stonefree clay.

(c) Capping of gravelly clay.

(d) As (b). See below.

NB. Soil analysis failed to produce evidence for lengthy breaks in constructional routine.

Layers (b), (c) & (d) were deposited asymmetrically: the centre of (b) was displaced to the NE & the overall symmetry preserved by the restriction of (c) & (d) to the SW flank only of (b) ((a) thus remained central to the barrow as a whole).

The berm on the SW side was distinctly "lipped" possibly because the berm was dug into in this area to provide the makeup of (b).

Burials. Secondary to or Contemporary with (a)

1. C (adult) with oak charcoal on floor of depression, c.9' across & 2' deep, filled with gravel & dug into (?or formed in) (a) at or near its centre & sealed under (b). The cremation deposit formed a layer 2" thick & was enclosed by a setting of 4 stakeholes arranged in a square, c.3½' x 3½' each stakehole extending through the basal few inches of (a) down into the OGS. The stakes contained in the stakeholes had evidently decayed in place (leaving their charred tips in the bases of the holes) or had been burnt down (? cremation of bones in situ) prior to the filling in of the depression. At the centre of the cremation deposit was a circular void, 9" across, filled with earth & covered by a flint. Charcoal from the stakeholes gave a radio-carbon date of 1020/95bc (NPL-237).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C (young person under 20 years) with sherds of an accessory vessel in upright Bucket urn (with a rounded bi-conical profile) in small pit, c.16" across, dug into the berm SSE of centre near the inner lip of the ditch.

3. C (indeterminate) in the base of an urn (ware similar to that of pot containing Burial 2) in truncated remains of a pit in the berm c.1½' S of Burial 2.

Dorset

Special Features/Comments. 2 small stakeholes were associated with a large burnt patch in the subsoil c.8' S of the central burial pit.
3 Beaker sherds & a Food Vessel or Collared urn rim were in the makeup of (a). 4 scrapers (plus miscellaneous flint debris) occurred in various contexts.

WORGRET HILL. Arne 8 (SY9003 8707)
Plateau gravels.

References. Wainwright, 1965b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 32' NNE/SSW x 29' & 4' high, surrounded by ditch, 9-10' wide & 3' deep, with internal diameter 32' NNE/SSW x 29'.
Lightly ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including all of ditch except outer half of E & S).

Treatment of OGS. OTL possibly intact under entire barrow (definitely so under capping).

Structure. (a) Central core, 27' across & 2½' high, of stacked turves.

(b) Capping of gravel derived from ditch.

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic).
There were 3 features primary to (a).

A. Inverted Bucket urn in pit, 17" across & 1½' deep, dug into the OGS 2' S of centre (the urn contained "charcoal & black sooty earth but no bones").

B. Upright Bucket urn standing on a turve placed above a pit, 2' across & 1' deep, dug into the OGS at centre (contents of urn as A). The pit may have been the site of a fire in situ: its sides & base were lined with charcoal & burnt flints, the remainder of the fill comprising ash & black soil covered by ashes, burnt flints & charcoal, which spilled over onto the adjacent OGS & which was itself covered by a thin layer of fine gravel (the turve on which the urn stood rested on the gravel layer). Radio-carbon date of 1740/90bc (NPL-199).

C. Oval pit, 38" x 34" & 1½' deep, dug into the OGS 1' N of centre. The base & sides were lined with charcoal, ashes & burnt flints: the remaining fill consisted of clean gravel (latter was sealed under the ashes etc. overspill from pit B & must have been filled in prior to the filling in of the latter).

Essex

DEDHAM (TMO67 327)
Gravel & sand.

References. Blake, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out ?round barrow, surrounded by an irregularly circular ditch (internal diameter 57' N/S x ?c.64') normally c.7-11' wide & 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep (from the surface of the ploughsoil). NB. To the N the ditch was apparently represented by a scoop, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' deep (from the surface of the ploughsoil) & of unascertained width (but probably at least 20'). See below.

Extent of Excavation. E two-thirds almost totally excavated (including much of ditch) & small section made through ditch to N.

Treatment of OGS. No data (see below).

Structure. The published account of the nature & stratification of the area enclosed by the ditch is difficult to interpret but it would seem that no mound makeup (if it had ever existed) had survived the effects of post-Bronze Age ploughing & levelling.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C (female under 18 years) in & with an inverted Collared urn in a small pit located c.16' E of centre & evidently at a depth of c.26" (below the modern surface). The Burial was apparently sealed under the edge of a spread of "burning" covering an area of 4' x 5' (thickness 7").
2. C (adult male) in an inverted Collared urn located c.15' SSE of Burial 1 & evidently at a somewhat higher level.
NB. Both burials lay within the limits of a large irregular depression (36' x 26' x 15" deep) in the subsoil in the NE quadrant & unconvincingly interpreted by Blake as artificial (the published evidence is much more consistent with the depression being a natural feature which has been subjected to ancient & modern disturbance). The pit containing Burial 1 was evidently dug into the floor of the depression while Burial 2 was in its "fill".

Special Features/Comments. Bordering the W side of the large depression was an arc of small pits interpreted by Blake as "postholes" but almost certainly representing natural pockets in the subsoil.
A small plain flat-based ?Bronze Age pot occurred in the upper ditch silt S of centre (Iron Age & Romano-British pottery also occurred in the upper ditch silt). A Collared urn rimsherd was recovered from the "fill" of the large depression.

Essex

HALL FARM 1, Great Bromley (TMO820 2116)
Sand & gravel underlying 0-12" of subsoil.

References. Edwards, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?bell or disc barrow. Ring ditch, with diameter (?centre to centre) of 35', width c.3½' & depth 26-29".

Extent of Excavation. Large central cutting plus 3' wide section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data (probably completely ploughed out).

Structure. No evidence of mounding or other structural features recorded.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. 2 bowl-shaped pits, one c.5' across & 17" deep, the other c.6' across & 2½' deep, were located c.2¼' E & W of centre respectively. Both were filled with stonefree soil. In the fill of the W pit was a "small irregular patch of black material suggesting burning".

A small decorated Collared urn rimsherd plus 2 sherds of indeterminate Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the ploughsoil.

MARTELLS HALL 10, Ardleigh (TMO51 280)
Gravel underlying 15-20" of subsoil & ploughsoil.

References. Erith, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?bell or disc barrow. Ring ditch, with diameter (?centre to centre) of 33' & depth 27-30" (from surface of ploughsoil),

Extent of Excavation. Total (including most or all of ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data (probably completely ploughed out).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or other structural features recorded.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown
1. C (adult) in lower 2" (upper part destroyed by plough) of uprigturn at depth of 14" at centre.

Essex

Special Features/Comments. 2 bowl-shaped pits, each c.4' across & $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep, were located c.3' N & S of centre respectively. Both were filled with stonefree soil. A third "larger" pit, was located just within the inner ditch edge E of centre (?fill, ?depth). 12 sherds of D-R pottery occurred at a depth of 15" in the ditch fill in the SW quadrant.

NEWHOUSE FARM 2, Great Bromley (TMO705 2682)
Gravel underlying 11-12" of subsoil & ploughsoil.

References. Erith, 1962.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?bell or disc barrow. Ring ditch, with diameter (?centre to centre) of 24' & depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' (from surface of ploughsoil).

Extent of Excavation. Total (including whole of ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data (probably completely ploughed out).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or other structural features recorded.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown.

1. C with 2 abraded Bronze Age sherds at centre at base of ploughsoil.
2. C (6 month infant) in basal part of small upright urn "roughly encircled with about a dozen smallish flints & capped with a piece of rag-stone" in ditch due NE of centre at depth of 2'. NB. Erith refers to Burial 2 as "intrusive" but does not record the evidence for this opinion.

Special Features/Comments. Sherds of most of the upper part of a plain D-R urn (with girth cordon & applied horse-shoe moulding) were scattered in the ditch silt SW of centre. "Much" Iron Age & Romano-British pottery occurred in the ditch N of centre.

VINCES FARM 1, Ardleigh (TMO55 284).
Gravel underlying 4-6" of sandy clay.

References. Anon, 1960c.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?disc barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter 18'), 4- $6\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide & $3\frac{1}{4}$ ' deep.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including almost all of ditch).

Essex

Treatment of OGS. No data (probably completely ploughed out).

Structure. Ditch stratification provides no evidence for mounding or external or internal banks. It is argued in the published report that the tops of the urns in the central pit (see below) would have originally projected above the OGS implying that some form of protective barrow must have existed. If, however, gravel from the ditch was used for this purpose the mound must have been a very small one as no gravel had found its way back into the silting. Possibly the alleged "spoil" from the central pit (see below) is the remains of a small central barrow.

Burials. At the centre was a pit, c. $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'$, with an irregular floor at a maximum depth of 20". The gravel spoil from the pit is said to have been heaped up beside it & is shown on the published plan as a large spread immediately adjacent to the E side of the pit (the "spoil" does not appear on the published section however). In the pit, resting on a 9" thick layer of clean soil lining its floor & evidently representing material silted back into the pit prior to the deposition of the burials, were 2 inurned Cs (the urns stood side by side, were both inverted & had had all but their lowest 5" smashed by ploughing).

1. C (4-5 pieces burnt bone only) in large Bucket urn with finger-printed decoration.
2. C (4-5 pieces burnt bone only) in large Bucket urn with finger-printed decoration.

Special Features/Comments. Sherds of at least 2 additional urns (third Bucket urn & a Globular urn) together with detached pieces of the 2 central urns were scattered over the excavated area, mostly in the upper ditch fill.

VINCES FARM 2, Ardleigh (TMO555 2845).
Gravel underlying 4-6" of sandy clay.

References. Anon, 1960a; Anon, 1960b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter 16'), 6' wide & 25" deep.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including almost all of ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data (probably completely ploughed out).

Structure. The ditch fill (particularly the lower part) is stated in the published report to be stoney & to thus imply the former existence of a barrow with a gravel capping. It is also argued in the published report that the urn containing Burial 2 would have originally projected above the

Essex

OGS & that it must therefore have been initially protected by a mound.

BurialsStratigraphic Position Unknown

1-2. MCD (2 persons: adult ?female & child) in upright Globular urn (smashed by ploughing) in upper fill of central pit, c.4' across & 14" deep.

3. C in inverted Bucket urn (decorated with finger-printing) in pit, c.22" across & 16" deep, & located c.3' NW of Burials 1-2. The urn rested on a 6" thick layer of dirty gravel lining the base of the pit & had been smashed by ploughing.

NB. The pits containing Burials 1-2 & 3 are not satisfactorily described in the published report & it may be that both Burials were contained in the same pit or that the pit containing Burial 3 cut into, or was cut into by, that containing Burials 1-2.

Special Features/Comments. C. 40 finds of potsherds (possibly representing a total of 3 additional finger-printed Bucket urns) were made in the excavated area, mostly in the upper ditch fill.

VINCES FARM 3, Ardleigh (TM0551 2839)
Gravel underlying c.12" of sandy clay.

References. Anon, 1961; Erith/Spencer, 1961; Anon/Hawkes, 1965; Erith, 1969.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?bell or disc barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.32'), 4-6' wide & 35-38" deep.

Extent & Nature of Excavation. Total (including almost all of ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data (probably completely ploughed out).

Structure. Ditch stratification provided no evidence for mounding or for external or internal banks. Some of the burial urns, however, seem to have been very shallowly buried, a fact which might imply the former presence of a mound, possibly c.25' across, as a centrally located mound of this size would cover the entire cemetery (an eccentrically positioned mound could be smaller).

Burials. A total of 22 D-R urns (most containing Cs) & 2-3 unurned C deposits were found in situ in small pits within the area enclosed by the ring ditch, all in the N two-thirds & none closer than c.5' to the inner edge of the ditch.

Essex

NB. The spreads of "dirty" gravel shown on the published plan & interpreted by the excavators as residual spoil from the various burial pits cannot be so regarded as the published sections indicate that the spreads were sealed below the level of the mouths of the pits by undisturbed subsoil (the spreads must be natural features).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

- 1-2 (21). MCD (2 persons: adolescent & young child) in inverted Bucket urn.
- 3-4 (1). MCD (2 persons: adult & child) in upright Bucket urn (also in urn were sherds of a miniature urn).
- 5-8 (4). MCD (4 persons: old male, adult female, juvenile & child) in upright Bucket urn.
- 9-10 (7). MCD (2 persons: adult & juvenile) in upright Bucket urn.
- 11-12 (8). MCD (2 persons: young adult & infant) in upright urn (basal part only survived).
- 13-14 (17). MCD (2 persons: adult & child) in inverted Bucket urn.
- 15-17 (11). MCD (3 persons: adult female, 6 year child & baby).
- 18-19 (5). MCD (?2 persons: infant & ?child) in inverted Bucket urn.
- 20 (2). C (child) in upright Bucket urn.
- 21 (3). C (adult ?female) in upright urn (basal part only survived).
- 22 (9). C (child) in upright Bucket urn.
- 23 (10). C (young infant) in upright Bucket urn.
- 24 (14). C (infant) in inverted Bucket urn.
- 25 (15). C (child) in inverted Bucket urn (also in urn were sherds of 3 miniature urns).
- 26 (18). C (adult) in upright urn (basal part only survived).
- 27 (19). C (juvenile) in inverted Bucket urn.
- 28 (20). C (7 year child) in inverted Bucket urn (also in urn was curved strip of bronze rod & a perforated pig canine).
- 29 (22). C (infant) in upright urn (basal part only survived).
- 30 (24). C (adult ?male).
31. C ("concentration of cremated bones & ashes") "adjacent" to rimsherds of a D-R urn in middle or upper levels of the ditch silt (NE quadrant).

An intact inverted Bucket urn (23 on the published plan) contained "charcoal & shell fragments" but no bone. Urns 6 & 12 (upright) and 13 & 16 (inverted) on the published plan were represented by the basal portions or rim circlets only & no bones were (evidently) found in them. The feature marked 25 on the published plan is referred to in the text as unurned cremation but there are no published data on the bones.

Special Features/Comments. 2 "ash pits", measuring c. 14" x 22" & 1' deep & 14" x 16" & 14" deep respectively & both

Essex

filled with "wood ashes", formed a straight E/W line with Burials 1-2 (the most centrally located of the burials). The 2 ash pits were c.18' apart & thus each c.9' from Burials 1-2.

Over 100 scattered D-R sherds were recovered from the excavated area, mostly from the upper or middle ditch fill, together with a few Iron Age & Romano-British sherds.

VINCES FARM 4, Ardleigh (TM054 284)
Gravel underlying 8-10" of subsoil.

References. Erith/Spencer, 1966.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?bell or disc barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.57'), 5' wide & 3' deep.

Extent of Excavation. C.18' x 18' central cutting plus 2 4' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (probably destroyed by ploughing).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or other structural features recorded.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1-2. MCD (2 persons: adult female & 2 year child) with much oak charcoal in largish pit at centre.

3. C (8 year child) in small pit, c.9' NW of Burials 1-2.

4. C (child) in small pit c.1½' N of Burial 3.

5. C (few pieces of indeterminate bone) in small pit c.3' NE of Burial 4.

Special Features/Comments. 3 sherds of D-R ware (including a rim decorated with a small circular boss) found in "subsoil" within 3' of Burials 1-2.

VINCES FARM 6, Ardleigh. (TM054 284)
Gravel underlying 15-18" of subsoil & ploughsoil.

References. Anon, 1962; Erith, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?bell or disc barrow. Ring ditch, with diameter (?centre to centre) 33' & depth 3' (from surface of ploughsoil).

Extent of Excavation. Total (including all or most of ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data (probably completely ploughed out).

Essex

Structure. No evidence for mounding or other structural features recorded.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. 2 bowl-shaped pits, each evidently about 2' across & one 26" deep, the other 27" deep, were located c.2' N & S respectively of centre. Both were filled with "pure soil". A third pit, 33" deep & evidently about 4' across, was located just within the inner ditch edge E of centre (?fill).

A single sherd of Bronze Age pottery was found in topsoil at centre. 6 Bronze Age sherds, several Iron Age sherds & c. 100 Romano-British sherds were recovered from various levels of the ditch silt.

Flintshire

CEFN GOLEU, nr. Moel Famau (SJ173 623)
Shale underlying gravelly clay.

References. Bevan-Evans/Hayes, 1952-53; Bevan-Evans/Hayes, 1954-55.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.42' across & with maximum surviving height c.4'. No ditch. Badly mutilated in places by modern stone robbing & other post-Bronze Age disturbance.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. The structural history of the site cannot be elucidated on the basis of published data. There were at least 2 main structural components.

(a) Kerb of upright slabs. In the N half of the barrow (a) was missing (?because of modern robbing) & in the S was interrupted by several large gaps (?modern). If complete its diameter would have been c.32'. NB. The excavators' claim that the SE part of (a) had been demolished & then partly reformed in connection with the (supposed) secondary insertion of Burials 5-12 is entirely (it would seem) based on very speculative evidence & need not be accepted.

(b) Cairn of largish stones (surface gatherings) covering & concentric with (a).

Dug into OGS c.2½' W of centre was a pit, 76"NNW/SSE x c.3½' & 1½' deep, lined with a total of c.20 upright slabs set contiguously around the sides & ends & in places supported externally by stone packing. The upper edge of the lining was flush with OGS, in some cases the full height being made up by 2 short slabs set one on top of the other. The lining slabs at the NNW end were bowed outwards giving the latter a rounded or "apsidal" outline. No capstones, bones or grave goods survived (soil acids would probably have destroyed an inhumation without trace), the pit possibly having been cleared out in modern times (it was entirely filled with stones similar to those forming (b)). A thin layer of smaller stones rested on the OGS round about & possibly (in whole or part) represented spoil excavated from the pit (the limits of this layer to N & S are unclear from published data: on the W side of pit it terminated against the inner face of (a) & to E against that of a short arc of rough walling, built on the OGS & running roughly parallel with the long axis of the pit c.3' from the latter's edge (E of the arc the layer was absent)). Between the pit & the arc of walling the layer was covered with small stone slabs (?remnants of built surround enclosing the pit & representing a distinct structural phase)themselves (evidently) sealed under (b).

FlintshireBurials. ?Primary to (b)

The stratigraphic position of Burial 1 is uncertain because of modern disturbance. Burials 2-12 occurred in a rough arc in the SE quadrant, just within the area enclosed by (a), & were directly overlaid by the stones of (b) (the layer of small stones described above was apparently absent in the area of these burials). NB. The excavators repeatedly asserted that Burials 2-12 were secondarily inserted into (b) but published data (such as they are) are more consistent with their having been primary to the latter. At least 1 burial (no.9) was secondary to (a) (see below). Burials 2-12 are numbered below in SW to NE sequence starting at the SE end of the arc.

1 (1). C (child) with ?oak & hazel charcoal, a charred hazelnut, a scrap of (?burnt) flint & "burnt sheep & lamb bones" in small pit, sealed by large stone slab, dug into OGS immediately adjacent to the SSE end of the stone-lined pit.

2 (2). C (infant less than 6 months old) in inverted Collared urn in large hollow, c.5' x 2½' & c.21" deep, cut into OGS.

3 (3). C (adult) with oak & hazel charcoal & fragments belonging to 2 barbed-&-tanged flint arrowheads in pit, 12" across & 14" deep, dug into OGS & sealed by flat slab.

4 (4). C (adult) with oak & hazel charcoal in pit, 11" across & 10" deep, dug into OGS.

5 (11). C (adult) with oak charcoal in shallow hollow, 3-4" deep, in OGS.

6 (10). C (adult) with oak & hazel charcoal resting on large flat slab on OGS.

7-8 (8). MCD (2 persons: 18-25 year ?female & "very young infant") in pit, 1' across & 1' deep, dug into OGS. Most of the adult bones were in an inverted Collared urn which also contained fragments of a burnt eyed bone pin & a bi-conical Pygmy Cup (the infant bones were all in latter together with a few of the adult bones). Residual spoil formed a mound, 28" across & 14" high, sealing the pit mouth & containing a few pieces of oak & ?hazel charcoal.

9 (9). C (adult) with oak charcoal in shallow hollow, 2' x 15" & 3" deep, in OGS. The bones were covered by mound of subsoil & stones, c.3½' across & 14" high, which to W abutted against similar mound associated with Burials 7-8 & to E against stones belonging to (a) (Burial 9 was thus secondary to both (a) & to Burials 7-8.).

10 (7). C (old adult) with oak & ?hazel charcoal in upright Collared urn. The urn stood in small pit, sealed with flat stone, dug into floor of larger pit itself cut into OGS (larger pit measured 3' x 2' & 8" deep; 2 small burnt flint scrapers & few scraps of burnt human bone were scattered in its fill).

11 (6). C (adult) with oak & ?hazel charcoal in pit, 2½' x 2' & 2' deep, cut into OGS. The pit floor was covered by layer of small slabs laid crazy-paving fashion & a double

Flintshire

layer of similar slabs (also laid flat) comprised the upper few inches of the fill.

12 (5). C (adult ?male) with hazel charcoal & corroded bronze ?pinhead in upright cinerary urn (devolved Collared urn) in pit, 20" x 13" & 11½" deep, cut into OGS. Fragments (?burnt) of a bronze ?knife occurred on surface of pit fill. The base of the pit was burnt & the fill contained much charcoal.

Special Features/Comments. A small hoard of Roman coins had evidently been buried somewhere in the central area.

FFRIDD Y GARREG WEN, Gorsedd, Whitford (SJ135 759)
Carboniferous Limestone (see below).

References. Williams, 1921; Williams, 1922.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, probably c.50' across & 4½' high (see below). No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Whole barrow apparently quarried down to bedrock by progressively working back the 2 radial faces of a large "triangular" cutting dug into the SE quadrant with its apex at the centre.

Treatment of OGS. No data. NB. The OGS was not recognised as such by Williams who assumed that the entire barrow had been erected on the bare rock. This seems unlikely & it is probable that in the E two-thirds of the site the position of the OGS coincided with that of the basal parts of (b) & (d) which terminated 1½-3' above the bedrock, resting on presumed subsoil apparently very similar in character to the makeup of (a)/(c)/(e). The W third of the barrow, however, stood directly on solid rock, the limestone outcropping here after abruptly shelving upwards to height 1-4' above its level elsewhere.

Structure. (a) Core, c. ?18" high, of "earth".

(b) Capping of "loosely arranged stones" (?completely) covering (a). The barrow now measured c.16' N/S x 12'.

(c) Capping of "earth" (maximum thickness c.18") surrounding & covering (b).

(d) Capping of "loosely arranged" "small boulders" (?completely) covering (c). The barrow now measured c.30' across (E/W).

(e) Capping of "earth" covering the E edge of (d) & extending beyond it for maximum distance c.20' to "south & east".

(f) Capping of "stones" covering (e).

The stones of (b)/(d)/(f) were evidently surface gatherings; the source of the "earth" of (a)/(c)/(e) is unknown

Flintshire

(?surface scrapings).

NB. The (a)/(b) mound appears to have been roughly central to the barrow as a whole. The W edge of (b) terminated against the shoulder of the limestone shelf described above which must have outcropped to height ?1-2' above the general level at this point. The (c)/(d) & (e)/(f) additions were both eccentric to (a)/(b), the first extending the barrow westwards over the shelf, the second restoring the overall symmetry by forming a corresponding extension to the E (the completed monument appears to have been roughly circular with a smooth inverted-bowl profile).

Burials. Primary to (a)/(b)

1 (G). C (male over 21 years old) with charcoal in or under (a) (?or in shallow pit in OGS) at or about centre. The bones were covered by flat stone & were accompanied by a perforated shale ?whetstone (?burnt), a burnt (fish) bone pin & 10 burnt flints (some with use marks or retouch).

Secondary to (c) & Primary to (d)

Burials 2 & 3 (F) were located c.7½' E of Burial 1, both apparently in the same pit, c.4' x 2½' & 2' deep, which had evidently been cut into the E flank of (c) prior to deposition of (d). A thick layer of oak & horse-chestnut charcoal lined the pit sides.

2. C ("strong" "mature" male) in upright enlarged Food Vessel (Type 3) resting on or near the pit floor. The bones were accompanied by a 2-rivet bronze flat knife (with traces of its wood haft), a fragmentary bronze awl & a burnt piece of gritstone ("trimmed flake").

3. C ("woman, probably young" of small stature & slender build) scattered in pit fill "around & above" the mouth of the pot containing Burial 2.

Primary to (f)

4 (B). C (adult ?male) with charcoal forming "loose deposit", 7' x 2½', located c.14' ENE of centre. The bones were sealed under (f) on or just below the surface of (e).

5-6 (A). ?MCD with charcoal & potsherds (?belonging to cinerary urn) forming "much disturbed" layer, c.3' x 1½', at depth 1½' below modern surface c.20' ENE of centre. The bones were evidently sealed under (f) on or just below the surface of (e). 2 persons were represented, an adult or near adult & a c.10 year child (the only remains definitely attributable to the child were 3 teeth located a few inches E of the other bones).

7 (D). C ("strong man") with charcoal in "well-formed cist" (11" x 14" & 7" high) made of "carefully-shaped flat stone slabs", 3-4" thick, located c.6' SE of centre at depth 15" below modern surface. The bones were evidently sealed under (f) near its point of contact with (d).

?Secondary to (f)

8 (C). C ("strong man") with burnt & unburnt horse bones & teeth "scattered among the stones" of (f) c.10½' ENE of centre.

FlintshireStratigraphic Position Unknown

9-10 (E). C with 2 unburnt pieces of human long bone located c.15' SE of centre. The bones were accompanied by pieces of charcoal & small potsherds of unknown type & had been "much disturbed". Stratigraphic position not recorded (but probably in or just below (f)).

LOWER STABLES FARM, Ysceifiog (SJ152 753)
Limestone underlying glacial drift (fine sand covered by 2-4½' of gravel).

References. Fox, 1926b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 65' x 68' & 4' high. See below for ditch. Probably ploughed at some stage.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data. "Old turf line" probably represented by "narrow band of clay sand" & was present everywhere under the barrow.

Structure. (a) Eccentric core, 10' NE/SW x 8' & 2½' high, of local stones (surface gatherings).

(b) Revetment of grey clayey sand surrounding & covering flanks of (a) (but not extending over its top).

(c) Revetment of gravel surrounding & covering flanks of (b) (but not covering its inner part). Barrow now c.31' in diameter.

(d) Ditch (internal diameter c.31'), 5½'-6' wide & 3-3½' deep, enclosing (a)/(b)/(c). A sloping ramp 5' long & 3½' wide, led down on to the ditch floor from the outside due N of centre.

(e) Capping of yellow clayey sand surrounding & completely covering (a)/(b)/(c)/(d). ?Surface scrapings. NB. (D) was roughly concentric with (a)/(b)/(c) but eccentric (by c.4' to NE) to (e).

Fox argued that (d) had been deliberately refilled with its own spoil soon after it was dug & prior to erection of (c), his grounds for these conclusions being that the ditch sides were "unweathered" & that (c) "overlapped" (d)'s inner edge. The published sections do not fully support this theory but appear to show that (c) had silted back into the ditch after it was c.two-thirds full. They are also not inconsistent with the possibility that some or all of the basal fill was natural silting rather than a deliberate deposit & that some "weathering" of the sides had in fact taken place. These possibilities moreover become all the more likely since, apart from the ditch, there is no obvious source for the makeup of (c). Note however that the ditch fill is depicted in a rather conventionalized way on the published section drawings & is

Flintshire

not adequately described in the published text so that a definite conclusion on this question is impossible. The source of the makeup of (b) remains problematical which-ever interpretation is preferred.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. I in grave, $9\frac{1}{2}'$ NE/SW x $7'$ & $5'$ deep, cut into OGS & sealed by (a) (with which it was virtually coterminous). NB. The I had almost completely rotted away & survived only as thin discontinuous layer of porridge-like matter covering area $5'$ NE/SW x $27"$ on the central part of the grave floor (teeth lying at NE end of deposit probably belonged to 35-45 year male). Surrounding the deposit, everywhere separated from its edge by gap c. $1'$ wide, was narrow band ("extremely thin, save at the head end, where it was of appreciable thickness") of indeterminate organic matter. The grave fill (?replaced spoil) consisted of clayey sand on W & gravel containing "thin bands of grey clay" on E. Intersecting the grave's NW side near the SW end at a near right angle was a pit, $5' \times 4'$, dug into OGS & attaining its maximum depth (of $3'$ at its junction with the grave) by means of 2 sloping steps. Its fill comprised "gravel". NB. Fox considered the pit a "ramp" leading down into the grave from the OGS (an alternative interpretation however is that it was the remains of a pre-existing pit of unknown date & function truncated by the digging of the grave).

Secondary to (a) ?but Primary to (e)

2. C (old ?female) with charcoal (birch, willow, elder, hazel, hawthorn, alder & oak) in upright Collared urn c. $1'$ N of centre "placed among the stones" of the SW slope of (a). NB. Fox stated that Burial 2 was in a "hole" cut from the surface of (e) but the published section drawing shows the makeup of the latter above the urn to be undisturbed & nothing whatever is said about the size, shape or fill of the "hole" (which would have had to have been at least $3\frac{1}{2}'$ deep) in the published text. ?Did Fox simply assume its existence.

Secondary to (e)

3. C (female "not young") with willow charcoal & a "flint chip" in pit, $2'$ across & $15"$ deep, dug into surface of (e) c. $18'$ SE of centre.
4. C ("human") with "plenty of charcoal" in lower part of pit, $4'$ across & $1\frac{1}{2}'$ deep, dug into surface of (e) c. $10'$ NE of centre. Upper fill consisted of burnt earth.

Special Features/Comments. 5 flints (3 worked) occurred in various contexts in the excavated area. The barrow was located eccentrically within the area enclosed by a roughly circular ditch with a low internal bank & an overall diameter of $315' \times 365'$. Bank & ditch were sectioned in two places but no dating evidence was obtained & its relationship with the barrow is unknown.

Glamorganshire

BISHOPSTON BURCH, Fairwood Common, Gower (SS570 910)
Sand, gravel & clay overlying Millstone Grit.

References. Williams, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.100' across & 3½' high. No ditch. Barrow very badly disturbed over most of its area by modern pits, generally reaching down to OGS level or just above.

Extent of Excavation. Large irregular cutting (maximum dimensions c.50' x 50') roughly centred on Burial 1 plus 4 4' wide partial-section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.45' across, of small boulders extracted from subsoil.

(b) Kerb consisting of single row of closely-set blocks of sandstone enclosing (a).

(c) Capping of mixed turf & clay (surface scrapings & upper subsoil) covering (a) & (b).

NB. The subsoil component of (c) was virtually without stones which may have been deliberately removed for use in makeup of (a).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C (10-14 year child) in inverted Collared urn in pit, c.1' deep, cut into floor of larger pit (6' x 5' & c.1' deep) dug into OGS c.5' E of centre. A thin slab of limestone covered the base of the urn; the pit was filled with small stones containing scattered pieces of oak & hazel charcoal. NB. The stratigraphic relationship of the grave to (a) had been obliterated by modern disturbance.

Special Features/Comments. Dug into OGS c.6' SW of centre was an oval pit, 2' x 1' & 7" deep, with a dark fill containing finely-divided charcoal (?primary to (a)).

There were 4 finds of prehistoric pottery (each being the remains of a separate pot), all in the central area in the E half of the barrow & all apparently in disturbed (?or secondary) contexts.

A. Group 4 neck/collar sherds of Collared urn c.9' SE of centre & evidently representing the remains of a pot originally inverted on OGS ("area" around urn "darkened with charcoal").

B. 2 rimsherds of Collared urn c.12' E of centre.

C. 3 collar sherds of Collared urn c.12' ENE of centre.

D. Single rim sherd with internal rusticated decoration (?Collared urn) c.8' N of centre.

There were 3 hearths of presumed Romano-British date on the E edge of (a).

Glamorganshire

BREACH FARM, Llanbleddian (SS969 738)
Yellow clay overlying Lias Limestone.

References. Grimes, 1938.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 81' x 79' & 3½' high. No ditch. Badly truncated & spread by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. Entire barrow stripped to surface of undisturbed mound makeup & entire W quadrant (plus small areas in central parts of N & S quadrants) excavated to OGS level as was a cutting of variable width exposing the outer edge of (c) around its entire circumference.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.79' x 81', of mixed grey/brown clay (surface scrapings). In the central area (a) incorporated a mass of turf, c.20' across & 2½' thick, the surface of which directly underlay the modern plough-soil, the base resting on the normal clayey makeup.

(b) Capping of brown clay (?surface scrapings) covering flanks of (a) (?& originally continuous over its entire surface).

(c) Kerb of heavy dry-walling (surviving to maximum height of 3 courses) resting on the foot of (a) & revetting (b). Smaller stones formed a band, 5-8' wide, lining the inner face of the kerb proper & resting on the surface of (b). NB. Almost all the stones of the kerb & band were weathered limestones derived from the surface of the local bedrock.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1-3. MCD (at least 3 persons, evidently all adult) in pit, 28" across & 28" deep, cut into OGS c.3' S of centre. Bones formed 10-12" thick layer on the floor of the pit which was filled with clay. Resting on the surface of the cremation was a bronze flat axe, a tanged bronze chisel, a small bronze flat knife (with remains of its ash haft), an unidentifiable bronze object, 2 sandstone arrowshaft straighteners, a biconical Pygmy Cup, 23 flints (13 barbed-&-tanged & 3 triangular arrowheads, plano-convex knife, convex scraper, 3 oval scrapers or knives & 2 unworked pieces) & decayed pieces of oak, hazel & willow wood.

Special Features/Comments. Subsidence of mound makeup immediately above the grave indicated that the interval between the infilling of the latter & the construction of the barrow was a short one.

Glamorganshire

MARLBOROUGH GRANGE, Llanbleddian (SS9734 7351)
Lias underlying 10"-2½' thick layer of "dirty grey or brown" clay (but see below).

References. Savory, 1969.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.70' across & c.3' high (from base of (a): see below), surrounded by irregular ditch, 2-11½' wide & 1-2½' deep, broken at irregular intervals by gaps of varying widths & with internal diameter c.100' ("berm" 5-30' wide).

Extent of Excavation. C.75% of area enclosed by (a) (main unexcavated area the outer half of the W quadrant). 2
2-2½' wide section trenches through "berm" & ditch.

Treatment of CGS. No data. A narrow fault in the bedrock crossed the site from NE to SW: it was filled with clay & may have existed prior to the erection of the barrow as a shallow water-logged hollow. However, see below.

Structure. (a) Oval core, 58'N/S x 32', of yellow clay (?upper spoil from ditch). Where it overlay the NE/SW hollow (a) had a maximum thickness of c.2½', elsewhere of 1'. Its oval shape may have been in whole or part the result of more severe plough erosion on its E & W flanks. NB. Savory interpreted (a) as an artificial deposit (as described here) (?but could it be natural in origin).

(b) Circular "dome", 21' across with maximum surviving height of 10", of blue clay (?source) resting on the surface of (a) c.5' N of centre of area enclosed by (d).

(c) Capping of turf enclosing & covering (a) & (b).

(d) Kerb (internal diameter c.66') of dry-walling (maximum surviving width 1½') revetting (c). The stones of (d) were probably derived from the ditch. NB. Parts of (b) had been truncated by ploughing & (c) & (d) in many places had been completely ploughed out.

Burials. Primary to (c) & Secondary to (b) & (a)
1-3. MCD (at least 3 persons: an adult & 2 "juveniles") resting on top of heap, 3' x 2', of oak & hazel charcoal containing minute pieces of burnt bone & itself resting partly on the foot of (b) & partly on the surface of (a) c.5' SE of the centre of the area enclosed by (d). With the bones was a Pygmy Cup. Lying on the surface of (a) some feet S of the burial were patches of charcoal representing the remains of 4 burnt timbers (hazel & oak).

Secondary to (c)
4. C ("probably" adult) with oak charcoal & pieces of burnt clay in pit, 16" deep, cut through (c) to a depth of 6" into (a) c.30' SE of the centre of the area enclosed by (d). The deposit was partly covered by 2 small limestone

Glamorganshire

slabs & its upper part had been disturbed by ploughing. 5. C (adult) with charcoal & "few small fragments of pottery" in pit cut into (c) c.16' ESE of centre of area enclosed by (d). The upper part of the burial had been disturbed by ploughing.

Special Features/Comments. In the bedrock just outside the E edge of (b) was pit, 30" x 21" & 1' deep, with a sterile fill (Savory thought the pit was artificial but according to the published section it was sealed by apparently undisturbed subsoil & may in fact have been natural in origin). A large (?modern) pit containing charcoal, animal bones & cereal grains had been secondarily dug into (d) on the E side of the barrow.

A flint leaf arrowhead occurred in the makeup of (a) & other flints (including scrapers, a barbed-&-tanged arrowhead & a plano-convex knife fragment) in various other contexts. The secondary ditch fill produced charcoal & Iron Age pottery.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, Nottage (SS834 796)
Carboniferous Limestone underlying clay.

References. Savory, 1950-52.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, badly mutilated by stone robbing & ploughing, surrounded by irregularly circular ditch (measuring internally c.46'E/W x 40'), variable in size & profile, 6-10' wide & 1½-2¾' deep.

Extent of Excavation. C.35'E/W x c.30' central cutting plus 2 3' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (see below).

Structure.?(a) Central core of ?clay (see below).

(b) Revetment (?or capping) of stones enclosing (?& covering) (a) (see below).

NB. (A) had been completely ploughed out & its former existence is inferential only (its makeup would have probably been wholly or partly derived from the upper levels of the ditch). (B) survived in scattered patches only (maximum height 2-3 courses) (most of the stones had been excavated from the lower levels of the ditch; the others had been gathered from the surface).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C ("few very small fragments" only) with sherds of small & incomplete Collared urn of devolved type in pit, 27" x 2' & 15" deep, cut through the Neolithic occupation layer (see below) into the subsoil, c.3' NW of centre. The urn had been broken & some of its fragments burnt prior to burial. The pit sides were burnt in places & the fill

Glamorganshire

consisted of dark earth containing ash charcoal & lumps of burnt earth. The mouth of the pit was covered by small sandstone flag itself sealed by a layer (1 course high), $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$, of small weathered blocks of local stone. NB. The pit contracted slightly in width at c.half its depth before expanding again near the base, the constriction being marked by a layer of small stones (charcoal occurred both above & below the layer but potsherds & burnt earth below it only; the position in the pit of the burnt bones was not recorded).

2. C ("incomplete" adult) in large broken & incomplete Collared urn inverted on a "thin deposit of dark earth" lining the floor of a "hollow" in the subsoil c.15' SSE of Burial 1. The pit was covered by (b) but its stratigraphic relationship to the latter could not be established because of possible modern disturbance.

Special Features/Comments. The Neolithic occupation layer referred to in connection with Burial 1 produced W Neolithic & Peterborough pottery associated with the remains of a rectangular drystone-walled house. The interval of time between the abandonment of the house & the erection of the barrow is unknown (the house had evidently been wrecked or had fallen into ruin prior to the deposition of Burial 1).

PENARD BURCH, Fairwood Common, Gower (SS565 914)
Sand, gravel & clay overlying Millstone Grit.

References. Williams, 1944.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.77' N/S x 74' & c.6' high. No ditch. Robber trenches driven through centre (where an area c.18' wide E/W was disturbed to OGS level) from E & SW edges.

Extent of Excavation. C.50% (most of N half plus a small area at centre & 2 4' wide section trenches).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Eccentric core, c.20' across & originally c.2' high, of grey clay (?derived from upper subsoil). NB. Most of (a) had been destroyed by the robber trench.

(b) Ring cairn, 5-7' wide, revetting (a). The inner edge of (b) consisted of a single row of large contiguously-set boulders, 1-1½' high, supported externally by smaller stones forming the body of the revetment. NB. Most of the S half of (b) had been completely destroyed by the robber trench.

(c) Capping of turves completely covering (a) & (b). Barrow now measured 55' across & 4½' high.

(d) Circular wall (internal diameter c.59'), 1-1½' wide, of rough dry-wall construction with 12' wide

Glamorganshire

gap to NW. The inner face of (d) was separated from the skirts of (c) by a narrow "berm", 1-2' wide.

(e) Capping of grey & brown clay (probably derived from upper subsoil) completely covering (c) & (d).

NB. The makeup of (e) in places ran beneath as well as covered (d) indicating that the 2 features were constructed more or less simultaneously.

(A) & (b) were concentric with each other but markedly eccentric (being displaced 8' to E) to barrow as whole (& to (c)/(d)/(e) which were mutually concentric).

Burials. None found.

The remains of a small rectangular cist, c.3' x 2', stood in a slight hollow (c.6" deep) in OGS c.2' NW of the centre of (a) & 6-7' ENE of the centre of the barrow as a whole. The cist had evidently been wrecked by the diggers of the robber trench (see below) & was partly or wholly of non-slab construction: it was surrounded by few scattered stones possibly representing all that remained of small covering cairn. OGS around & inside cist (over area 7' x 3½') was littered with oak charcoal (the deposition of the latter was evidently secondary to the side walling of the cist but primary to the remains of the presumed covering cairn). The robber trench was evidently the work of M Cole sometime before 1855 who found (according to unpublished notes cited by Williams) a large cord-decorated Collared urn (now lost) in an unknown context.

POND CAIRN, Brackla Hill, Higher Coity (ST164 812)
Lias underlying 10" thick layer of clay.

References. Fox, 1937.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 61' across & 3' high. No ditch. Truncated by ploughing & badly mutilated in places by stone robbing.

Extent of Excavation. Near total. 2 large blocks of (a) in E half were unexcavated; (b) was everywhere (except in most of NE quadrant) exposed on plan & cleaned but was not actually excavated (except within limits of narrow section trenches in 2 places).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.17' across & with surviving height 2', of stacked turves.

(b) Circular bank, 16-18' wide with maximum surviving height c.1½' & internal diameter 27-28', of loose stone rubble faced on both margins by dry-walling ("berm" between (a) & (b) 3-6' wide). All the stones used in (b) were local & had been gathered from the surface.

Glamorganshire

NB. OGS on "berm" was covered by a layer of oak, hazel & hawthorn charcoal, the deposition of which occurred immediately after the construction of (a) & (b) (OGS under charcoal slightly scorched in one or 2 places but elsewhere was completely unburnt). In places stone derived from the collapse of the inner face of (b) rested on the surface of the charcoal layer which everywhere was sealed under a layer of loamy soil (c.14" thick) containing flecks of charcoal (probably originating in charcoal strewn on top of (a) contemporaneously with that deposited on the "berm") & evidently representing talus eroded from (a). There was no evidence that (a) & (b) had been covered by capping of any kind & the site in its original form apparently consisted of a vertical-sided turf stack separated by a narrow berm from a wide circular bank.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (adult) in smashed Collared urn (originally upright) on OGS at centre surrounded by heap, c.5' across, of large weathered stones (some up to 2' long) similar to those used in (b).
2. C (very small quantity of indeterminate human bone) with burnt sheep/goat molar in pit, c.14" across & 10" deep, with a shallow extension to the NE, dug into OGS under the stone heap c.21" E of Burial 1. Sides of pit burnt & lined with sticks of oak charcoal. A layer of burnt clay (?burnt OGS), 5½' x 3½', covered by charcoal, extended from the N side of the pit to beyond the edge of the stone heap.
3. C (child of under 7 years) scattered in fill (with red deer metatarsal fragment & flint flake) of large irregular pit, c.5' x 4' & 15" deep, dug into OGS c.3' SSW of Burial 1 & partly sealed under the stone heap.

NB. The stratigraphic relationship of stone heap to (a) & certain features of its structure suggested that the sequence of events was as follows (as convincingly argued by Fox): A. Deposition of Burial 3; B. Construction of the lower part of the W half of the stone heap; C. Deposition of Burials 1 & 2 (not necessarily in this order but probably within a very short time of one another); D. Completion of stone heap & simultaneous erection of (a).

Special Features/Comments. The "berm" on the ESE side of site was blocked by a small cairn, 7'E/W x 5½' & 2' high, of stones (source as those of (b)). The cairn sealed a pit, 6'E/W x 3' & 10" deep, the E edge of which slightly cut into inner edge of (b): its fill consisted of greasy black material containing large amounts of charcoal (gorse, hazel, oak, hawthorn, bracken, mountain ash) & carbonized seeds (bread or club wheat, chess & barley). A small pit with burnt sides had been dug into OGS immediately E of the large pit & contained charcoal paste & a single fragment of burnt daub. A "ramp" of earth & stones led from the E side of the small pit up into the body of (b) (the surface of

Glamorganshire

the "ramp" was burnt possibly by the flames of a fire burning in the small pit).

3 hearths producing carbonized barley, bread wheat & chess seeds, hazel & hawthorn charcoal, pieces of burnt daub & a Romano-British potsherd occurred on the surface of the loamy talus covering the berm near the 2 pits & stone cairn just described. NB. The hearths are obviously of Romano-British date but Fox argues that the pit/cairn/ramp complex were connected with ceremonies occurring immediately after the completion of (a) & (b) (its construction involved the partial dismantling of the inner margin of (b)). The published evidence is consistent with this opinion: nevertheless the fact that both sets of features (Romano-British & supposed Bronze Age) produced similar material (burnt daub & club wheat, chess & barley grains) is disquieting.

3 burnt & 5 unburnt flint "chips" occurred in various contexts.

SHEEPLAYS 279, Llantwit Major (SS960 719)
Yellow clay overlying Lias Limestone.

References. Fox, 1941a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 56' across & 20" high. See below for ditch. Badly truncated & spread by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. C.15% (central 22'N/S x 9' cutting plus 2 3-4' wide section trenches & narrow circumferential cutting exposing N 40% or so of (c)).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.31' across, of turf.
(b) Capping of "topsoil" surrounding & covering flanks of (a) (?& originally continuous over its entire surface).

(c) Capping of yellow subsoil surrounding & covering flanks of (b) (?& originally continuous over its entire surface).

(d) Kerb of Lias stones laid flat around the margin of (c) (in NE quadrant where it was best preserved the kerb was double & measured 1.9-2.2' wide). NB. The distinction between (b) & (c) only survived on the E side of the barrow, both elsewhere being replaced by an undifferentiated mass of loamy soil (?plough disturbance). On the E side of the barrow was a ditch, 8' wide & 3' deep, separated from the edge of (d) by a "berm" c.2½' wide. This feature may or may not have been a barrow ditch (quarry for (c)): it had an unstratified fill & could have been a natural subsidence feature (Fox

Glamorganshire

evidently did not look for it elsewhere around the circumference of the barrow).

The central area was enclosed by a ring, 26' across, of stakeholes, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3" across & 10-17" apart. The ring was more or less concentric with the barrow as a whole & was entirely within the limits of the area covered by (a). The published section shows stakeholes belonging to the ring extending through a layer of secondary panning marking (in places) the OGS, a fact which possibly indicates that stakes were in place when (a) was erected (nothing is said in the text of the published report on this matter however).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1-2. MCD (2 persons: adult & infant) in compact heap, 8" across, resting on a layer ($4\frac{1}{2}$ ' across) of "dark soil & charcoal". The C lay at the centre of the layer which itself rested on (unburnt) OGS at the barrow centre (& that of the stakehole ring). The bones were associated with the possible remains of a (?leather) bag or container of some sort.

Contemporary with (a)

3. C (child under 12 years old) on OGS $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' ENE of centre. Bones were packed round with "reddened soil & charcoal" merging to the W into the makeup of (a) above Burials 1-2 & having "thus...been deposited after the process of building turves round" the latter had begun "& before it was completed".

NB. Burials 1-2 & 3 must have been deposited within a very short time of one another, possibly on the same day (see published section drawing of central area fig. 7 for the mutual stratigraphic relationship of these burials).

Special Features/Comments. A total of 5 small stakeholes in the OGS had a scattered distribution in the central part of the area enclosed by the stakehole ring. Sheeplays 279 was located 132' NNW of Sheeplays 293 described in a separate entry.

SHEEPLAYS 293, Llantwit Major (SS960 719)
Yellow clay overlying Lias Limestone.

References. Fox, 1941a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, $66\frac{1}{2}$ ' N/S x 64' & 34" high. No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. C.50% (large irregularly circular central cutting plus 2 3-4' wide section trenches).

Treatment of OGS. No data. OGS under (a) (but not under (b)) marked by heavy secondary panning which within the

Glamorganshire

area enclosed by the 28' stakehole ring incorporated traces of possible pre-barrow vegetation.

Structure. (a) Central core of cut turves with masses of grey clay concentrated at base & around margins. See below for dimensions & structural history.

(b) Capping of loamy soil (?surface scrapings) surrounding & covering the flanks of (a) (?originally continuous over its whole surface). See below for structural history.

The barrow incorporated a series of concentric stakehole rings (plus another stakehole setting) all apparently corresponding to distinct phases in its construction.

Phase I. 18' ring. 29 stakeholes forming a ring 18'11" x 17'11". The stakeholes were sealed under (a) & were (evidently) secondary to the basal panning. The stakes originally contained in the holes had been withdrawn or had decayed away prior to the construction of the Phase II barrow (or so it seems though no explicit evidence bearing on the point one way or the other is presented in the published report).

Phase II. 28' ring. 57 stakeholes (probably originally 64 allowing for those in the unexcavated parts of the site) forming a ring 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' x 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ '. The holes were secondary to the basal panning & the stakes contained in them maintained in vertical position by some sort of lateral tie (?hurdling) the ring having evidently revetted the vertical sides of (a) at this stage in its history.

Phase III. 38' ring. 79 stakeholes (probably originally 96 allowing for those in the unexcavated parts of the site) forming a ring 37'11" x 40'4". The holes had held stakes revetting the vertical sides of (a) after the latter had been extended laterally by the addition of more cut turves. NB. On the SSE there was 20' wide gap in the structure of the Phase III turf extension, the turf stack on either side of the gap terminating in a symmetrical & well-defined "wing" & the gap itself being filled with the makeup of (b). There was no corresponding break in the 38' ring & no basis for assuming that the gap existed as an independent feature for any length of time.

Phase IV. Built up against the (revetted) outer face of the Phase III barrow on its N side was a crescentic extension of (a) with a chord at least 35' long & which at its widest (see below) entirely filled the area between the Phase III mound & the 48' circle (Phase V below). It was revetted by a single line of stakes in holes driven into the surface of masses of clay (but not penetrating into the underlying subsoil) which here as elsewhere rested on OGS around the margins of (a) (see above). There is convincing evidence that the stakes were tied together by hurdling of some sort. NB. The E limits of the Phase IV extension were not excavated so that the latter's dimensions, shape & stratigraphic relationship to the 48' ring & the Phase V barrow are uncertain.

Glamorganshire

Phase V. 48' ring. 36 stakeholes (probably originally 101 allowing for those in the unexcavated parts of site) forming a ring 48'7" x 48'11". The holes had held stakes revetting the sides of (b) at this stage in its history.

Phase VI. Barrow completed by a lateral extension of the Phase V barrow. NB. 2 stakeholes occurring close together on the ESE side of the barrow conceivably belonged to a fifth stakehole ring (c.58' across). If so they possibly documented a second lateral extension of (b) prior to its final completion.

NB. Some of the stakes of the 18' ring had been placed in dug holes, the others having been screwed or driven in. The intervals between them were very irregular. All the stakes of the Phase II, III & V ring & of the Phase IV setting, on the contrary, had been driven in & they were spaced at very regular intervals, these intervals, moreover, being very similar in all 4 cases.

Burials. Primary to (a) (Phases I/II)

1 (A). C ("youth" 18 years or younger) with bronze awl, hawthorn charcoal, burnt flint flake & carbonized grass stalks in upright Collared urn in pit, 13½" across & 1½' deep, cut into OGS c.3' W of centre (stones & "pyre debris" containing hawthorn charcoal packed between urn & pit sides). Pit was sealed under small internal mound, 9'N/S x 7½' & 13" high, of complex structure comprising following elements: (1) residual spoil (loam) heaped over pit mouth & covered in turn by (2) yellow clay containing hawthorn charcoal, (3) layer of criss-crossed tree branches, (4) grey clayey turf containing hawthorn charcoal & (5) more criss-crossed branches. Surface of mound was "pierced" at "various points" by "stakeholes & irregular holes". A number of stakeholes of various shapes & sizes & shallow pits were also scattered elsewhere within area enclosed by the 18' ring, most primary to the basal panning, but a few secondary to it.

?Secondary to Phase I/II Barrow

2 (B). C (adult ?female) with charcoal in (a) at a depth of 6" from the modern surface directly above a stakehole of the 28' ring ENE of centre. The upper part of the burial had been disturbed by ploughing.

3 (C). C (adult) with charcoal in (a) just inside the 28' ring SSE of centre at a depth of 1' from the modern surface. The upper part of the burial had been disturbed by ploughing.

?Secondary to Phase III Extension

4 (D). C ("young child") with charcoal in (b) c.1' inside the 38' ring SSE of centre at a depth of 10" below the modern surface. Most of the burial had been destroyed by ploughing.

?Primary to Phase VI Extension

5 (E). C (5-6 year child) with charcoal in plain upright Cordoned urn at a depth of 2' from the modern surface in a

Glamorganshire

pit in OGS (?cut from the surface of (b)) located just outside the 2 stakeholes of the hypothetical 58' ring.

Special Features/Comments. C.9' SSW of the 2 stakeholes of the hypothetical 58' ring was a roughly circular patch, 16" x 20", of charcoal "probably" on OGS & associated with 7 small stakeholes (there was no evidence for burning in situ). Fox thought that entire barrow was of unitary design & function & suggested that the 28' ring supported the wall of a wattled ritual hut (no entrance) roofed by thatch carried on radial poles supported by the stakes of the 18' ring (it seems however that the stakes of the 18' ring had disappeared before the construction of the Phase II monument: see above). He interpreted the Phase IV extension as a point of "ritual control" for someone standing on the top of the completed stack & to which access was provided by the Phase III "wings" or "ramps" (the latter would also have facilitated the dumping of material inside the "hut"). A more probable interpretation however is that Phases ?II, III, IV, V & ?VI reflected successive enlargements of the barrow undertaken in connection with the interment of Burials 2-5 (plus perhaps others in the very considerable parts of the Phase III, IV, V & VI monuments which were not excavated). While a lengthy gap may have existed between Phases I & II, the intervals of time separating Phases II, III, IV, V & VI from one another must in all cases have been short as attested by the fact that the revetment stakes associated with each phase still survived at the beginning of the next one.

SIMONDSTON CAIRN, Brackla Hill, Higher Coity (SS922 808)
Lias underlying 3-18" thick layer of clay.

References. Fox, 1937.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, originally probably c.43' across & with maximum surviving height c.2'. No ditch. The barrow had been badly truncated by ploughing & stone robbing, most of the peripheries having been completely destroyed.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data. OGS evidently represented by a 3-4" thick layer of charcoal-flecked soil.

Structure. Made entirely of (quarried) blocks of local sandstone up to 2' long which (particularly towards margins) sometimes lay in an inwards sloping series with each stone partly resting on its more centrally situated neighbour. Along its S margin (where the natural slope of the ground was most pronounced) the barrow was stabilized at intervals

Glamorganshire

by thrust blocks arranged in units consisting of single large outwardly leaning slabs supported to the rear by groups of smaller stones.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

At the centre was a rectangular stone cist, measuring internally 41" NE/SW x 2½', constructed of 4 (weathered) side/end slabs (with smaller pieces plugging gaps) one with 5 cupmarks on its inner face, & a single floor slab (latter set in a shallow pit so that its upper surface was flush with OGS). The side/end slabs stood in a narrow trench dug round the edge of the floorstone to the surface of the bedrock (here 16" deep). No capstone survived. The cist was filled with loam & contained 3-4 cremations.

1. C (adult) in inverted enlarged Food Vessel (A1) standing on the floor at the NE end of the cist. A small number of bones also lay on the floor outside the urn together with a flint flake knife & a few pieces of mountain ash charcoal (another small group of bones on the floor near the S side of the cist were also possibly attributable to this burial).

2-3. MCD (2 persons: an adult & a juvenile) in an inverted enlarged Food Vessel (A2) standing on the floor in the S corner of the cist. A small number of bones also lay on the floor outside the urn together with a flint fabricator. NB. A hemispherical cup formed from the outer crust of a marcasite nodule, imported by human agency from chalk-lands & artificially cleaned-out, occurred on or just above the floor slab between the 2 urns.

4. C (1-2 ozs indeterminate human bone) thinly scattered in the upper layers of the cist fill above the level of the bases of the 2 urns.

On the S edge of the site, just within the probable original limits of the barrow (which here as elsewhere on the peripheries had been almost completely destroyed), were 2 upright slabs, each c. 3'8" long & 28" & 32" high respectively. Looking N to the barrow centre the slabs were arranged in the form of an upside down "L", the N end of the radial slab being separated by a gap c. 14" wide from the E end of the tangential slab (because of this gap it seems unlikely that the 2 slabs were all that remained of an otherwise destroyed short cist). Each slab occupied a separate pit dug into the OGS (both pits were similar in having one near vertical side against which the slab had been propped). The pit containing the radial slab was somewhat smaller than the other & produced no finds. The pit containing the tangential slab measured c. 5' across & occupied most of the corner of the "L". It contained 5 burials & 2 other burials were located nearby.

5-7 (B1). MCD (3 persons: adult & 2 juveniles) partly inside an inverted Collared urn on pit floor & partly in a thick layer lining the latter & sloping sides of the pit. Mixed with the bones were pieces of burnt clay, burnt coal

Glamorganshire

fragments & oak & ash charcoal.

8-9 (B2). MCD (2 persons: adult & child) with the corroded remains of a bronze awl evidently in a small pit (c.8" across) dug into the fill of the larger pit near its E edge (alternatively the bones may have been deposited during the infilling process).

10 (B3). C (indeterminate) lying on subsoil c.2' S of the edge of the pit containing Burials 5-9 (& probably just beyond the original limits of the barrow). With the bones were 10 small sherds of a cord-decorated Collared/Cordoned urn.

11 (B4). C (indeterminate) with ash & hazel charcoal in pit, 14" x 12" & 8" deep, in OGS c.1' W of the edge of the pit containing Burials 5-9.

Secondary to Barrow

12 (C1). C (indeterminate) with few pieces of oak charcoal secondarily inserted into makeup of barrow c.16' SE of centre.

Special Features/Comments. At 4 irregularly spaced points in the SE quadrant the edge of the barrow was marked by large trias slabs laid flat. 3 of the slabs were in situ (the fourth may have been displaced) & in 2 cases covered large pits (each c.21" deep) cut into the subsoil (the fill of one pit contained a single sliver of burnt bone, the other was archaeologically sterile). The third still in situ slab overlay elements of the mound makeup but the stratigraphic relationship between the barrow & the other 2 slabs could not be determined. One of the slabs was within a foot of Burial 11 & all 4 may have been associated in some way with Burials 5-11.

SIX WELLS 267, Llantwit Major (SS956 715)
Yellow clay overlying Lias Limestone.

References. Fox, 1941a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 48'N/S x 45' & 2' high. No ditch. Badly truncated & spread by ploughing & disturbed to below OGS level by a hedgerow running diagonally across it 5' S of centre.

Extent of Excavation. C.60% (unexcavated portions comprised outer half of SE quadrant & peripheries of W half).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "turf".

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. The base of the barrow was marked by heavy secondary panning which sealed the following features.

A. Cylindrical pit, 14" across & 19" deep, dug into OGS

Glamorganshire

c.3' SSW of centre (c.3' SE of the centre of the stake-hole ring), the sides of which had a double lining of clay (yellow followed by grey/blue) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. On the floor was a pile of "fine earth", the remainder of the fill consisting of fine clay & then stoney soil "domed up with clay" at the top to form a tiny mound c.5" high, projecting above the OGS level.

B. Shallow depression, c.6' x 14", in OGS c.3' NE of centre (?fill).

Also sealed by the basal panning was an irregularly circular stakehole ring, 28-30' across, with its centre c.3' WSW of the barrow centre (a $6\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide gap on the NW side associated with an apparent rudimentary external entrance feature represented by 3 additional stakeholes was poorly defined & may or may not have been an original design element). The stakeholes defining the ring were variable in shape, size & fill & some probably had held replacement stakes. C.20 additional stakeholes in the OGS under the panning were scattered at random within the area enclosed by the ring. NB. The fact that the miscellaneous stakeholes & those forming the ring were sealed by the panning presumably indicates that all the stakes had been withdrawn or had decayed away prior to the construction of the barrow (some of the holes evidently contained material derived from the overlying barrow makeup & the stakes in these cases must have been withdrawn immediately before the barrow was raised over them).

SIX WELLS 271, Llantwit Major (SS956 718)
Lias capped by 18" or less of clay.

References. Fox, 1941b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.90' across & 6' high. No ditch. Ploughed & mutilated in places by modern pits & rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. C.15%. Irregular central cutting c.22' long with maximum width of 17' plus c.11' x 6' cutting centred on Burial 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide circumferential cutting following the line of (a), & a number of 3-5' wide section & partial-section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data. Except in central area (see below) OGS everywhere lined by heavy secondary panning, flat at margins, hummocky elsewhere.

Structure. (a) Stakehole ring, c.50' across, consisting of 108 (but probably originally 114) stakeholes spaced at intervals of 8-42" (great majority were between 11" & 16" apart).

(b) Small irregular core of grey clay & loam resting on OGS in centre of area enclosed by (a).

Glamorganshire

(c) Capping of cut turves & surface scrapings sealing (a)/(b).

The arrangement of all major components was concentric. Most of the stakes of the N half of (a) had been withdrawn prior to the erection of (b), but in the S half the majority had been left in situ (in 3 cases the stakes projected up into (b) to a height of 3-4" above OGS level, the others being flush with OGS, & all had either been very short or had been sawn off before being covered by (b)). The make-up of (a) was possibly derived from in & around a swampy hollow located just N of the barrow; that of (b) was evidently obtained from unwaterlogged ground (there was no evidence for a break in the structural history corresponding to the (a)/(b) interface).

Burials. Primary to (b) & Contemporary with (a)

1. C (?male over 20 years) in upright Bucket/Globular urn resting on a flat stone & capped by another in a stone cist interrupting the line of (a) SSE of centre. Cist measured 15" x 12" internally & was double-walled with 8 end/side slabs, each end/side being formed of 2 slabs one inside the other, which rested on the floor or were bedded at various depths in the fill of a pit, c.4' across & 9" deep, dug into OGS. There was a single capstone on which 3 boulders had been placed. The cist pit fill was mounded to a height of 3" above OGS & spilled over onto the latter. Resting on the surface of this spill were 2 limestone blocks, 12-14" x 4-5", one at the NE & the other at the SW corner of the cist, placed in each case just outside & parallel to the line of (a). Several stakeholes of (a) were secondary to the fill of the cist pit & the cist & (a) must have been of virtually contemporary construction.

Special Features/Comments. At the centre of (a) (& of the barrow as a whole) was a pit, c.1' across & 2' (or less) deep, the N half of which was filled with dark earth & stones, the S with grey clay, both halves of fill merging basally with natural deposits occupying a "pipe" in the bedrock. The pit was sealed under a small mound, c.16" across & 14" high, consisting of a crust of mixed soil & clay enclosing dark pebbly earth which merged below into the pit fill. The "ancient surface soil" had been removed under & around the mound over an area measuring c.7' x 6'. This stripped area in turn was situated within a larger area, irregular in shape & measuring c.21'E/W x 11', where the basal panning, otherwise everywhere present under the barrow, was missing, being replaced by a thin band of "orange clay" (?itself the result of incipient panning). Inwards from its junction with the pan, the orange band dipped below the OGS level & (apparently) lay on or near the floor of the deturfed area immediately around the small mound & pit & into which the latter had been dug.

Glamorganshire

SUTTON 268, Llandow (SS950 722)

Lias underlying up to 10" thick layer of clay.

References. Fox, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 71' x 73' & 34" high. No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing. The central area had been dug into in modern times (depth & extent of disturbed area unknown).

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting c.35' across (expanded slightly in NW & NE quadrants) plus 2 4' wide section trenches. (E) exposed on plan (but not actually excavated) around most of its circuit by means of 4-4½' wide cutting. Note that large parts of (d) (which entirely fell within the limits of the central cutting) were evidently not excavated.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure/Burials. Only a tentative reconstruction of the structural history of the barrow is possible on the basis of published evidence. There appear to have been at least 2 structural phases, each associated with multiple burials & probably not separated by any very long period of time.

Phase I. The following elements can be assigned to this phase.

(a) Massive central rock-cut pit, 12'5"NNW/SSE x 9'10" & 2½' deep, filled with replaced spoil which extended above & slightly beyond the limits of the pit to form mound c.13'N/S x 11½' & c.16" high.

(b) Capping of earth (?upper spoil from (d)) surrounding & covering flanks of (a).

(c) Capping of stones covering (b).

(d) Oval ditch (internal diameter 26'3"NNW/SSE x 21'10"), 3'7"-5'7" wide & 18-25" deep, enclosing (a)/(b)/(c).

NE. All but isolated patches of (c) had slid back into the ditch (from which they had presumably originally been excavated) or had been otherwise dispersed (see below) prior to the erection of the Phase II monument. In 2 places around the perimeter the ditch had been filled in with small weathered stones to form causeways across it (the creation of these had evidently preceded the slippage of (c) back into the ditch).

A total of 6 burials are definitely or probably assignable to Phase I, all located within the limits of an irregular "trench" dug into the fill of (a) probably from the surface of (c) (disturbance to latter caused by this operation would have accelerated its slippage back into (d)). The earthy fill of the "trench" merged above into the makeup of (b).

1. Crouched I (c.40 year male with C.I.83 & est.stat.5½') on floor of (a). On l.s. with head to NNW. With I (packed around head) were sherds of a complete N/MR Beaker (Clarke

Glamorganshire

1867) & (scattered around bones at depths 2-6" in the soil covering them) 7 barbed-&-tanged flint arrowheads & part of a flint scraper. The I lay within the N end of a roughly rectangular "enclosure", 8' x 2' internally, of large quarried blocks of limestone (?spoil of (a)) resting on floor of (a) & edging the N, E & W walls of the "trench" (S end of "enclosure" was marked by a line of small pebbles & did not coincide with edge of "trench" in this direction).

2 (A). C (?male over 18 years old) with bronze rivetted flat knife, tubular bone bead fragment & Pygmy Cup resting on a circular deposit of oak charcoal, 30" across, just N of skull of Burial 1, in the "trench" fill at or about OGS level. The bones & charcoal evidently lay on the floor of a pit, filled with stones & cut from the surface of the filled "trench".

3. I ("skull & part of the skeleton" of 11 year child) "merg(ing) into the margin" of Burial 2. NB. Burial 3 is very poorly recorded & it is unclear from the published report if the bones were in articulation or not (though it is implied that they were). The evidence for Fox's statement that Burial 3 was "contemporary" with Burial 2 is not specified in the published report & the contemporaneity of the 2 burials cannot be regarded as established (see below).

4-5 (B). MCD (2 persons: adult & foetus/infant) with hawthorn & oak charcoal in inverted Collared urn in "trench" fill at or about OGS level directly over the SW corner of the limestone "enclosure". 3 flint flakes occurred just above urn.

6 (X). C (indeterminate) with Prunus charcoal in a thin layer over a "triangular area", 14" x 17" & 1½" deep, the "edges of floor" of which were burnt, c. 3½' NE of Burials 4-5 in the "trench" fill (10" up from OGS level) directly above the SE corner of the limestone "enclosure".

NB. Sequence of deposition of Burials 1-6 can only be guessed at on basis of published data. The earliest burial was possibly No. 3 which would have presumably been interred before infilling of (a) & perhaps have lain on floor in position later occupied by Burial 1 (if so Beaker sherds & flints placed with latter doubtless had first accompanied Burial 3). It is unfortunate that it is not made clear in the published report whether or not the bones of Burial 3 were in articulation. Burial 2 was (evidently) inserted secondarily to the refilling of the re-opened grave & its apparent association with Burial 3 was presumably accidental. The places in the sequence of Burials 4-5 & 6 are even less certain than those of the others but the published evidence (such as it is) is consistent with 6 having been deposited during the refilling of the "trench" while 4-5 (one of the least satisfactorily recorded of the group) may, like Burial 2, have been a secondary insertion into the "trench" after it had been re-filled. Note that Fox regarded the feature interpreted

Glamorganshire

above as a "trench" secondarily cut into the fill of (a) as an original design element &, in keeping with this view, Burial 1 as the "primary burial" in connection with which the entire Phase I monument was constructed (Burials 2-6 were all "secondaries" deposited subsequently to the infilling of the "trench"). He also considered that the stones of (c) in the ditch ((d)) did not constitute slippage (as assumed above) but had been deliberately placed there as a "footing" to the Phase I barrow.

Phase II. The Phase I monument was enlarged by the addition of the following elements.

(e) Capping of earth (surface scrapings & ?cut turves) surrounding & covering the Phase I barrow.

(f) Drystone kerb, 11-12" high, of Lias slabs (1-4 courses) revetting (e).

(F) in turn was revetted internally by a band, 3' wide, of large & small stones resting on the flanks of (e) & externally (in places) by small stones forming a masking deposit rammed against its outer face.

NB. According to the published section the makeup of (e) filled the outer part of (d) (except in the stretch immediately adjacent to Burials 7-11 (see below)) implying that the interval of time between the completion of the Phase I barrow & the beginning of the Phase II enlargement was a very short one. This is also indicated by the fact that in the central area (where (c) no longer existed) (b) & (e) merged into one another, there being no weathered horizon or other visually detectable demarcation zone between them.

A total of 5 additional burials occurred on or about the OGS level on the N side of the barrow (between (d) & (f)) in an irregular area, 8'N/S x 10'. Fox claimed that prior to the deposition of these burials "the whole of soil & sub-soil had in places been removed, the rock floor being exposed" & the removed material replaced by stones set (in places) in a "loose matrix of charcoal impregnated soil". The stones were continuous with those of (c) (which here completely filled the adjacent stretch of (d)) & possibly represented parts of the latter which had been removed from their original positions closer to the centre. All 5 burials were apparently primary to (e).

7 (C). C (child under 7 years old) in inverted Collared urn in pit, 24" x 22", cut to depth 4-5" into bedrock c.2' NNW of edge of (d) & filled with burnt soil. Resting on OGS around the urn was a layer, 2' across, of oak, hazel & maple charcoal. With bones was a possible bone spatula fragment & a flint flake knife; a flint barbed-&-tanged arrowhead rested on the charcoal deposit itself.

8 (D). C (child represented by few bones only) in "basin-shaped deposit" (17" x 15" & 3" thick) of hawthorn charcoal resting on OGS. The deposit was in contact with the edge of Burial 7 to SW & the ground underneath it was burnt.

"Several" pig teeth occurred in soil beneath burial deposit.

9 (E). C (child 12 years or under) with hawthorn charcoal

Glamorganshire

& burnt earth in circular deposit, $1\frac{1}{2}'$ across, "in a hollow among stones" c.2' W of Burial 8 (deposit placed in hollow while still smouldering).

10 (F). C (child under 7 years old) with hawthorn & Prunus charcoal in elongated deposit, $10" \times 7"$ & $10"$ thick, the "upper part" of which was "well above" OGS level, c.8' WSW of Burial 7 (surrounding soil slightly burnt).

11. I (middle-aged ?male represented by skull (minus lower jaw) only) "among stones" just WSW of Burial 9.

Special Features/Comments. In the central area (e) (?& (b)) contained "charcoal patches" at "various levels" (the only deposit submitted for identification comprised lime). Most of the peripheral parts of (e) were divided into upper & lower halves by continuous sheet panning, heavy secondary panning in the form of orange & black streaks also impregnating the makeup of (e) above & below this division. The panned zone everywhere abruptly terminated towards the centre where it enclosed a pan-free area c.21' x 23' (?lower proportion of turf here than elsewhere). In the NE quadrant a number of stakeholes, spaced at irregular intervals & very variable in size, occurred in the pan layer over & just inside the ditch (d) & possibly represented part of a stakehole ring (or rings) of which no trace was otherwise discovered (except for a single isolated stakehole in the SE quadrant: the W half of the site was excavated in such a way that had stakeholes belonging to the "ring" existed there they would have been destroyed without record). The place of the "ring" in the structural history of the site is completely open to conjecture. Note that Fox assumed that the sheet pan formation on the peripheries reflected compaction of a temporary surface (marking a pause in the construction of (e)) caused by the trampling of human feet ("ritual dance"). An unworked flint flake occurred on the OGS.

VIANSHILL FARM (1), Wenvoe (ST107 740)
Carboniferous Limestone (with pockets of clay).

References. Savory, 1966.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, virtually ploughed out, surrounded by irregularly circular ditch, 5-7' wide & $2-2\frac{1}{2}'$ deep, cut into solid bedrock, with internal diameter c.75'.

Extent of Excavation. C.38' x c.30' central cutting plus 2 4' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS ploughed out).

Structure. Barrow virtually ploughed out but ploughsoil

Glamorganshire

over site relatively stoney suggesting that it had probably originally consisted of an earth or turf core & a stone capping. The ditch silting was consistent with the former existence both of an external stone bank & of a second capping (of clay) covering the presumed stone capping mentioned above.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. 2 irregular pits, one 3' across & 3-6" deep, the other 4' x 2' & 6-9" deep, occupied the central area. Both contained ploughsoil & stones & produced no finds (?modern). To the NW the ditch had been cut through the ditch of Barrow (2) described in a separate entry.

VIANSHILL FARM (2), Wenvoe (ST107 740)
Carboniferous Limestone (with pockets of clay).

References. Savory, 1966.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, virtually ploughed out, surrounded by irregularly circular ditch, c.10' wide & averaging 1' deep, cut into solid bedrock, with internal diameter c.35'.

Extent of Excavation. Very small area in central part of S quadrant plus 2 4' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS ploughed out).

Structure. Barrow virtually ploughed out but ploughsoil over site relatively stoney suggesting it had probably originally consisted of an earth or turf core & a stone capping.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A large irregular pit, 10' x 8' & with maximum depth 18-20", had been dug into bedrock c.4' SW of centre (it had a mixed unconsolidated fill & produced no finds: ?modern). To the SE the ditch had been cut into by the ditch of Barrow (1) described in a separate entry.

Gloucestershire

BEVAN'S QUARRY. Temple Guiting 8 (SP1083 2855)
Great Oolite capped by 1-1½' thick layer of boulder clay.

References. O'Neil, 1967.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 50' x 53' & 2½' high, surrounded by ditch, 7-10' wide & 4' deep, with internal diameter 76' (berm 9-12' wide). Badly truncated by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. 28' x 22' central cutting plus 2 4' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. Berm evidently stripped to surface of bedrock.

Structure. (a) Central core, 12' x 12½' & 2' high, of stacked turves (?derived from stripping of berm).

(b) Thin capping of "overlapping smallish flat stones" completely covering (a) except where removed by ploughing.

(c) Ring bank (external diameter c.40'), averaging 14' wide & 2' high, of clay (?from upper levels of ditch), with its inner foot slightly overlapping the skirts of (a)/(b).

(d) Capping of stone rubble from ditch enclosing & revetting the outer slope of (c) & filling the depression between the inner slope of the latter & the flanks of (a)/(b) (?originally continuous over the top of (a)).

(e) "Roughly built dry-stone wall" revetting (d).

NB. The structural history of this barrow is not as fully documented as it should be but seems to be as summarized above. There is no evidence for prolonged breaks anywhere in the sequence.

Burials. The stratigraphic positions of Burials 2-14 are inadequately documented in the published report.

Primary to (a)

1. C ("minute fragments" only) in pit, 1½' across & 1' deep, cut into OGS at centre. A single piece of "calcined femur" lay on the OGS near the pit. The OGS over a "wide area" around the pit was covered by a "thin layer of black ash" (this layer also sealed the mouth of the pit & the residual spoil from the latter on the OGS round about: it was particularly thick on the N side of the pit over an area 6' x 4' where the residual spoil had been burnt "crimson").

Secondary to or Contemporary with (c)

Burials 2-4 were all in the makeup of the inner half of (c) (?primary to (d)).

Gloucestershire

2 (SC2). ?C ("some bone") with 4 Bucket urn sherds in a "large spread of grey ash & charcoal" c.13' W of Burial 1.
 3 (SC4). ?C ("bone") with sherds belonging to 2 Bucket urns in a "wide spread of ash with charcoal" c.11' S of Burial 1.
 ?4 (SC5). "Wide spread of black ash placed in lower part of clay bank" (?bones) c.12' SW of Burial 1.

?Secondary to (b)

5 (SC1). C (18-25 year adult) with "jaws" of fox & badger & 4 Bucket urn sherds evidently in small pit cut into (a) through (b) c.3' SW of Burial 1.

6 (SC3). C with burnt fox canine & a Bucket urn sherd evidently in pit cut into (a) through (b) c.1' S of Burial 1.

?Secondary to (d)

Burials 7-14 were evidently in pits dug into (d) in the S half of the barrow between the flanks of (a) & the inner slope of (c). They had all originally been in upright Bucket urns & were just below the modern surface, the urns having been badly smashed by ploughing in all cases.

7 (Urn 1). C (adult) with potsherds in small box-like arrangement of upright slabs located 6' S of Burial 1.

8 (Urns 2, 2a, 2b & 2c). C (adult ?female) with sherds belonging to an urn & 3 accessory vessels located c.2' SE of Burial 7.

9-?10. (Urn 3). C (adult) in base of smashed urn resting on flat slab located c.3½' NE of Burial 8. A body sherd belonging to a second large urn also occurred with this burial. "Calcined bones nearby included two fragments of skull from either a child or animal".

11-13 (Urn 4). ?MCD ("probably" 3 persons) with burnt pig phalanx in mass of burnt material & smashed pottery (large urn, small urn & 2 small bowls) in oval pit, 4' x 2' & 1' deep, dug through (d) into the inner slope of (c) c.5' SE of Burials 9-10.

14 (Urn 5). C (adult) with sherds of large urn & charcoal "inserted amongst" the stones of (d) c.3' WNW of Burial 7.

Special Features/Comments. 6 small stakeholes (each 2½" across & 4-5" deep) were in various (unspecified) positions on the circumference of (a) on, just inside or just outside its edge. They were interpreted by O'Neil as indicating the former existence of a stake ring revetting (a), with an "estimated" gap of 16" between each stake (?what happened to the other stakeholes of the supposed "ring"). NB. The stratigraphic position & function of the "stakes" cannot be regarded as established on the basis of published data.

Bucket urn sherds occurred in various contexts along with more than 80 flints (including 9 scrapers & 2 plano-convex knives).

Gloucestershire

BURN GROUND 1. Hampnett 1 (c.SP105 161)
Oolite evidently underlying 1'+ of subsoil.

References. Grimes, 1960, 101.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.40' across & ?high, with "annexe" (see below). No ditch. Barrow & "annexe" both disturbed (in places to the OGS level) by ploughing & stone robbing & by the insertion of Anglo-Saxon secondaries.

Extent of Excavation. Entire barrow (with "annexe") stripped to surface of undisturbed mound makeup, (c) totally removed & S halves of (a) & "annexe" excavated to OGS level.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Cairn, c.28' across, of oolite stones. The maximum surviving thickness of undisturbed cairn makeup was 9".

(b) Kerb, of drystone walling revetting (a). Its maximum surviving height was 13" (6 courses).

(c) Extra-revetment of large oolite slabs supporting (b) externally.

On the E side of the barrow, & of identical construction, was an oblong "annexe" consisting of a drystone kerb revetting a cairn, 13' x 7-8', of oolite stones & supported externally by large oolite slabs. The W ends of the short sides of the kerb abutted against the innermost slabs of (c) (outermost stones of (c) had been first removed & "annexe" therefore secondary to completion of barrow). See the entry for Barrow 2.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (adult ?male) in oval pit, 3' x 19" & 7½" deep, evidently dug into subsoil & located 1-2' E of geometrical centre (but at structural centre as defined by pitches of cairn stones). The pit was sealed under several particularly large oolite slabs.

?Secondary to (c)

2. C (few pieces of burnt bone only) with sherds of a probable Collared urn scattered over "small area" near outer edge of (c) on NW side of barrow. The centre of the scatter was marked by a "dark patch", c.1' across (?remains of pit).

?Primary to "Annexe"

3. C (adult) in pit, 1½' x 1' & 1' deep, evidently dug into subsoil & located 3½-4' NW of centre of "annexe". NB. This burial was located in the unexcavated half of the "annexe" directly under a secondary Anglo-Saxon I (see below) exposed by the stripping of the superficial deposits.

Special Features/Comments. An Anglo-Saxon C & 2 Anglo-Saxon Is had been secondarily inserted into various parts of the barrow & "annexe".

Gloucestershire

Barrow 1 formed the SW end of a line of 3 contiguous barrows running SW/NE & was primary to Barrow 2 (see the entry for that barrow).

BURN GROUND 2. Hampnett 2 (c.SP105 161)
Oolite evidently underlying ?1' or so of subsoil.

References. Grimes, 1960, 101.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Irregularly oval barrow, c.33' x 22' (see below) & ?high. No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing & stone robbing. SE edge disturbed by Anglo-Saxon secondaries.

Extent of Excavation. Entire barrow stripped to surface of undisturbed mound makeup, (c) totally removed & S half of (a) excavated to OGS level.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Cairn, 25' x 18', of oolite stones. The maximum surviving thickness of undisturbed cairn makeup was c.1'.

(b) Kerb of drystone walling surrounding (a) (see below for gaps). Its maximum surviving height was c.13".

(c) Extra-revetment of oolite slabs supporting (b) externally.

NB. Grimes claims that (b) had been built before (a), basing this opinion (apparently) on fact that lower stones of (a) were pitched against inner face of (b) along its SE circumference (but evidently not elsewhere: see published plan).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. Fragmentary I (2-3 small pieces only including part of ulna) on OGS slightly SE of centre. Bones lay against the S face of a large stone set on (?or in) the OGS with the surrounding cairnstones pitched against it. C.4½' S of bones & also on OGS was a fragment of a bronze awl.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C ("few scraps" only) with sherds of indeterminate Bronze Age pottery scattered over area c.1½' across near S edge of (c). NB. Burial 2 was near one of the Anglo-Saxon secondaries mentioned below & may have been disturbed by the latter's insertion.

?3. A "similar" deposit, scattered over area c.1' across, was in, on or under (c) c.9' ENE of Burial 2 &, if not part of the latter, possibly represented another C disturbed by an Anglo-Saxon secondary (?did the deposit contain bones as well as sherds).

Gloucestershire

Special Features/Comments. Sealed under SE edge of (c) was shallow pit, c.16" across, filled with charcoally earth & containing a small Collared urn (broken but complete) & a flint plano-convex knife.

2 extended Anglo-Saxon Is had been secondarily inserted into (c) on the barrow's SE edge. A third I (unaccompanied crouched child) had been secondarily inserted into (c) in the same area as the others & was doubtless of the same date.

Barrow 2 formed part of a line of 3 contiguous barrows running SW/NE & had been secondarily inserted between the 2 barrows (Barrows 1 & 3) flanking it on either side, this fact presumably accounting for its irregular shape. To the W Barrow 2 was secondary to the edge of the adjacent Burn Ground long barrow.

Relationship to Barrow 3. The kerb (b) had a wide gap to the NE, the E terminal having been built a short distance into the edge of Barrow 3 to end against the ring of stones surrounding the latter's core (the W terminal may have had a similar relationship to Barrow 3 but this could not be established).

Relationship to Barrow 1. On the SW both termini defining a second (smaller) gap in (b) abutted against the kerb of the "annexe" to Barrow 1, the extra-revetment slabs originally supporting the kerb of the "annexe" externally having been first removed & then "completely relaid". N of the Barrow 2/"annexe" junction the "two distinct zones of extra-revetment" associated with Barrows 1 & 2 respectively "had been united by filling in the hollow between them".

BURN GROUND 3. Hampnett 3 (c.SP105 161)
Oolite evidently underlying ?1' or so of subsoil.

References. Grimes, 1960, 101.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.33-35' across & ?high. No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing & robbed out in places to OGS level (including at centre over area c.8' across).

Extent of Excavation. Entire barrow stripped to surface of undisturbed mound makeup, (c) totally removed & S half of (a) excavated to OGS level.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Cairn, c.27' across, of oolite stones. The maximum surviving thickness of undisturbed cairn makeup was 9-12".

(b) Ring of stones revetting (a). The ring had been extensively wrecked by ploughing & stone robbing but

Gloucestershire

had evidently originally consisted of large upright oolites set 3-4 deep on OGS (basal width of ring $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3').

(c) Traces of an extra-revetment of large oolite slabs supporting (b) externally survived in places.

NB. (B) had evidently been constructed after (a).

Burials. ?Primary to (a)

1. C (few fragments only) on OGS just S of centre in area disturbed by central robber trench.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C (adult male) with charcoal in shallow pit, 28" x 24", "in" (b) on SE side of barrow in an (apparently) extensively disturbed area.

Special Features/Comments. See entries for Barrows 2 & 4 for relationships of Barrow 3 with neighbouring barrows.

BURN GROUND 4. Hampnett 4 (c.SP105 161)
Oolite underlying an inch or two of subsoil.

References. Grimes, 1960, 101.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.36-37' across. No ditch. Almost completely destroyed except for band (maximum width c.7½') on SW one-third or so of its circumference.

Extent of Excavation. Evidently SW three quarters or so only.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. The narrow band of surviving makeup on the barrow's SW perimeter indicated that the original structure was probably as follows.

(a) Cairn, originally ?28-29' across, of oolite stones.

(b) Kerb of drystone walling revetting (a).

(c) Extra-revetment of oolite slabs supporting (b) externally.

Burials. ?Primary to (a)

?1. C (2 pieces burnt ?human bone only) with flint flake in oval pit, 38" x 26" & 14" deep, dug into the oolite rock near the centre & filled with charcoally earth & stones. The pit was sealed under a number of large oolite stones possibly representing the remnants of (a). Also dug into the oolite rock in the central area were 2 pits, both filled with dark "charcoal-stained" soil & both lacking bones.

Pit 1 (c.1½' x 1' & 5" deep) was located c.3' SSW of Burial 1.

Pit 2 (28" x 15½" & 10" deep) contained a large stone & was located 4' WSW of Pit 1.

Gloucestershire

Special Features/Comments. Barrow 4 formed the SE end of a line of 3 contiguous barrows (see separate entries for Barrows 5 & 6) running SE/NW & came in contact with the SW end (Barrow 3) of a second line of 3 barrows (Barrows 1-3; see separate entries) running SW/NE.

Relationship to Barrow 3 At the point of contact between the 2 barrows (c) "apparently" overlay the NE edge of Barrow 3 (evidence inconclusive on this point however).

Relationship to Barrow 5 The remnants of the kerb (b) abutted against the S edge of Barrow 5.

BURN GROUND 5. Hampnett 5 (c.SP105 161)
Oolite evidently underlying few inches of subsoil.

References. Grimes, 1960, 101.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, probably originally c.17' across. No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing & stone robbing & E half mostly completely destroyed.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. The surviving parts of the mound were entirely composed of small oolite stones. NB. Grimes claims that the mound had been constructed "as a series of masses" with an "outer rim of stones...pitched inwards towards the centre, resting apparently in part on a belt of stones laid flat" on the OGS "at about two-thirds of the way out from the centre". "Inside the rim another mass had been laid with its stones pitched outwards".

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

I. C (adult ?female) in irregular pit, c.3½' x 3½', cut into the oolite rock at or near centre. The pit was "in two parts, the main pit at the west end being up to 16" deep, & a small extension at the east going down to 21" (bones confined to deep end, the remainder of the pit being filled with earth & stones).

Special Features/Comments. An inurned Anglo-Saxon C occurred in the mound makeup on the NW side of the barrow. Barrow 5 formed part of a line of 3 contiguous barrows (see separate entries for Barrows 4 & 6) running SE/NW. See the entry for Barrow 4 for its relationship with that barrow. Barrow 5 was in physical contact with Barrow 6 to the NW but the stratigraphic relationship between the two barrows could not be established.

Gloucestershire

BURN GROUND 6. Hampnett 6 (c.SP105 161)
Oolite evidently underlying few inches of subsoil.

References. Grimes, 1960, 101.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.18' across. No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing & stone robbing & E half mostly completely destroyed.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. The surviving parts of the mound were entirely composed of small oolite stones.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown
?1. C (2 tiny pieces of burnt ?human bone only) in oval pit, 2' x 1½' & 13" deep, cut into the oolite rock in the central area & filled with blackened soil & stones.

Special Features/Comments. A small crudely-made Bronze Age pot had been deposited (inverted) in the makeup of the cairn contemporaneously with its construction c.6' SE of Burial 1.

Barrow 6 formed the NW end of a line of 3 contiguous barrows (see separate entries for Barrows 4 & 5) running SE/NW. It was in physical contact with the remains of Barrow 5 to the SE but the stratigraphic relationship between the 2 barrows could not be established.

CHEDWORTH DOWN 1. Chedworth 1 (SP0408 1285)
Oolite.

References. Grimes, 1960, 131.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.55' across & 2½' high. No ditch. Badly disturbed in places by stone robbing.

Extent of Excavation. SE quadrant excavated to OGS level. 2 small radial cuttings in the SW & NE quadrants respectively & a 3' wide half-section trench stripped to level of undisturbed mound makeup.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core, c.25' x 27' across, of oolite slabs.
(b) Drystone wall revetting (a). Its maximum height was 29" (16 courses).
(c) Circular band of oolite slabs revetting (b) (external diameter c.47').

Gloucestershire

(d) Drystone wall revetting (c). Its maximum height was 18" (9 courses).

(e) Circular band (maximum width c.5') of oolite slabs revetting & masking (d).

NB. All the above structural elements were roughly concentric.

The foundation slabs of (d) rested on the inner slope of a shallow V-shaped trench, dug into the OGS & c.14" wide & 4" deep, in such a way that the wall projected outwards at a marked angle & must have been constructed more or less as a unit with (c) & (e). The inner wall (b) was vertical, its base resting directly on the OGS, & was likewise presumably constructed as a unit with (a) & (c).

Burials.Contemporary with (a)

Slightly SE of centre was a stone cist, measuring internally c.4' x 3'. The floor rested on the OGS & consisted of series of large paving slabs which "overlapped one another so that the floor sloped upwards" to SW. The sides were formed of "small slabs of limestone wedged into place between the paving slabs & the body of the cairn, rather than set in the ground". The capstone was missing & the interior of the cist had evidently been disturbed by stone robbers. It contained the incisor of an ox & 2 burials.
1. Fragmentary I (30-35 year ?female) scattered in cist fill.
2. Crouched I (?male (older than Burial 1)) parts of which were seemingly in situ on the cist floor (on r.s. with head to SSW) & parts of which were scattered in its fill.

Special Features/Comments. A quantity of Romano-British pottery occurred in various secondary contexts.

CHEDWORTH DOWN 2. Chedworth 2 (SP041 133)
Oolite capped in places by brown clayey soil.

References. Grimes, 1960, 131.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.64' across & 2' high. ?Ditch. Badly disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. N quadrant, central 16' x 13½' cutting & 2 3' wide half-section trenches taken down to OGS level: remainder of barrow stripped to surface of undisturbed mound makeup.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of stonefree brown loam with few patches of clay.

GloucestershireBurials. Primary to Barrow

1. C ("few small pieces" burnt ?human bone only) in circular pit, c.23" across & 9" deep, dug into the OGS c.4' NW of centre. Fill consisted of soft soil mixed with sub-soil & finely-divided charcoal.

Special Features/Comments. "Flints" occurred in "various parts of the barrow", including 2 "good thin convex scrapers".

MARSHFIELD DOWN III. Marshfield 2 (c.ST7951 7455)
Oolite capped by c.6" thick layer red-brown clayey soil (see below).

References. Gettins et al, 1953.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 36" across & bulldozed almost flat (to within 9-12" of presumed OGS: see below). No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for in places the outer edge of (b)).

Treatment of OGS. No visually recognizable OGS survived (?OTL stripped).

Structure. (a) Core of reddish brown earth.
(b) Thin capping of oolite slabs resting on flanks of (a) (& originally possibly continuous over its whole surface) & on the adjacent oolite bedrock (i.e. presumably in a trench or series of pits cut through the OGS down to the surface of the latter).

Burials. A layer, up to 1" thick, of charcoal & burnt earth was concentrated at centre over an area 4' across (but extending in a thin scatter over radius c.10' from centre). The layer rested on the presumed OGS at height 3-6" up from surface of bedrock & apparently was sealed by the truncated remnants of (a).

Primary to (a)

1. C (25-40 year ?female) with burnt fragment of hedgehog molar & forming kidney-shaped deposit (22" x 9") of almost charcoal-free bones resting on S edge of central concentration of burnt material. With bones were 2 unburnt shale studs, 2 small unburnt spherical amber beads, a burnt bi-conical shale bead & a flat-tanged metal awl (uncertain whether last burnt or not).

NB. See the entry for Barrow IV for additional burials possibly associated with Barrow III.

Special Features/Comments. 36 flint flakes, 5 flint scrapers & a flint core were recovered from the excavated area. The NE edge of Barrow III was in contact with Barrow IV (described in the following entry) & was (apparently) stratigraphically primary to it.

Gloucestershire

MARSHFIELD DOWN IV. Marshfield 6 (c.ST7953 7457)
Oolite capped by c.6" thick layer red-brown clayey soil
(see below).

References. Gettins et al, 1953.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow,
39' across & bulldozed almost flat (to within 9-12" of
presumed OGS). No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. C.65% (central area plus SW half &
narrow half-section trench).

Treatment of OGS. No visually recognizable OGS survived
(?OTL stripped).

Structure. (a) Core of reddish brown earth.
(b) Thin capping of oolite slabs resting on
flanks of (a) (& originally possibly continuous over its
whole surface).

Burials. ?Primary to (a)

1. C (?male under 20 years old) in interstices of group
6-7 burnt oolites (each 4-8" long) resting on presumed OGS
at centre. Additional pieces of burnt bone (evidently
belonging to the same burial) were scattered in the lowest
4" of the mound makeup round about over a wide area to-
gether with large quantities of charcoal & sherds belonging
to the upper part of Collared urn. The total weight of
bone recovered was c.1 oz only.
2. (Pit 2). C (few tiny pieces indeterminate human bone only)
in scoop, 4" deep, cut to surface of bedrock through a
"patch of burnt earth & charcoal". The "scoop" & sur-
rounding burnt patch were covered by 2 slabs of burnt oolite
& were evidently sealed under (a) 2-3' within the barrow's
SW edge.
3. (Pit 3). C (few pieces burnt ?infant skull only) in
small pit filled with charcoal & sealed under an oolite
slab c.4½' SE of Burial 2. The pit & slab were covered by
earth mound capped by 7-8 oolite slabs (overall dimensions
2½' across & 18" high) which according to the published
section was partly sealed under the inner edge of (b).

?Primary to (b)

4. (Pit 1). C (infant/foetus) in pit, 10" across & 9" deep,
filled with charcoal & sealed under oolite slab, located
c.4½' SE of Burial 3. The pit & slab were covered by earth
mound capped by oolite slabs (overall dimensions c.6'
across & 1' high). According to the published section the
small mound was partly sealed under the outer edge of (b).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

5. (Pit 4). C (few minute scraps only) in pit, 15" across
& 16" deep "under a slab" c.4½' SSE of Burial 4 on or just
outside the outer edge of (b) in an area where the latter

Gloucestershire

had been largely destroyed by bulldozing.

6. A single piece of unburnt human skull bone in an un-recorded context.

Special Features/Comments. The SW edge of Barrow IV was in contact with Barrow III (see previous entry) & was apparently secondary to it.

Gettins et al regarded Burials 2-5 as secondary to (b) but on clearly inadequate grounds & as indicated above they all may have been primary to this feature. Burials 2-5 moreover were in the area of Barrow III/IV contact where they appear to have formed an arc roughly conforming to the curve of Barrow III, an arrangement consistent with the supposition that they were in the first instance associated with Barrow III & not Barrow IV which was eventually built over them.

SOLDIERS' TUMP, Tidenham Chase. Tidenham 1 (ST5529 9850)
Carboniferous Limestone capped by 1-2' thick layer of clayey or sand subsoil (boundary with Millstone Grit in same field).

References. Scott-Garrett, 1956.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.78' across & 7' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Irregularly circular central cutting, c.26' across, plus 4-12' wide half-section trench & 3 small supplementary cuttings through (b). Barrow subsequently completely levelled for commercial reasons (no further finds reported).

Treatment of OGS. Pre-barrow surface evidently everywhere marked by well-preserved OTL.

Structure. (a) Central steep-sided core, c.18' across & 6' high, of heavy squarish blocks of Millstone Grit & (particularly towards centre) smaller irregular pieces of limestone. NB. Actual count established cairn consisted of 1263 grits & 1066 limestones.

(b) Ring bank (internal diameter 47'), 3½-7½' wide & 2-2½' high, of similar materials to (a) which it enclosed ("berm" 14-16' wide). The NE part of (b) consisted of neat dry-walling, 3 courses high, but in the SW the stones were uncoursed.

(c) Capping of earth completely covering (b) & the flanks of (a) (apex of latter lay just under the modern turfline). The lower & more central parts of (c) contained "flakes of carbonaceous matter" (?turves). NB. On the SW a short stretch of (b) had slipped several feet downslope (Scott-Garrett suggested this occurred as a result of "water-seepage" after the deposition of (c) &

Gloucestershire

in any case the otherwise good preservation of (a) & (b) imply that they were encased by (c) relatively soon after their construction).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1-2. MCD (2 persons: adult female & very young child) with oak & guelder rose charcoal in pit, $1\frac{1}{2}'$ across & 22" deep, cut into OTL 2-3' N of centre. The pit floor was roughly paved with 3 gritstone slabs; 3 other gritstone slabs, piled one on top of the other & heavily luted with clay, formed a hermetic seal over the mouth of the pit (the ends of the lowermost slab were supported by ledges cut into the pit sides & its upper surface was flush with the OGS). With the bones were 2 bronzes (2-rivet flat knife & flat-tanged awl), a large flat oval shale pebble with hour-glass perforation at one end & 3 fossil encrinoid beads (2 longish cylinders & 1 disc).

3. C (adult) with oak charcoal & carbonized fruits of white charlock & bird cherry in pit, 21" x 16" & 20" deep, cut into OTL c.7' E of Burial 1 & just within (& sealed by) edge of (a). The mouth of the pit was hermetically sealed by a plug of 9 small stones covered by a flat stone the edges of which rested on the OGS. Resting on the OGS (which was "burnt") "around" the pit (particularly on W side) was scatter of "burnt bone chips & charcoal". NB. Scott-Garrett suggested burnt area remains of cremation pyre but gives no data on its size or on the amount of charcoal or intensity of burning.

Special Features/Comments. A number of flints & few sherds of indeterminate Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery occurred in the mound makeup.

Hampshire

ASHEY DOWN 8, Isle of Wight (SZ577 878)
Chalk.

References. Drewett, 1970.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, virtually ploughed out, 12 m x 11.2 m & c.30 cm high, surrounded by an irregularly oval ditch, 1.8-4 m wide & 75-100 cm deep, with an internal diameter of 15 m NW/SE x c.14 m, consisting of a series of pits roughly linked together by bridging gullies. NB. The edges of the mound had been destroyed by ploughing creating a "berm" 150-175 cm wide (Drewett's arguments that this "berm" was in part an original feature & that the site was therefore a bell barrow are not convincing).

Extent of Excavation. Total (including ditch except for small stretches in the NE quadrant which were only partly cleared).

Treatment of OGS. The "buried old ground surface" was represented by a layer of "fine dark brown friable soil with a few flint lumps" extending over entire pre-barrow surface (except where ploughed out around the edges).

Structure. Surviving remnants of mound composed entirely of dark brown soil with chalk lumps & flints.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Fragmentary I (adult) scattered in ploughsoil c.2 m SE of centre.

Secondary to Upper Ditch Fill

2. Extended I (middle-aged/elderly male with est.stat. 5'9") secondarily inserted into the "top" of the ditch fill NW of centre. On back with head to S.

Special Features/Comments. There were 2 chalk-cut pits (measuring 120 cm x 100 cm & 40 cm deep & 150 cm x 90 cm & 60 cm deep respectively) in the NE quadrant, both evidently primary to the mound (relationship to OTL not recorded) & filled with chalk lumps (replaced spoil) containing a few flint flakes & indeterminate animal bone fragments.

A large quantity of Peterborough sherds & flints occurred in the OTL & in the modern topsoil. Also large quantities of Romano-British potsherds.

ASHEY DOWN 9, Isle of Wight (SZ577 878)
Chalk.

References. Drewett, 1970.

Hampshire

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, virtually ploughed out, c.11 m E/W x 10 m & 45 cm high. No ditch, the barrow having allegedly been "scooped up from the south-eastern side". C.1 m E of centre was a robber pit, c.2 m x 1½ m, reaching down to the level of the OGS.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. The "buried old land surface" was represented by a layer of "dark friable soil" extending over the entire pre-barrow surface (except in places around the peripheries).

Structure. (a) Central core, 5-6 m across, of brown soil containing small pieces of chalk.

(b) Capping of flint nodules (?originally continuous over (a)).

(c) Capping of "angular chalk lumps" (?originally continuous over (b)).

NB. (B) had been spread & (c) completely ploughed out on the SE (downhill) side of the barrow.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C (young adult male) located c.50 cm within the SE edge of the barrow (in or under (b)).

2. C (mature adult) located c.80 cm S of Burial 1 (in or under (b)).

3. Extended I (17-20 year ?female) located c.1 m within the N edge of the barrow (in or under (c)). On back with head to WSW.

NB. Drewett refers to Burials 1-3 as "secondary" but gives no grounds for this opinion.

Special Features/Comments. There were 2 chalk-cut pits (90 cm x 25 cm & 25 cm deep & 80 cm x 50 cm & 25 cm deep respectively) in the W half of the barrow, both evidently primary to (a) (relationship to CTL not recorded) & filled with chalk lumps & soil (replaced spoil) containing a few flint flakes & indeterminate animal bone fragments.

The fill of the robber trench produced 3 sherds of Bronze Age ?cinerary urn pottery.

Barrow 9 was separated by a gap of 1½ m from the edge of a second (unexcavated) barrow (No.9a).

A few Beaker & miscellaneous Bronze Age sherds & large number of flints occurred in various contexts. Also large quantities of Romano-British potsherds.

BEAULIEU HEATH 1 (SU347 008)

Gravel & clay.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 102' across & 3' high. No ditch.

Hampshire

Extent of Excavation. Cross-sectioned by means of 2 5' wide trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of stacked turves.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C resting on OGS at centre. With the bones were a few pieces of oak charcoal.

BEAULIEU HEATH 2. (SU347 004)

Gravel & clay.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.80' across & 4½' high, surrounded by ditch, 8-9' wide & 2½' deep, with internal diameter of c.80'.

Extent of Excavation. 24' x 30' central cutting plus 2 5' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core, c.54' across & 2' high, of stacked turves.

(b) Revetment of gravel & clay (from ditch) covering the flanks of (a) & the adjacent OGS (barrow now c.69' across overall).

(c) Capping of loam.

Burials. There were 2 primary pits which had possibly contained 1s destroyed by soil acids.

I. C.6' NE of centre was a pit, square in plan, 5½' x 5½' & 2' deep, cut into the OGS. A total of 57 stake & stave holes in the pit floor had probably contained the uprights of a small square building (?mortuary house), with wattled walls & a gable roof, which had collapsed & the pit silted up before the erection of (a). The only find was a tiny piece of corroded bronze on the pit floor (?remains of grave goods).

II. C.11' SSE of the "mortuary house" was an oval pit, 5½' x 4½' & 2' deep, cut into the OGS. It had a sterile turf fill which had presumably been placed in it immediately prior to the erection of (a).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C located 11' due E of the pit containing the "mortuary house". NB. Burial 1 is shown on the published plan but is not referred to in the text.

Special Features/Comments. A small posthole (plus 2 other possible postholes), a narrow gully-like pit & a small

Hampshire

elongated pit had been dug into the OGS in the vicinity of the "mortuary house".

BEAULIEU HEATH 3 (SU346 012)
Plateau gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 84'E/W x 75' & 5' high, surrounded by ditch, 7½' wide & 3' deep, with internal diameter, 84'E/W x 75'.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for ditch only 4 small stretches of which were cleared).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core, c.45' across N/S & with maximum height 4', of stacked turves (upper surface very irregular).

(b) Revetment of gravelly clay (derived from ditch) covering the flanks of (a) & the adjacent OGS (N/S diameter now c.66' overall).

(c) Capping of loam. NB. According to the published section (c) was present on the S half of the barrow only: on the N half (a) & (b) directly underlay the modern turf & (b) extended laterally to the lip of the ditch.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (with bits of charcoal) resting on OTL c.4' NW of centre. Hard & compact & heavily rooted.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C located c.16' SE of centre. NB. Burial 2 is referred to in the text as a "secondary burial". It was "loosely packed" & "less well burnt" than Burial 1.

BEAULIEU HEATH 4 (SU346 013)
Plateau Gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.84' across & 5½' high (see below for ditches).

Extent of Excavation. 20' x 20' central cutting plus 2 5' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. A well-developed OTL survived everywhere under the barrow.

Structure. (a) Core of stacked turves.

(b) Thin capping of gravelly clay resting on

Hampshire

flanks of (a) (overall diameter now c.40'N/S x 38').

(c) Capping of stacked turves completely covering (a)/(b) (overall diameter now 58' & height 4½').

(d) Revetment of gravelly clay covering flanks of (c) & the adjacent OGS (overall diameter now c.72').

(e) Capping of loam.

NB. There were 2 concentric ditches, an outer (4-6½' wide & c.3½' deep with an internal diameter of 84') & an inner (4-6' wide & 1½-2' deep with an internal diameter of 40'N/S x 38'). The makeup of (a)/(b) was evidently partly or wholly obtained from the inner ditch & that of (c)/(d)/(e) from the outer. The inner ditch was sealed by (c) after it had half silted up.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. ?MCD (possibly 2 or more individuals) at bottom of pit, 3½' across & 2.4' deep, cut through OTL at centre. The turves of (a) sagged down into the upper part of the pit, implying the former existence of an organic plug or lid sealing the partly filled pit prior to the erection of (a). A ridged Food Vessel lay on the OTL c.4' NE of the cremation pit.

Secondary to (b) & Primary to (c)

2. C in pit, c.18" across & 2' deep, located c.13' SW of centre. The pit was secondary to (b) & primary to (c).

Special Features/Comments. A small Bucket urn like vessel (?Iron Age) had been secondarily inserted into (e) c.20' NNW of centre.

A PTD arrowhead was recovered from the makeup of (a).

BEAULIEU HEATH 5 (SU344 011)
Plateau Gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.81'N/S x 72' & 6' high, surrounded by narrow ditch, 3-3½' wide & 3-4' deep, with internal diameter c.81'N/S x 72'.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for ditch only 4 small stretches of which were cleared).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core, 57' across, of stacked turves.

(b) Revetment of gravelly clay (derived from ditch) covering the flanks of (a) & the adjacent OGS (overall diameter now c.64').

(c) Thin capping of loam.

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic).

Hampshire

Special Features/Comments. Sherds of a ridged Food Vessel were recovered from the makeup of (a) 14' S of centre (the sherds had been incorporated into (a) during its construction).

A "rough flint pick" was also found in the mound makeup (W side of barrow near ditch).

BEAULIEU HEATH 6 (SU350 016)
Plateau Gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.93' across & 5½' high, surrounded by ditch, c.4' wide & 3' deep, with internal diameter 93'.

Extent of Excavation. 20' x 20' central cutting plus 2 5' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core, 76' across & 3½' high, of stacked turves.

(b) Thin skin of gravelly clay (derived from ditch) covering (in places) flanks of (a) & adjacent OGS.

(c) Thick capping of loam.

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic).
4' S of centre (sealed under (a) evidently on the OTL) was an amber necklace (18 whole oval & biconical beads, fragments of 3 more & a single flat spacer-plate).
Cut into the "subsoil" 11' NW of the necklace & sealed under (a), was an oval pit, 3½' x 2½' (?depth) filled with gravelly clay "overlaid for the top few inches with black turf" (?OTL).

BEAULIEU HEATH 7 (SU361 006)
Plateau Gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 60' across & 2' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 20' x 20' central cutting plus 8' wide section trench

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "dark soil, not turf".

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic).

Hampshire

BEAULIEU HEATH 8 (SU360 007)
Plateau Gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 81-7' across & 6' high, surrounded by ditch, 11-14' wide & 3-4' deep, with internal diameter 81-7'. There was a small modern pit in upper three-quarters of barrow near the centre.

Extent of Excavation. 20' x 20' central cutting plus 2 5' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core, 57' across & 4' high, of stacked turves (upper surface very irregular).

(b) Mixed clay & gravel (derived from ditch) in parts of the circumference were piled on the flanks of (a) & on the adjacent OGS but in other parts were heaped on the OGS some feet beyond the edge of (a).

(c) Thick capping of loam.

Burials. Secondary to (c)

1. ?C in ?fragmentary Deverel-Rimbury urn in pit cut into (c) c.7' E of centre.

2. ?C in ?fragmentary Deverel-Rimbury urn in pit cut into (c) c.3½' E of Burial 1.

3. C in pit cut into (c) c.2' S of Burial 1.

Special Features/Comments. Pottery from this barrow not illustrated or described apart from statement that "sherds included one with a low flat boss". "Roman pots" had also been "inserted into the top of the mound".

BEAULIEU HEATH 9 (SU362 008)
Plateau Gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, badly disturbed by quarrying & rabbits, with maximum surviving height of 2'. Surrounded by ditch, 8-10' wide & 45½-52" deep, with internal diameter 78'.

Extent of Excavation. 12-23' x 15-18' central cutting plus 2 5' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Evidently made partly or wholly of stacked turves.

Hampshire

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic). Sealed under the barrow c.5' SW of centre was a pit, 5' x 4½' & 3-4" deep, with a "sleeper trench", c.1' wide & 6-12" deep, cut into the floor around the peripheries & enclosing a D-shaped "post-hole" (8-12" across & 3" deep). The "post-hole" was located near the centre of the pit floor & like the "sleeper trench" was filled with black soil (except for a "few inches" the fill of the "sleeper trench" had been disturbed by rabbits). ?Mortuary house.

Special Features/Comments. 2-3 Iron Age potsherds were found "near the centre of the barrow".

BEAULIEU HEATH 10 (SU356 002)
Plateau Gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 57' across & 4½' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 19-24' x 20' central cutting plus 2 5' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "brown sand".

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic). Sealed under the barrow at the centre was an irregular pit, 7' N/S x 2' & c.22" deep, filled with replaced spoil darker in colour than the natural subsoil.

Special Features/Comments. A "few corroded pieces of iron" occurred "in & on the old turf-line surrounding an irregular disturbance on the east side, possibly caused by grubbing up a tree".

BERRY WOOD, Burley (c.SU211 052)
Tertiary sands & gravels.

References. McGregor, 1962.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 15' x 17' & 2½' high, surrounded by ditch, 2½' wide & 18" deep, with internal diameter 21' (berm 1½-3' wide) & causeways to NE & WSW, c.26" & 3' wide respectively. Disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. C.80% (including c.four-fifths of ditch & excluding N half of NW quadrant & c.25% of the SW quadrant).

Hampshire

Treatment of OGS. OTL evidently intact under entire barrow.

Structure. (a) Badly preserved central or near central core, c. 8' across & 15" high, of stacked turves.

(b) Capping of gravel & loamy clay from ditch.

(c) Discontinuous revetment (with maximum surviving width of 2') of turves enclosing & covering the flanks of (b).

NB. The published sections indicate that (a) & (b) merged into one another in a way suggesting that they had been deposited as parts of a continuous operation.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C in inverted Bucket urn resting on OTL 4' WSW of centre.

2. C in inverted Bucket urn resting on OTL 9" N of Burial 1.

3. C in inverted Globular urn resting on OTL 5" NW of Burial 2.

4. C in upright Bucket urn resting on OTL 8" SE of Burial 2.

NB. The 4 burials must have been situated very near to the W edge of (a).

Special Features/Comments. Dug into the OTL 5' E of the burials (& primary to (b) just beyond the edge of (a)) was a pit, 1' across & 1' deep, filled with "dark silt" & sealed by "an area of hard brown peaty substance". C. 1' W of the pit (& primary to (a)) was a lump of hard dark material, 21" x 14", containing carbonized wood & covering a layer of fine yellow sand lining the OTL. The ditch of a closely adjacent barrow (a rabbit scrape on the surface of the latter produced part of a Globular urn) "deviated" from its expected course to join the S side of the ditch of the present barrow (the stratigraphic relationship of the 2 ditches is unclear).

BISHOP'S WALTHAM (SU556 174)

Reading Beds (clays & coarse sand).

References. Ashbee, 1957.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 94' x 100' & 6' high, set eccentrically within a ditch, 10-15' wide & 7' deep, enclosing an irregularly oval area 164' x 140' (berm 17-34' wide). Robber pit (6' across) dug to below the OGS level near the centre.

Extent of Excavation. 20' x 20' central cutting plus 2 6' wide section trenches. Also small cuttings through ditch at 4 additional points.

Treatment of OGS. OTL possibly intact over entire pre-barrow surface (including most of berm).

Hampshire

Structure. (a) Ill-defined central core, ?16' across & 11" high, of dark soil (?spoil from grave & pit).

(b) Capping of sand & clay from ditch.

(c) Revetment of clay resting on the flanks of (a) & absent in places.

Burials. A grave, $7\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'$, had been cut through the OTL to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}'$ 2-3' E of centre. On the grave floor was an oak trunk coffin originally possibly covered with a light lid & containing 2 burials.

1. C (20-30 year adult) resting on the remains of straw & powdered charcoal on the bottom of the coffin & covered with beaten bast fibres. With the bones were 2 rivetted metal flat knives & oak charcoal.

2. ?Crouched I (represented by silhouette only) in the upper part of the coffin separated by a 10" thick layer of clean sand from Burial 1. Possibly on r.s. with head to E. Sherds of a biconical Food Vessel were partly in the coffin on the same level as the I & partly on the surface of the adjacent grave fill (i.e. behind the hip area of the I if the latter was positioned as suggested above: however, see below).

NB. The published section is consistent with the grave having been re-opened from the surface of (a). If so the published facts are most in accord with the following sequence of events.

A. Grave dug, coffin containing Burial 2 & the Food Vessel placed on its floor & (a) erected.

B. Grave re-opened, the coffin cleared of its contents (but the grave fill packed around it left undisturbed) & Burial 1 deposited on its floor & covered with sand on which the bones of Burial 2 were re-laid, the Food Vessel being re-interred with them.

C. Grave refilled & probably, given the nature of its upper fill, immediately sealed by (b).

NB. Ashbee accounts for the features of the published section on the assumption that both burials were contained in the coffin when it was buried & that the disturbance of (a) over the grave resulted from natural subsidence as a result of the eventual decay of the corpse & collapse of the coffin. The amount of displacement of (a) which would have been entailed by these events however is too small for this interpretation to be sustainable, particularly since, on Ashbee's theory, the layer of sand separating the 2 burials would have had to have been already inside the coffin when it was buried.

Special Features/Comments. Just W of the grave, & almost in contact with it, was an irregular pit, $8\frac{3}{4}' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'$ & $3\frac{1}{2}'$ deep, with a sterile fill probably deposited immediately after it was dug & not, apparently, constituting replaced spoil. The E end of the pit was sealed under (a). The mound makeup & topsoil produced a number of Neolithic potsherds & over 1800 flints (including some implements).

Hampshire

COLBURY (SU 35 12)
Barton Sands.

References. Preston/Hawkes, 1933.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 38' across & 3' high, surrounded by a ditch, 1' wide & 6" deep. Badly disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. ?Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data but pre-barrow vegetation cover possibly burnt off on the S half of the site (see below).

Structure. (a) Central core of "soft sand, irregularly laid" (surface scrapings).

(b) Thin capping (2" thick) of white sand, water-worn pebbles & peaty sand (?derived from ditch). NB. The surface of (b) was marked by a layer (1" thick) of "black or dark-green sand". This layer immediately underlay the modern humus covering the barrow & is interpreted by Preston/Hawkes as the remains of an OTL formed on the surface of (b) prior to being covered by hypothetical capping materials since completely denuded away. A more probable interpretation, however, is that the layer is the result of post-Bronze Age panning & that (b) has been reduced in thickness by erosion since its original deposition (the depth below the surface of Burials 1-39 & their partial survival until modern times would seem to require the assumption that some form of gradual truncation of (b) occurred).

Burials. Secondary to (b)

1-39. Resting in or on the black layer in the S half of the barrow (10 in the SE quadrant, the others in the SW) were 39 (but 41 are shown on the published plan & the figure "32" is given in one place in the text) cremation deposits, 26 in urns (all but 2 inverted) & 13 unurned, all badly squashed &/or truncated as a result of erosion of the upper part of the barrow. All the urns were of the Bucket type (except for a few possible "barrel" urns). There are published data for only 2 of the cremation deposits.

No. 9. MCD (3 persons: 2 year child, 9 year child & adult).
No. 36. Young female.

Special Features/Comments. Under the S half of the mound were "hollows" in the OGS of "irregular shapes & distributed at varying intervals". The hollows contained burnt soil & charcoal but no bones or artifacts (?OGS burnt off prior to erection of barrow).

ELKHAM'S GRAVE, Wootton Common (SZ252 985)
Headon Beds (Oligocene sandy clay).

Hampshire

References. Seaby, 1952.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Bowl barrow, 33' across & 2½' high. ?Ditch. Badly rabbited.

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting with maximum dimensions of c.5' x 4'.

Treatment of OGS. No data (but OTL possibly intact in central area).

Structure. Made of mixture of soil & yellow brown sand containing small worn flints.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C deposit, c.10" across & 6" thick, with its base at a depth of 6" below the OGS level, located c.1' S of centre. C.2½' N of the N edge of the C deposit was an upright Bucket urn, the upper part of which had been broken & scattered by ?rabbits & the lower part possibly displaced by the same agency (the base actually rested on some of the rim sherds), standing a few inches below the OGS level & projecting upwards into the mound makeup. NB. The characteristics of the pit or pits which must have contained the urn & C deposit are not satisfactorily recorded in the published report.

GALLOW'S HILL, Arreton Down, Isle of Wight (SZ536 874)
Chalk.

References. Alexander/Ozanne, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, badly disturbed & robbed, with surviving dimensions of c.42' across & 4' high. See below for ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. Pre-barrow surface probably undisturbed.

Structure/Burials. There were 2 well-marked structural phases (each associated with burials).

Phase I (Burials 1 & 2). The following features belonged to this phase.

A. Grave, 8' x 2½' & 46" deep, dug into the OGS 6' SW of centre. The grave had been disturbed but its original contents were represented by a segmented faience & single chalk & fossil beads scattered in the fill along with bones belonging to an incomplete I (30-40 year female with est. stat. 5'1") & a single piece of bone belonging to a second I.
B. Stake circle, c.17' across, roughly concentric with A (but markedly eccentric to C, D & the Phase I & II barrows).

Hampshire

C. 2 stake circles, c.30' across & 35' across respectively concentric with D etc but eccentric to B (part of the circumference of the inner C circle was formed by the W segment of B). 2 additional stake settings (straight lines in both cases) shared stakeholes with the C circles & thus were contemporary with them.

D. Circular ditch, 1' wide & 1½' deep, with an internal diameter of c.39' & a causeway entrance, 4' wide, to the NE. It was concentric with C etc & had been excavated in a series of detached segments which had later been joined. It had evidently been deliberately refilled a year or more after it had been dug (according to the molluscan evidence). Phase I was terminated by the erection of a flint cairn (largely destroyed by modern disturbance but in one place at least sealing stakeholes belonging to the inner C ring) & the sealing of all other features (including the filled ditch) under a 1' thick layer of chalky loam (the stakes of B & C had been withdrawn or had rotted away before the erection of the barrow).

Phase II (Burial 3). A crouched I (adolescent female) on r.s. with head to E was placed on the surface of the Phase I barrow (chalk loam) c.9' NNE of centre & the barrow completed by a capping of topsoil (surface scrapings) re-vetted (on the E side & also in places elsewhere) by stakes driven into the fill & around the outer lip of the Phase I ditch (D). The distal ends of the radius & ulna of the right arm of the I had been widely separated from one another before burial.

Other Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

4. C (adult ?male) with a 5-rivet Wessex Culture bronze dagger & a bone belt hook on the floor of a pit, 8' x 6', dug into the OGS evidently through the SW flanks of the Phase I barrow (the stratigraphic relationship to the Phase II capping is unknown). The S half of the pit was enclosed by 2 crescentic ditches each 4½' x 1½' & 8" deep & also, apparently, secondary to the Phase I barrow. Another deposit of burnt bones (probably belonging to the same individual as the first) occurred in the pit fill 8" up from its floor.

5-?. Scattered pieces of burnt bone possibly belonging to 1 or 2 additional individuals were recovered from various disturbed contexts.

Special Features/Comments. An unassociated ogival dagger was found near the edge of the barrow during quarrying. An excavation of the central area in 1815 resulted in the discovery of a 2-rivet bronze knife & a tanged bronze chisel together with several "urns" of unknown type & a number of Anglo-Saxon Is.

Large quantities of Peterborough (& a few Beaker) sherds occurred in the OGS & mound makeup together with a very large flint industry (over 13,000 pieces) & other occupation debris.

Hampshire

HADDEN'S HILL PLANTATION, Bournemouth (SZ114 940)
Sand.

References. Clay, 1928a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Oval barrow (for 2 confluent round barrows), c.142' NW/SE x c.92' & c. 20" high. No ditch recorded. At one time planted with trees.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data. The "old turf-line" was covered by a "black band" (?secondary panning) "corresponding in dimensions with the outline of the barrow".

Structure. Made entirely of "sand" ("barrow mould").

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1 (11). C (single "small fragment of burnt human bone") in "a mass of ashes" in pit, 13" deep, located near the SE edge of the barrow.

A total of 15 other pits, of variable but roughly similar dimensions to that containing Burial 1 but without bones, were also recorded in the excavated area. Pit 16 was located well NW of centre & was apparently primary to the barrow. Pit 15 (also in the NW half of the barrow) was probably secondary. Both pits contained large quantities of charcoal covered by sand. The stratigraphic positions of the remaining 13 pits are unknown. 8 were irregularly distributed around the SE edge of the barrow forming a loose group to which the pit containing Burial 1 also belonged. 5 of these pits contained extremely decayed Bucket/Barrel urns & "ashes", the other 3 "ashes" only.

Pit 1. Type & position of urn unknown.

Pit 2. Upright "barrel" urn.

Pit 4. Plain upright "barrel" urn with an "expanded rim".

Pit 6. Plain inverted "barrel" urn with an outwardly expanded rim.

Pit 7. "Barrel" urn with a circumferential line of fingertip marks just below the rim.

Of the 5 remaining pits, 3 (Nos. 12, 13 & 14) occurred NW of the others in the body of the mound (but still in its SE one-third) & contained "ashes" only; the other 2 were located close together in the flat ground SE of the barrow (No. 9 produced an inverted "barrel" urn containing "ashes" & No. 10 "ashes" only).

Special Features/Comments. The floors of some of the pits containing urns were heavily panned (but probably not "burnt" as stated in the published report).

Hampshire

HEAD DOWN, Niton, Isle of Wight (SZ501 775)
?Chalk.

References. Dunning, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, spread & virtually ploughed out, with maximum surviving height 18". ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 20' x 20' central cutting.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No undisturbed mound makeup survived except (possibly) a 9" thick layer of "fine yellow sand" directly overlying the "old land surface" & decreasing in thickness towards the edges of the cutting. NB. Dunning claimed that the sand is not local to the area & "must have been brought in specially to the site".

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. C (young female) with few small pieces of charcoal & an unburnt flint flake in Collared urn inverted on "old land surface" at unspecified position within the limits of the cutting. The sand forming the presumed mound makeup had been "heaped over & around" the urn.

Special Features/Comments. Scattered in the sand layer were c.20 flint flakes, a flint core & 3 flint scrapers together with a few pieces of nondescript Bronze Age pottery.

HINTON AMPNER 1 (SU6203 2611)
Clay overlying chalk.

References. Winbolt, 1926-30; Milner, 1946.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, "about 50 ft over the centre" & 3' high. Evidently no ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. No data (excavation probably confined to central area & one or more places on the peripheries).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.6' across & 1½' high, of flints.

(b) Capping of earth interstratified with "burnt layers".

NB. (A) rested on a thin layer of clay which in turn overlies flints evidently sealing the surface of the grave (?OTL).

HampshireBurials. Primary to (a)

1-2. MCD (2 persons: 18 month child & "part of the skull of a much older person") "in" oval grave, 34" x 2' & 1' deep, dug into the clay subsoil at centre. The "sides" of the grave were "burnt" "red" & its floor lined with flints. Also in the grave was a "small flint knife".

HINTON AMPNER 2 (probably c.SU599 268)
Chalk gravel.

References. Milner, 1946.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, evidently c.50' across & 75' high. ?Ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. Trench driven through centre from S.

Treatment of OGS. No data (but possibly burnt in places).

Structure. The published account of the barrow structure is very confused but it seems to have been as follows.

(a) ?Central core, possibly c.20' across, of "sandy clay".

(b) Capping of "loam".

Burials. ?Primary to ?(a)

1. C (25-30 year female) resting on layer of charcoal itself resting on a "line of burnt clay" (?OGS) 8½' N of centre (depth of burial from modern surface 3½'). NB. Milner thinks bones were "burnt on the spot" but provides insufficient data for the correctness of this opinion to be assessed.

?Primary to (b)

2. Crouched I (round-headed female under 30 years) evidently in grave cut into the OGS 16' S of centre (depth of bones from modern surface 6'2"). On r.s. with head to E.

Special Features/Comments. 3 flints found in the excavated area & referred to by Milner as "arrowheads" are probably just slightly retouched flakes.

HURN 1 (SZ117 980)
Tertiary sands & gravels.

References. Piggott, 1941-43.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.80' across & 4' high. No ditch.

Hampshire

Extent of Excavation. 16' x 16' central cutting plus entire SE quadrant, the inner half of the NW quadrant & 2 small cuttings in the SW & NE quadrants.

Treatment of OGS. No data (no visually recognizable OTL survived).

Structure. (a) Central core, 66' across & 3' high, of "laminated sand" (?stacked turves).

(b) Capping of grey brown sandy soil.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C at depth 2' in mound c.5' NW of centre.

Special Features/Comments. At the centre, sealed by (a), was a poorly defined irregularly oval pit, c.10' x 6' & 3' deep, with a sterile fill of gravelly sand (replaced spoil) mounded so that its surface was c.1' above the OGS level (a spread of gravel on the OGS extended a short distance outwards on all sides from the base of the projecting part of the fill; a second spread extended horizontally for some feet on all sides from the surface of the fill into the makeup of (a) & must have been deposited during a stage in the construction of the latter). If an inhumation had been in this pit it would have been destroyed by acid soil conditions.

The surface of (a) on the W side was marked by a "dark stained layer which may have represented an old surface" (?or secondary panning).

8 Grooved Ware sherds occurred on the OGS in the NW quadrant. A total of 50 flints were found on the OGS & in the mound makeup in various places.

HURN 2 (SZ115 983)
Tertiary sands & gravels.

References. Piggott, 1941-43.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 65' across & 6.2' high. No ditch. Upper part badly disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. 27' x 11' central cutting plus 2 3' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS marked by slight colour distinction only).

Structure. (a) Central core, 36-8' across & 3½' high, of turfy material mixed (particularly in the lower & more central parts) with sand & gravel (?surface scrapings plus cut turves).

Hampshire

(b) Capping of sand & sandy turf.

NB. The surface of (a) was marked around the peripheries by a dark line which on the E side turned abruptly inwards into the makeup of (a) to form a horizontal line (at a height of 2.2' above the OGS) extending to just short of centre. Near where the horizontal line terminated were 2 small pit-like features (each c.1' across) with dark "fills" one with its upper surface located a few inches above the line, the other a few inches below. It seems likely that both the "line" & the "pit" "fills" represented secondary panning which in the case of the "pits" may have marked localized disturbances in temporary surfaces of (a) occurring during pauses in the construction.

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic). At the centre were 2 small contiguous heaps of clay & gravel resting on the OGS. Both heaps were 8" high & covered area 5' x 3' & 2' x 2' respectively. Near the point of junction between the 2 heaps (& sealed under the edge of one of them) was a triangular stakehole (the stake had possibly been withdrawn before the erection of the barrow). Pieces of oak charcoal were scattered in & around the clay & gravel heaps.

HURN 3 (SZ111 987)
Tertiary sands & gravels.

References. Piggott, 1941-43.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.42' across & 4'8" high, surrounded by a shallow & ill-defined ditch, c.10' wide & 1' deep, with internal diameter of 42'. Upper part disturbed by a modern track.

Extent of Excavation. 12' x 8' central cutting incorporated into a 60'E/W x 9' section trench. Also 2 small cuttings through the ditch to the N & S.

Treatment of OGS. A well defined OTL survived in places in the central area.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.39' across, of "sandy turf" (probably surface scrapings).

(b) Revetment of gravel & sand surrounding & covering the flanks of (a) (spoil from the ditch).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C in upright Barrel urn in pit, c.20" across & 16" deep, dug into the OGS at the centre (the rim of the urn was flush with the OGS). The pit was filled with black earth & hazel charcoal. On the OGS near the pit were the possible remains of "folded leather or cloth".

Hampshire

Special Features/Comments. Lumps of clay (of aquatic origin) occurred here & there in the mound makeup; similar clay formed a dome-shaped feature, 1.65' across & 0.65' high, resting on the surface of the primary ditch silt W of centre & associated with a number of "worked and unworked" flint flakes.

IBSLEY COMMON 1 (SU176 105)
Plateau gravel.

References. Sumner, 1931, 107.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 16' across & c.1½' high, surrounded by ditch, 3½' wide & 14" deep, with internal diameter of 16-7' & external bank, 16' wide & 2' high.

Extent of Excavation. 8-9' x 18' cutting extending from the outer edge of the ditch to some feet N of centre. 2 large additional stretches of ditch cleared on the E & W sides. Bank not examined.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "gravel & sandy mould".

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic). Sealed under the barrow 6" W of centre was a pit, 1½' x 16" & 8" deep, dug into the OGS & "floored with rammed pebble-stones". It was filled with charcoally black earth in which was embedded a small (empty) inverted Collared urn.

IBSLEY COMMON 2 (SU174 103)
Plateau gravel.

References. Sumner, 1931, 107.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 31' across & ?1½' high, surrounded by a "shallow ditch".

Extent of Excavation. 4' wide N/S cutting extending from the outer edge of the ditch through the centre (where it expanded to c.15' wide).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "gravelly & clayey material".

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic). At the centre, at a depth of 1½', was a "layer", 1' wide & 8" thick, of "white clayey sand", enclosing an oval area 4½' x 2½' (?layer of fill lining the sides of a pit or grave ?primary to the barrow).

Hampshire

IBSLEY COMMON 3 (SU178 105)
Plateau gravel.

References. Sumner, 1931, 107.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 33' across & 1½' high. Evidently no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Central circular cutting, 18' across, plus 2 4' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core, 16' across & 1' high, of yellow clayey sand.

(b) Layer of grey sand, 6" thick, covering (a);

(c) Circular bank of closely packed gravel flint enclosing & revetting (a) & (b).

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic).

Dug into the surface of (a) at the centre & sealed under (b) was a circular pit, 2' across & 1½' deep, with its sides converging to a blunt point at its base. Its fill comprised charcoally earth (pieces of charcoal & a "layer of burnt matter", 3" thick, occurred in the mound makeup adjacent to the pit).

IBSLEY COMMON 4 (SU179 109)
Plateau gravel.

References. Sumner, 1931, 107.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 32' across & c.2' high, surrounded by ditch, 3' wide & 1' deep, with internal diameter c.32'.

Extent of Excavation. Central circular cutting, 23' across, plus 4' wide section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core, 22' across & c.1' high, of white clayey sand.

(b) Capping of grey clayey, stony sand.

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic).

Dug into the OGS 1-2' W of centre & sealed under (a) was a rectangular pit or grave, 59" x 2' & 1½' deep, filled with clay & gravel & with a thin layer of similar material piled round its edges.

Hampshire

IBSLEY COMMON 5 (SU167 100)
Plateau gravel.

References. Sumner, 1931, 107.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 31' across & 73' high. No ditch. Central area possibly robbed.

Extent of Excavation. N/S trench through centre.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "sandy gravel".

Burials. ?Primary to Mound

1. C in rim fragment of inverted Collared urn at a depth of 20" at centre (?on OGS). NB. Missing parts of urn possibly removed by "previous barrow diggers".

IBSLEY COMMON 6 (SU167 100)
Plateau gravel.

References. Sumner, 1931, 107.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 27' across & 73' high, surrounded by ditch, 3½' wide & 1' deep, with internal diameter c.27'. Disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. Central circular cutting, 12' across, plus 4' wide section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core, 12' across & 72' high, of white clayey sand.

(b) Capping of sandy clay.

Burials. ?Primary to (a)

1. C (adult female) in upright Collared urn at centre standing at depth 18" below the surface of (a) (?on OGS).

KINSON 2, Bournemouth (SZ062 956)
Gravelly subsoil.

References. Knocker, 1958.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 36' across & 3½' high, surrounded by a shallow ditch, 2-4' wide & 6" deep, with an internal diameter of 36'. Central robber pit, 9' x 4', dug down to the OGS level.

Hampshire

Extent of Excavation. Evidently total.

Treatment of OGS. No data (but well-defined OTL survived everywhere under barrow).

Structure. (a) Oval core, 25'E/W x 17½' & 2' high, of light sandy soil (?surface scrapings).

(b) Layer of sandy gravel (maximum thickness c. 9") capping the surface of (a) in places but not extending beyond its edge (?spoil from inner ditch).

(c) Capping of dark, stony, peaty soil (?spoil from outer ditch).

NB. The (a)/(b) monument was closely enclosed by a shallow oval ditch, 3½-4½' wide & 6" deep, sealed under (c) & with its centre 2-3' S of that of the barrow as a whole (& the outer ditch).

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic).

Dug into the OGS at centre was a pit, 3' x 2' & 1½' deep, filled with soil containing a single sherd of coarse gritty pottery. NB. The pit may have been dug into in modern times & its relationship to (a) is unknown. A "layer of hard clayey sand" "seal(ing)" the pit & a "possible post-hole" in its fill are referred to in the published report without adequate description & may or may not be archaeologically significant.

Special Features/Comments. A few sherds of similar ware to that found in the central pit occurred elsewhere in the excavated area (evidently in the fill of the robber pit).

KINSON 3, Bournemouth (SZ064 956)
Gravelly subsoil.

References. Knocker, 1958.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, badly mutilated by modern pits & irregular & hummocky in profile, with surviving diameter of c.32' & maximum height of 5'. A ditch identified in the NW quadrant was 6-7' wide & 1' deep, but could not be traced in the other quadrants & may not be contemporary with the barrow.

Extent of Excavation. Evidently total.

Treatment of OGS. No data (a visually recognizable OTL survived in places only).

Structure. Made entirely of light brown soil with irregular lenses & layers of yellow sand & gravel & of white sand.

HampshireBurials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

Cut into the SE quadrant, on an irregular arc at an average distance of 21' from centre, were a total of 14 pits, 6 of which contained cremations.

1 (2). C (adult) with charcoal in upright Barrel urn packed round with oak charcoal. The bones had probably been burnt while still fleshed.

2 (4). C (indeterminate but probably child or infant) with charcoal in upright Barrel urn set against the SE face of a vertically-set iron-stone slab, 21" x 10½" & 4½" thick (see below).

3 (5). C (adult) with oak charcoal in upright Barrel urn packed round with oak charcoal. The bones had probably been burnt while still fleshed.

4 (9). C (indeterminate but probably child or infant) in ?upright Bucket urn.

5 (11). C (?adolescent) in ?upright Barrel urn.

6 (12). C (adult) in pit.

The pits containing Burials 1-6 were irregularly distributed among the other pits of the arc of which 6 of the remaining 8 contained urns apparently unassociated with bones (the absence of bones in these cases is not explicitly noted in the published report however). The contents of the 8 pits are as follows.

I (1). ?Upright Barrel urn.

II (3). Inverted Bucket urn.

III (6). Upright Bucket urn standing against the W corner of the upright stone slab associated with Burial 2.

IV (7). Basal part of an upright ?Bucket urn set against the NE end of the upright stone slab associated with Burial 2.

V (8). Inverted Bucket urn packed round with oak charcoal.

VI (10). Upright Barrel urn.

VII (13). Pit, 1' across & 4" deep, containing oak charcoal.

VIII (14). Pit, 1' across & 6" deep, containing "dark soil".

Special Features/Comments. The only possibly primary feature recorded was a circular patch of "dark soil", 1' across & 6" deep, in the OGS at centre.

LANDFORD COMMON, Plaitford (SU273 177).
Bagshot Sands.

References. Preston, 1929; Preston/Hawkes, 1933.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 27' across & c.1' high. No ditch. Central robber pit, 10' across & dug to well below the presumed OGS level (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Evidently total.

Treatment of OGS. No data but OTL possibly intact (see below).

Hampshire

Structure. Probably entirely composed of fine gravel (?source). NB. The gravel rested on a layer, c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, of "black sand" lining the surface of a low mound (central height $5\frac{1}{2}$ " & fading out near the barrow's peripheries) of "soft white sand". The white sand mound stood on "undisturbed sand" & is interpreted here as part of the ancient (protected) soil profile & the black sand layer lining it as the OTL. Note that this is (apparently) the view of Preston, 1929, but not of Preston/Hawkes, 1933, who regarded the white sand as an artificial deposit. The suggestion in Preston, 1929, that the "black sand" was "burnt" (cremation in situ) was abandoned in the later publication (p.422).

Burials. ?Secondary to Barrow

1-18. A total of 18 cremation deposits had evidently been inserted into the barrow to the level of the presumed OGS (all the burials rested on the surface of the "black sand" layer). The gravel in contact with some or all of the deposits was "scorched" (?or simply panned). Note that the outlines of the presumed pits containing the individual deposits were not identified on the plan by the excavator. 2 of the deposits were unurned, the others all occurring in inverted urns, one of which (No. 17) had been broken up by the insertion of another inurned burial (No. 16). 17 of the deposits were loosely grouped in the SE third of the barrow, the 18th (inurned) being situated near the middle of the NE quadrant. An additional 2 urns (both upright) were without bones (one of these urns formed part of the main group in the SE part of the barrow but the other was by itself at the N edge of the latter). NB. Of the 12 restorable pots from the barrow 9 were Bucket urns & 3 were Globular urns.

Secondary to Barrow

19-?. An unspecified number of cremation deposits occurred just below the modern humus on the barrow surface. NB. No pottery survived with these deposits which (it seems) comprised the last vestiges of burials severely truncated by post-Bronze Age erosion.

LATCH FARM, Christchurch (SZ1516 9395)
Loam overlying river gravel.

References. Piggott, 1938.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c. $8\frac{1}{2}$ ' across & $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' high, surrounded by ditch, 12' wide & 5' deep, with internal diameter of 84'. Evidently truncated at some stage & small parts of its W & SW edges destroyed by quarrying.

Extent of Excavation. Most of S half (including almost all of the ditch) plus 5' wide half-section trench.

Hampshire

Treatment of OGS. No data (a well-defined OTL survived everywhere under the barrow).

Structure. (a) Central core, c.53' across, of earth & sand (?spoil from upper levels of ditch).

(b) Capping of gravel derived from the deeper levels of the ditch (?originally continuous over (a)).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C with bronze awl in oak trunk coffin in oval pit, 2' x 3' & 1½' deep, cut into the OTL near the centre.
- 2-3. MCD ("two children") in plain Collared urn standing on a shelf left in the side of oval pit, 2½' x 3½' & 16" deep, cut into the OTL a few inches N of the pit containing Burial 1 & filled entirely with turves.
- C.2' N of the pit containing Burials 2-3 was a large irregular pit (also primary to (a)), 8' x 7' & 4.2' deep, with a fill of interdigitating turves & gravel (no finds & the pit had been re-filled soon after it was dug).

Other Burials

4-?. 18 (?or 20) unurned cremations plus c.70 urns (many fragmentary) formed a broad arc in the S two-thirds of the site with its inner edge within 22' of the inner lip of the ditch (& well outside the edge of (a)). There is no published data on the contents of the majority of the urns except the statement that "several" did not contain burials.

?Primary to (b) (see below)

9 unurned Cs & 38 urns occupied shallow pits cut through the OTL below (b) to a depth of a foot or more into the natural. All the unurned Cs were in the W part of the arc, 3 forming an isolated cluster, the others scattered randomly among the urns. The latter were all of the Barrel/Bucket type except for a single Biconical urn & 2 Globular urns. 6 (including 1 of the Globulars) were associated with accessory vessels (or sherds thereof) of a uniform type & at least 8 were inverted (all Barrel/Bucket urns). 1 urn had a small capstone.

Secondary to the Stabilized Surface of the

Secondary Ditch Silt

9 unurned Cs & 32 urns (inclusive of 3 sited along the inner edge of the ditch) were in pits cut into the surface of the secondary ditch silt. The unurned Cs (like those described under the previous heading) were all in the W part of the arc: 1 was separated by a considerable gap from any other burial & 3 formed an isolated cluster at the end of the arc: the others were scattered randomly among the urns. All the urns were of the Barrel/Bucket type except for a single Globular urn (the latter was one of the 3 located along the inner edge of the ditch). 10 of the urns were associated with whole or partial accessory vessels & at least 3 were inverted (including one of the 2 Barrel/Bucket urns on the inner edge of the ditch). 7 Barrel/Bucket urns

Hampshire

(one inverted) had small capstones & were clustered together in one particular part of the ditch & were all (except for the inverted example) associated with accessory vessels. In one case the insertion of an urn had disturbed 2 previously deposited vessels.

Special Features/Comments. Piggott states that the burials under (b) were in pits "cut into the mound" but fails to record any evidence for this assertion. The published section moreover seems to show that the one such burial depicted on it (No. 35) was primary to (b). In view of this, & the fact that all of the urns & burials occupied pits in the natural with minimum depths from the present (levelled) surface of $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ ', the following burial/construction sequence can be suggested.

I. Deposition of Burials 1-3, excavation of upper levels of ditch & erection of (a).

II. Deposition of burials in the berm of the Phase I monument, excavation of lower levels of ditch & erection of (b) (?followed by the secondary insertion of further burials in its flanks).

III. Silting up of ditch & the insertion of burials in its fill.

The apparent absence of an OTL on the (a)/(b) interface suggests that the interval between I & II was a short one. NB. Piggott suggests that the site was a bell barrow (core + capping) & that (b) in part consists of talus which accumulated on the berm as the result of erosion of the capping. The berm plus talus would have formed a well-defined "area of lower elevation" surrounding the central mound & into which "secondaries" were eventually inserted. The published section however is consistent with the site being a conventional composite bowl barrow & the "bell barrow" theory can probably be regarded as a piece of special pleading designed to account for the fact that the pits containing the "secondaries" had been cut to points well below the level of the OTL.

A quantity of scrapers & other worked flints occurred in the mound makeup & on the OTL along with a Beaker rim & sherds of featureless Bronze Age pottery.

NITON DOWN, Niton, Isle of Wight (SZ494 767)
Chalk.

References. Dunning, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 82' NW/SE x 74' & $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 4' wide half-section trench (N/centre) expanded to maximum dimensions 9' x 6' in the area of Burial 1.

Hampshire

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of scraped-up chalk & topsoil (chalk confined to basal part of central area of barrow).

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. Crouched I (c.35 year male with est.stat. 5'6.3" & C.I.78) in grave, 7½' x 2½' & 1' deep, cut into OGS c.7' SW of centre. On r.s. with head to E.

Special Features/Comments. A patch, c.4' x 3', of chert beach stones occurred in the mound makeup, 9" below the barrow surface, directly over the W end of the grave containing Burial 1 (?stones deposited contemporaneously with construction of barrow).

Flints (including 9 scrapers, 2 cores & a hammerstone), animal bones (ox, pig, sheep, dog) & a number of W Neolithic, Peterborough & Beaker (2 pieces only) sherds, occurred in the lower levels of the mound makeup together with a clay spoon fragment (W Neolithic).

PLAITFORD COMMON, Plaitford (SU285 189)
Bagshot Sands.

References. Preston/Hawkes, 1933.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 35' across & 5' high, surrounded by a shallow ditch, c.1' wide & a few inches deep. Upper part of central area (down to the surface of (b)) disturbed.

Extent of Excavation. No data (but possibly central area only plus one or more full or partial section trenches).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.6' across & 6" high, of soft grey sand, with its surface marked by a "very thin black layer" (?secondary panning).

(b) Capping, 8' across & 3' high, of hard-packed clay & pebbles.

(c) Capping of sand & small pebbles.

Burials. Primary to (b) & ?Secondary to (a)

1. C (indeterminate) in inverted Globular urn set in a shallow pit, 4-5" deep, dug into the OGS 1½' S of centre.

2. C (indeterminate) in inverted Bucket urn evidently in same pit as Burial 1 & located c.6" S of it.

Both urns projected several inches above the OGS level & had evidently been inserted through the S flank of (a).

NB. Hawkes suggests that (a) had supported the cremation pyre on which Burials 1 & 2 were burnt. This theory is

Hampshire

probably based on the existence of the "black layer" covering the surface of (a) but as indicated this layer is likely to be the result of "panning" rather than "burning" & in any case is not satisfactorily described in the published report.

Special Features/Comments. At the centre was a stakehole, c.4" across, which extended upwards from the surface of (a) to that of (b) (the stratigraphic relationship of this feature to (c) was unascertainable because of modern disturbance).

RAG COPSE, Doles Wood (SU3730 5093)
Yellow loam overlying Clay-with-Flints.

References. Knocker, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Barrow, roughly oval in shape, 80' x 66' & 5' high. No ditch but there was a shallow depression, c.25' wide & 2' deep, around the SE perimeter where it was dug through the yellow loam down to the surface of the Clay-with-Flints. At the centre was a robber trench, c.30'E/W x c.7', extending down to the OGS level as did a second modern pit, c.9' across, in the NE quadrant of (a).

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No visible OTL survived (possibly because of Bronze Age ploughing or other disturbance of the OGS). Part of the OGS under (a) may have been the site of a large fire.

Structure. The structural history of the barrow cannot be elucidated in detail on the basis of the published evidence & the following reconstruction is speculative.

(a) Core, c.32' across & up to c.4' high, the W half consisting of 2 irregular flint cairns, the E of material similar to (c) but less flinty.

(b) Revetment of clay & chalk enclosing & covering the flanks of the S half of (a).

(c) Massive capping of yellow brown clayey loam with many flints (this layer was possibly derived in part from the "depression" enclosing the barrow's SE end). NB. The centre of the (a)/(b) mound was 8-10' SSE of that of the barrow as a whole.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (adult female) resting on the remains of a turve on the floor of a grave, 6'NW/SE x 3' & 15" deep, cut into the OGS & sealed under the southernmost of the 2 flint cairns comprising the W half of (a) (the grave was c.12' S of the

Hampshire

centre of the barrow as a whole & c.10' SW of that of the (a)/(b) mound). The C was covered with a 10" thick layer of earth & flints on the surface of which was a flat bronze knife with a short wide tang but no rivets (the fill above the knife consisted of flints similar to those composing the overlying cairn). Clayey loam had been heaped on the OGS on the E, W & S sides of the grave to form a crescent-shaped bank, 2-8' wide & 16" high (the quantity of material composing this feature was too great for it to have represented only spoil from the grave).

Special Features/Comments. A Food Vessel rim sherd & several miscellaneous pieces of Bronze Age pottery occurred in various contexts along with a number of flints (including several scrapers) & animal bones. There were large quantities of Romano-British pottery in secondary contexts.

RANCOMBE, Shorwell, Isle of Wight (SZ4450 8330)
Greensand.

References. Morey, 1920; Crawford, 1922b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Round barrow, shaved by plough into the form of an oval bank, c.23 m E/W x 4 m (?height). If a ditch had existed it would not have been found.

Extent of Excavation. 11½ m x 8 m cutting in central area & N side (Burial 1 & Pot I were discovered in advance of formal excavation).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data.

Burials. ?Primary to "Barrow".

1. C (including a skull fragment of a middle-aged adult) in inverted Collared urn in pit, c.1 m across, dug into the "natural" c.3 m W of the highest point of the "barrow".
2. C in inverted Collared urn resting on the presumed OGS 8 m S of Burial 1.

Special Features/Comments. 3 additional pots, all possibly primary to the "barrow" & all surrounded by "the remains of burning", were found in the excavated area (none of the pots were associated with bones).

- I. Small Collared urn-related pot located c.12 m E of Burial 1.
 - II. Small Collared urn located c.5 m E of Burial 1.
 - III. Small Collared urn located c.6½ m ESE of Burial 1.
- A patch of burning unassociated with pottery or bones also occurred in the excavated area.

Hampshire

ROCKBOURNE DOWN (SU1063 2086)
Chalk.

References. Piggott/Piggott, 1946.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out round barrow surrounded by an irregularly circular ditch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -6' wide & $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep, with an internal diameter of c.37'.

Extent of Excavation. 6' x 8' central cutting plus S quadrant (including most of the ditch in this quadrant).

Treatment of OGS. No data (ploughed out).

Structure. No data (barrow ploughed out).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

At the centre was a rectangular grave, 7.2' x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ' & 5.1' deep, cut into the chalk rock & containing 4 Is.

1. Crouched I (adult) on floor on l.s. with head to NW. 3 antler tines were on the floor at the N end of the grave. NB. Various pelvic & lower limb bones belonging to this I were scattered in the fill in the vicinity of Burial 2.

2. Crouched I (young adult) in fill at depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ '. On l.s. with head to SSE. In the arm area was the lower half of a Food Vessel (no trace of the missing upper half of the pot was found anywhere in the excavated area) & at the neck were 2 perforated *Littorina littoralis* shells.

3. I (represented by a "bone fragment which appears to be the sacrum of a very young human") with a fish vertebra (?pike), in the "earth" filling the Food Vessel associated with Burial 2.

4. Scattered & broken bones belonging to a fourth inhumation (?adult) in the fill at & above the level of Burial 2.

NB. The stratification of the grave fill & the positions of the burials suggests the following sequence of events.

A. Grave dug & Burial 1 deposited on the floor.

B. Burial 4 placed in the fill either during the infilling process or later.

C. Burial 2 secondarily inserted into the filled grave disturbing Burial 4 & partly disturbing Burial 1.

Burial 3 & the Food Vessel possibly represent the remains of another originally intact burial in the grave fill disturbed by the insertion of Burial 2 (if so the missing parts of the Food Vessel must have been removed from the grave along with most of the skeleton itself). The Food Vessel however could also have been originally buried with Burial 2 or Burial 4.

Special Features/Comments. Sherds of a small Collared urn were in a pit, 15" across, located 16' S of centre. 2 other pits (without pottery) were located c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' E of the pit containing the urn sherds & $12\frac{1}{2}$ ' SE of the barrow centre respectively.

A sherd of comb-decorated Beaker (Clarke 342F) occurred in the primary ditch silt.

There were wheat impressions on the Food Vessel found with Burial 2.

Hampshire

ROUNDWOOD 1, Laverstoke (SU507 444)
Chalk.

References. Crawford, 1922a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.22 m across & 9' high, surrounded by ditch with internal diameter c.29 m (berm $3\frac{1}{2}$ m wide). Ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. 14 m x 7 m cutting "dug from the South to beyond the highest point of the barrow" (small stretch of ditch also evidently cleared).

Treatment of OGS. No data (but burnt in central area).

Structure. (a) Central core of soil exhibiting a lenticular stratification (surface scrapings).

(b) Revetment of chalk rubble & clay surrounding & covering the flanks of (a) (spoil from ditch).

Burials. Primary to (a)

I. C (?female) with charcoal in pit, 2' across & $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep, dug into the OGS in the central area. The OGS over a radius of "several yards" round the pit was burnt red, the digging of the pit having been secondary to the burning. The pit was covered by a "small earthen mound" & was enclosed by a L-shaped setting of 3 stakeholes (with the carbonized stake-ends still in situ). NB. Crawford suggests that the stakeholes supported a platform on which the body was cremated in situ but there does not seem to be any real evidence for this.

Special Features/Comments. The published report lacks satisfactory descriptions & measurements of many of the features referred to.

The makeup of (a) produced a few flints, an ox rib spatula, part of a bone pin & 5 Beaker & c.100 Grooved Ware sherds.

ROUNDWOOD 2, Laverstoke. (SU507 444)
Chalk.

References. Crawford, 1922a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. 2 confluent round barrows, aligned E/W, surrounded by a continuous oval ditch & surviving to a height of 4-5' after ploughing. The W barrow was "slightly smaller" than the E. The centres of both barrows had been robbed out.

Extent of Excavation. An E/W cutting of unspecified width was evidently made along the longitudinal axis from ditch to ditch (a stretch of the latter apparently was cleared of its fill at the E end).

Hampshire

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. W. Barrow. Made entirely (apparently) of soil evidently similar to that forming the capping (b) of the E Barrow.

E. Barrow. (a) Small central core of large flints.
(b) Capping of soil exhibiting a lenticular stratification (surface scrapings).

Burials. None found in either barrow.

Under the central cairn (a) of the E Barrow was "charcoal & abundant remains of fire" (possibly traces of a fire lit on the OGS).

Special Features/Comments. The published report lacks satisfactory descriptions & measurements of most of the features of the site.

2-3 indeterminate potsherds, a few worked flints & animal bones were found in various contexts in the excavated area.

ROUNDWOOD 3, Laverstoke (SU507 444)
Chalk.

References. Crawford, 1922a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed-out disc barrow, surrounded by ditch, 3-4½ m wide & 1.5 - 1.7 m deep (from the modern surface), with an internal diameter of 31 m.

Extent of Excavation. 5 m x 4 m central cutting plus 3 narrow section trenches through ditch.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No evidence for mounding survived (it is unlikely that a large mound would have been completely destroyed by ploughing). The stratification & profile of the ditch indicated the probable former presence of a bank of chalk set near the outer lip.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. Sherds of an Iron Age pot were found in the stabilization layer covering the primary silt & Romano-British sherds at higher levels.

SNELL'S CORNER, near Horndean (SU708 154)
Chalk.

References. Knocker, 1956.

Hampshire

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Round barrow, c. 175' across & 1' high, surrounded by ditch (surface indication 40' wide) with an internal diameter of c. 175'. Area enclosed by ditch partly levelled by machinery prior to excavation.

Extent of Excavation. Burial 1 was discovered when disturbed by levelling operations & formal excavation was confined to a "section" trench of unspecified width extending from ditch to ditch across the SE third of the site (ditch itself not cleared).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Section trench "showed 12" of turf scraped & piled from the ditch" (?is this really mound makeup or simply modern soil cover). Note that in the area of Burial 1 the solid chalk was at a depth of 6" below the "original" (i.e. modern) surface.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Badly decayed crouched 1 (identified in field as female) in grave, 5-6' x 2½-3' & 1½' deep (from modern surface: 1' deep into the chalk rock) located c. 12½' E of centre. On l.s. with head to S. NB. Eventual scientific examination of bones possibly belonging to this burial (labels lost) established that they were those of a "youngish" female with est. stat. of 5'4½".

Special Features/Comments. A large Iron Age, Romano-British & Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery (one burial crouched, the others extended) was located 50 yds SSW of the "barrow".

STOCKBRIDGE DOWN (SU375 347)
Chalk.

References. Stone/Hill, 1940.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c. 25' across & 1½' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of flint nodules gathered from the surface.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

At the centre was a grave, 5½' x 3½' & 3½' deep, cut into the chalk rock & filled with clean chalk rubble. It contained 3 burials.

Hampshire

1. Crouched I (c.25 year female with C.I.80.8 & est.stat. 5'1½") with (at the feet) an N2 Beaker (Clarke 349) & (?position) a flat-tanged copper awl. On r.s. with head to S.
 2. C at depth 2½' in the fill near the S edge of the grave.
 3. C at depth 2½' in the fill at the centre of the grave.
- NB. Burials 2 & 3 were evidently deposited during stages in the infilling process though this point is not explicitly documented in the published report.
4. C (15 year child) in inverted Collared urn occupying a pit cut into the outer lip of the W segment of the ditch surrounding the central grave (see below). The base of the urn was sealed under a layer, 8-14" thick, of "burnt earth, flints, chalk & charcoal" covering an area 6' x 7' & resting partly on the surface of the ditch fill & partly on the adjacent OGS. With the bones were a flat-tanged bronze awl, 4 segmented faience beads, 125 lignite disc beads & 7 beads of miscellaneous types of shale, jet, lignite & calcite.

Special Features/Comments. The central grave was enclosed by a circular ditch, 2-3' wide & 6"-2' deep, with an internal diameter of c.17', divided into 5 segments by a series of causeways, 2-4' wide. The ditch had evidently entirely silted up prior to the erection of the barrow. Large numbers of burnt flints & splintered deer antlers & ox & sheep bones were scattered among the flints of the cairn along with sherds belonging to 2-3 Beakers & a Collared urn.

STONEY CROSS 1 (SU247 126)
Plateau Gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 44' across & 2' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data (but at least one complete section trench through the centre).

Treatment of OGS. Possibly stripped except on part of W half of barrow (see below).

Structure. Construction was "very haphazard". "After the grave had been dug, heaps of soil were piled round it from the inside outwards" & "lastly the barrow was finished by filling in the grave".

The published section shows that the W half of the barrow consisted of "clay with dark streaks" evidently forming a mound or bank, c.23' across, the central part of which (but not the E & W edges which directly overlay the subsoil as

Hampshire

did the makeup of the rest of the barrow) rested on the "old turf line". The E half of the barrow was composed of 5 heaps of turf, gravel, mixed clay & gravel, or loam resting on the subsoil & deposited from the interior of the barrow outwards. The outermost deposit was loam which had also been used to cover the "grave" & to form the central part of the barrow & which had evidently been deposited during the last stage of barrow construction.

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic). Cut into the subsoil near the centre was an oval pit, 5' x 2½' & 1' deep, filled with rubbly clay & sealed by the final deposit of mound makeup (loam).

Special Features/Comments. C.1' W of the central pit was a small hole (c.6" across & 6" deep) which had evidently contained a wood upright which had decayed in situ prior to being covered over by the barrow (the hole was sealed under the E edge of the clayey bank or mound forming the W half of the barrow).

STONEY CROSS 2 (SU247 127)
Plateau Gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.90' across & 6' high, surrounded by ditch, 7' wide & 3' deep, with internal diameter of c.90'.

Extent of Excavation. No data (but a complete cross-section was made except for ditch which was water-logged & the dimensions of which were established by probing).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, 37'E/W x 23' & 2½' high, of stacked turves (said to be mostly of "turf & heather").

(b) Capping of turfy clay (overall diameter of barrow now c.58') completely covering (a) (upper surface of capping very irregular).

(c) Revetment of gravel (derived from ditch) covering flanks of (b) & the adjacent OGS (overall diameter of barrow now c.65').

(d) Capping of loam.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C ("unwashed") resting on OGS at centre. Standing upright beside the bones was a large Collared urn.

Special Features/Comments. Resting on the surface of (a) S of centre, & sealed under (b), was a Collared urn un-associated with any trace of a burial (soil conditions very acidic).

Hampshire

STONEY CROSS 3 (SU232 122)
Plateau Gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 25' across & 1½' high, surrounded by a ditch, 4-5' wide & c.1' deep, with an internal diameter of c.25' & a causeway, 3.1' wide, to N by E.

Extent of Excavation. C.35%: 9' x 10' central cutting plus most of NE quadrant & 1½ 5-6' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (except statement that OGS had been cleared "of the large numbers of flints lying all around").

Structure. (a) Central core, c.12' across & 10" high, of stacked turves.

(b) Revetment of gravel & clay (derived from ditch) covering flanks of (a) & the adjacent OGS (overall diameter now c.29').

(c) Capping of loam.

Burials. None found (soil conditions very acidic).

STONEY CROSS 5 (SU244 138)
Plateau Gravels.

References. Piggott, 1943.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 71' across & 7' high, surrounded by ditch with internal diameter 71'.

Extent of Excavation. No data (but at least one complete section trench through the centre). Ditch not excavated.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, 52' across & 5' high, of stacked turves.

(b) Capping of gravel (derived from ditch).

Burials. Primary to (a)
1. C on OGS near centre.

Hertfordshire

CODICOTE HEATH (TL207 185)
Glacial gravels.

References. Greenfield, 1961.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.31' x 26', ploughed down to 14" high at centre & surrounded by ditch, c.6' wide & 3-3½' deep, with internal diameter 78' x 85' (berm c.26-30' wide). Centre disturbed by robber trench, 8' x 4', to level of OGS.

Extent of Excavation. 36' x 36' central cutting plus 2 4' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. Berm evidently stripped to subsoil level.

Structure. (a) Central core, 10' x 8', of "dark soil".
(b) Capping of dark brown soil & flints surrounding & covering flanks of (a).
(c) Capping of brown sand & flints surrounding & covering flanks of (b).
(d) Capping of yellow clay & flints surrounding & covering flanks of (c).
The makeup of (a)/(b) probably consisted of material stripped from berm & upper levels of ditch, that of (c)/(d) of spoil from lower levels of ditch. (B)-(d) may or may not have originally formed continuous cappings over the whole barrow.

Burials. Primary to (a)/(b)
1. ?C (small quantity of indeterminate burnt ?human bone) among charcoal fragments (only identified piece was oak) forming oval spread, 10' x 8' & 1" thick, resting on OGS in central area (charcoal not burnt in situ). Additional pieces of (indeterminate) burnt bone occurred in the fill of the robber trench & were possibly also derived from charcoal spread (central part of latter had been disturbed by robber trench). Charcoal from spread gave radio-carbon date of 1405/160bc (NPL-18).

Special Features/Comments. The barrow covered 2 pits producing flints & W Neolithic pottery & series of postholes & stakeholes belonging to E half of circular hut, c.20' across, associated with flints & fragments of at least 4 Collared urns (W half of hut extended beyond limits of barrow & did not survive). Small numbers of Neolithic & Bronze Age (Collared urn) sherds & flints also occurred in barrow makeup, modern ploughsoil & ditch fill. Part of a Beaker type flint dagger was recovered from OGS under central charcoal spread outside the limits of the hut.

Huntingdonshire

BRAMPTON 1 (TL204 713)
River gravels.

References. White, 1969.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?round barrow. Ring ditch, 5' wide & 3½' deep, with internal diameter 18'.

Extent of Excavation. SE 40% of site stripped to natural (the parts of the ditch within the excavated area were cleared of their fill to a maximum depth of 18").

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C (adult) in basal fragment of Bronze Age urn located just within the inner edge of the ditch SSW of centre.

BRAMPTON 2 (TL204 713)
River gravels.

References. White, 1969.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?round barrow. Double ring ditch (see below).

Extent of Excavation. 60-70% (including substantial stretches of both ditches).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. There were 3 main structural elements:

(a) Palisade trench, 2½' wide & 1' deep, with internal diameter c.44' & an irregular line of stakeholes (each c.3-5" across & 7" deep) in its floor.

(b) Inner ring-ditch, c.9' wide & 3' deep, with internal diameter c.72', enclosing the palisade trench & (to the NE) apparently cutting into its outer edge.

(c) Outer ring ditch, c.7' wide & 3' deep, with internal diameter c.105', enclosing (b) with which it was concentric. A thick layer of gravel in the upper fill possibly documented the former existence of an inner bank.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Pit, c.6½' x 5' & 2' deep, containing (on floor near N side) crushed E Beaker (Clarke 363.1), part of an amber disc bead & a flint blade but no bones (soil conditions such that an I might have entirely disappeared). The lower 6" of the fill contained much oak charcoal (?timber lining). The pit was within the area enclosed by the palisade

Huntingdonshire

trench & was eccentric both to it and to the ring ditches. 2. C (28-38 year ?female) in upright Collared urn in circular pit, 2½' across & 6' deep, located c.3-4' SW of the centre of the double ring-ditch & 10-12' W of the centre of the palisade trench. With the bones was a poorly illustrated & described flint referred to as an "arrowhead" "tip" plus oak charcoal.

Special Features/Comments. In addition to the 2 burial pits, a total of 7 others of various shapes, orientations & sizes were exposed on plan but not excavated. 5 of these were situated within the area enclosed by the palisade trench; the other 2 were partly cut into the fill of this feature. Some of the pits had bits of charcoal in their upper fills & all could be graves.

Also in the area enclosed by the palisade trench were 6 postholes, most c.20" across & 8-12" deep, with post cores, 10" across, forming no recognizable pattern (one posthole contained much oak charcoal). A 7th posthole had been dug into the fill of the palisade trench.

On the basis of the site geometry & stratification it can be argued that at least 3 phases of funerary activity were represented at Brampton 2, separated from one another by unknown periods of time.

Phase I. Palisade Trench. ?Burial 1. ?Also some or all of the 5 pits & 6 postholes not secondary to the palisade trench.

Phase II. Inner Ring Ditch. ?Burial 2 (which may have been at the true centre of the ring ditch as originally laid out). ?Also the 2 pits & 1 posthole secondary to the palisade trench.

Phase III. Outer Ring Ditch. ?

NB. White argues that the inner ring-ditch was secondary to the outer ring-ditch but on patently spurious grounds & the sequence proposed here is more in accord with common sense.

A few sherds of "cinerary urn type" were recovered from the primary silt of the inner ring-ditch.

Kent

MANSTON (TR341 654)
?Chalk.

References. Grimes, 1960, 248.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Round barrow.
Ring ditch (internal diameter c.70'), 5½' wide & 3' deep.
Site excavated after it had been "three-quarters" destroyed.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data.

Burials.

1. I(?child) in grave, 3' x 2' & 15" deep, located "near" the "east side".
- ?2. "Grave", 5' x 3' & 1' deep, evidently located at or near the centre (no bones apparently survived).

Lancashire

DRUIDS' CIRCLE, Birkkrigg Common, Urswick (SD292 739)
Limestone underlying "marl".

References. Gelderd/Dobson, 1912; Anon, 1922; Burl, 1976, 346.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. 2 stone "circles", 1 eccentrically enclosed by the other.

Extent of Excavation. Area enclosed by (a) totally excavated & ground between (a) & (b) probed by an iron rod. Ten years later the area immediately external to (a) was excavated around the latter's entire circumference.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Ring, c.27' across, of 10 or 12 (see below) upright limestone boulders, spaced at varying intervals & set in holes in subsoil. (A) was eccentric to (b) by c.5' to NW.

(b) Irregularly ?circular setting (c.70' NW/SE) of (mostly) upright limestone boulders enclosing (a). 13-15 slabs (see below) of (b) survived, set at very irregular intervals & possibly representing 2 or more separate structures or building phases (no stones survived on the NE side).

(c) "Very rough" pavement of "cobbles" resting on surface of subsoil & (apparently) covering entire area enclosed by (a) & some of that (at any rate) enclosed by (b) (probing established that (c) did not extend beyond limits of (b)). The part of (c) enclosed by (a) (? & also that between (a) & (b)) normally was in 2 separate layers with a "thin layer of soil" between (in places the 2 cobble layers thinned & merged to form a single layer). "Around" the uprights of (a) the cobbles were larger than elsewhere, "many" being "flat & set up on end" & "tightly packed together" "evidently...to support the boulders". NB. According to Burl, 1976, & Anon, 1912, (a) consisted of 10 stones but according to Gelderd/Dobson, 1922, of 12. The numbers of stones of (b) likewise vary in the different accounts (14-15 according to Burl, 13 according to Gelderd/Dobson & 15 according to Anon). The plans published by the 3 authorities also differ from one another in other major & minor ways. The plans in Anon & Gelderd/Dobson are each based on independent field surveys; the source of Burl's plan is unknown.

Burials. Primary to (c)

Burials 1-5 were all located within the area enclosed by (a) & were all primary to (c).

1 (a). C ("few fragments") immediately underlying a flat slab (26" x 18") apparently covering a small pit, c.10" deep, with a stratified fill (consisting from top to bottom of stones, soil & black peaty earth), cut into subsoil c.5'

Lancashire

W of the centre of (a) ((c) was in 2 layers here, the cover slab forming part of the lower layer). The bones were accompanied by fragments of a small sandstone disc worked to a sharp edge around its circumference.

2 (b). C with charcoal on floor of pit, 15" across & ?1½' deep, filled with loose earth (burnt at its interface with the cremation deposit), cut into subsoil c.8' W of the centre of (a) (the pit sides also had been burnt "to a small extent").

3 (c). C with charcoal on floor of small pit, 1½' across & ?1½' deep, filled with loose earth (burnt at its interface with the cremation deposit), cut into subsoil c.12' W of the centre of (a). The pit was covered by a flat slab, 1' across ((c) was in 2 layers here, the cover slab forming part of the lower layer).

Burials 4 & 5 were (apparently) in the same pit, c.1½' across & ?30" deep, cut into the subsoil c.12' SE of the centre of (a).

4. C with charcoal on pit floor.

5. C in Collared urn inverted in upper fill & separated from Burial 4 on the floor by a layer of "earth".

Special Features/Comments. Patches (6-10" thick & covering areas up to c.8' x 2') of dark peaty earth (identical to the basal fill of the pit containing Burial 1) occurred at several points around the perimeter of (a) & in the (a)/(b) interspace. They were evidently sealed under (c). ?Fills of pits.

MOSELEY HEIGHT, Mereclough, Burnley (SD881 302)
"Brown clay".

References. Bennett, 1950-51; Burl, 1976, 346.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Stone circle, (see below).

Extent of Excavation. ?Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data. "Bronze Age surface" "inside the circle" was at a depth of 10" below the modern surface & was "covered with a very rough pavement of stones of all shapes & sizes".

Structure. The site comprised a stone circle surrounding, & roughly concentric with, traces of a possible inner circle.
Outer Circle This measured c.42' across & consisted of 18 "large boulder stones" (most 2-3' x 1-1½') very irregularly spaced & unlikely to represent the full complement of stones originally present (see below). 2 of the stones in the NW quadrant were set radially c.8' apart; the remaining stones (including the 2 between the 2 radial examples) were

Lancashire

aligned circumferentially. There was a 20' wide gap due W of centre (?original): a number of small gaps of varying widths elsewhere around the perimeter likewise might or might not be original. 3 of the stones were of Millstone Grit ("not native to the field"), the others of local sandstone.

Inner Circle In the W half of the site were traces of a possible inner circle roughly following the line of the outer from which it was separated by a gap 4-5' wide. Of the 9-10 stones possibly attributable to this feature, some were slightly & the others very much smaller than the smallest stones of the outer circle.

Burials. All the burials were within the area enclosed by the "inner circle". There are no published data on their stratigraphic relationship to the stone "pavement" covering the OGS.

1 (A). C (young ?female) in inverted Collared urn on floor of pit, 20" deep, cut into subsoil at centre. The pit was "lined with stones & filled with clay & small stones" & the urn "covered with charcoal & loose soil". The pit mouth was covered with large flat slab enclosed within a circle, 3' across, of "8 or 9" small stones.

2 (B). C ("minute fragments") with charcoal in inverted Collared urn on floor of pit, 10" deep, cut into subsoil c.3' W of centre. The pit was "lined with stones & filled with...clay & small stones".

3 (C). C with charcoal & plain potsherds in pit, 8" deep, dug into subsoil c.7' NNE of centre.

4 (D). C with charcoal & "three small fragments of flint" in pit, 1' across, with a "covering stone", dug into subsoil c.4' NE of centre.

NB. The published plan shows Burials 2-4 each to be enclosed by a circle of stones apparently similar to that enclosing Burial 1 (the stones forming the circles are smaller than those surrounding Burial 1 & the diameters of the circles are themselves less).

Special Features/Comments. A spread of charcoal, c.6' x 3', apparently sealed under the "pavement", rested on the subsoil c.6' E of centre (Burial 4 was on the W edge of the spread & Burial 3 on the N edge). 3 "bowl-shaped" pits, 1½' across & 8" deep (?fill) occurred at points along the perimeter of the outer stone ring (?sockets of removed stones). A fourth pit, 2' across & 1' deep, lined with "coarse sandstone" & filled with "yellow clay", had been dug into the subsoil c.16' N of centre. "Traces of charcoal" occurred "near" the pit.

A number of flint & chert tools (16 scrapers, 5 arrowheads including the PTD type, "points" & "knives") occurred in & under the "pavement" along with waste flakes & cores, stone rubbers, hammers & pestles, quern fragments, 2 small sandstone discs & 2 pieces of Kimmeridge shale.

Lancashire

SUNBRICK, Birkrigg (SD2817 7403)
Limestone.

References. Dobson, 1927.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Small round barrow ("disc barrow") enclosed by bank. ?Ditch. See below.

Extent of Excavation. The SE, NE & NW quadrants of (a)/(b) were probably totally excavated (evidently by workmen using picks & shovels) & the SW quadrant possibly so (at least part of the latter was excavated). (C) was sectioned in the NE quadrant but was otherwise (it appears) unexcavated.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central "barrow" of "earth, cobbles & pieces of limestone" (?source).

(b) The surface of (a) was "rudely paved, mainly with limestones, the natural rock of the moor, & just below the turf".

(c) Circular bank (internal diameter c.54') of large pitched limestones(?source).

NB. There are no published data on stratigraphic relationship (if any) between (a)/(b) & (c). (C) was a "few inches" higher than (a)/(c) (there are otherwise no data on the height or diameter of (a)/(b) or on the width or height of (c)).

Burials. Bones belonging to 10-20 individuals (both sexes & all ages including fetuses) were recovered from the excavated area, all possibly sealed by (b) (or so it seems from the very unsatisfactory published evidence on this point). Of these, 6 or more separate bodies were represented by unburnt bones scattered in the central area, evidently in the makeup of (a) (?modern disturbance). The remaining bones occurred in 20 or so "groups", some covered by large limestones. Many (?or all) of the "groups" were evidently on or about the OGS level & some lay on "patches of black earth". Some "groups" comprised substantial numbers of bones representing 2 or more individuals; others (evidently) consisted of 1 or more teeth only. Group 11 (2 persons) had been "partially burnt" & Group 10 apparently comprised 4 "minute fragments" of (indeterminate) burnt bone, but all the other "groups" were made up of unburnt bones only. The data on the positions on plan of the individual "groups" in the published report are too imprecise to be of any value (as far as can be established from these data the "groups" were fairly generally distributed within the excavated area). Data on the composition of most of the individual "groups" are provided in the published report but are not treated in a systematic way & no useful purpose would be served in itemizing them here. It is impossible

Lancashire

to decide from the published report whether some or all of the "groups" represented remains of bodies buried as intact corpses & later partly destroyed by natural decay & the excavation process itself (?plus ancient &/or modern disturbance) or whether the bones were originally interred in a broken & disarticulated state. The following "groups" were accompanied by artifacts or other objects.

- 1 (1). I (fibula, jaw, ?skull & unidentified fragments) with a "boar's tusk broken" & a piece of decorated bronze strip (?dagger ferrule).
- 2 (5). I (skull fragments) with a sheep/goat bone.
- 3 (6). I (2 teeth belonging to 10-12 year child) with a flint "scraper".
4. I ("tooth" & "bones") with an "oyster shell".
- 5 (7). I (single tooth belonging to adult) with a lump of ochre.
- 6 (8). I (single petrous bone & a tibia fragment). NB. The tibia fragment had been "cut at one end & rubbed smooth" ("polisher").

Special Features/Comments. A flint "scraper" fragment, a lump of burnt "iron-stone" or "slag" & pig, sheep & "smaller mammal" bones occurred in various places in the excavated area.

WIND HILL, Heywood (SD833 149)
Lower Coal Measures (fine sandstone) underlying clayey subsoil.

References. Tyson, 1972.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 36' across (exclusive of "annexe") & 2½' high. No ditch. Upper part of W half had been robbed out.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for 2 large baulks covering c.15% of cairn area). Most of the stone walling of (a) was left in situ.

Treatment of OGS. Pre-barrow soil profile (heather moorland) undisturbed except under (a) (see below).

Structure. (a) Sub-circular wall (internal diameter 31' x 28') of drywalling (slabs of local sandstone) with maximum height 20" (9 courses) & 4' wide gap in E side. Base of wall rested on subsoil, the ground under it having evidently been deturfed. Internally the wall was revetted by small "packing stones" & externally by large slabs leant against it.

(b) Cairn of local rocks (average size 1' long but some up to 2') sealing (a). See below. The gap through (a) was blocked on its outer side by stones forming a rectangular heap, 8'N/S x 3', revetted by 2-3 rows

Lancashire

of inward-leaning slabs & situated within a semi-circular "annexe" defined by drywalling (similar in construction to (a) & likewise revetted externally by slabs leant against it) enclosing an area c.14'N/S x 7½', the interspace being filled with stones. One end of the "annexe" wall had been built against the outer face of (a) & the "annexe" as a whole was sealed by a local extension of (b) (stones of this extension, unlike those of main body of (b), were mixed with soil & also apparently supported an obscurely described "arc of boulders" situated just above the stone blocking & following the line of its outer edge). See below for the relationship of the basal stones of (b) to the stone blocking.

Burials. None found (an I would probably have been destroyed without trace by acid soil conditions). On OGS in the central area (separated from one another by gap c.20") were a jet V-button & a flint scraper. The button was 2' W of the straight side of a semi-circular pavement, 7' x 4", of stones set on OGS. NB. Tyson thought that the pavement was originally circular, the missing W half having (presumably) been robbed out in modern times (it is unclear from the published report what, if any, physical evidence existed in support of this opinion however). If the pavement had been circular the jet button & scraper would fall within its former limits & the pavement as a whole would have been near central in position.

Special Features/Comments. Tyson claims that the basal stones of (b) around the semi-circular pavement were arranged in a "concentric pattern" & "extended" into the "annexe" under the stone blocking where they were covered by a thin layer of "decayed cotton sedge" which in turn was covered by a thin layer of subsoil. Among the stones of the semi-circular pavement were a pebble hammerstone & a worked flint flake.

At 5 places under the barrow were oval hollows in the "pre-cairn surface": these ranged from 16-42" long & 6"-1' deep & were filled in all cases with "small stones".

WINTER HILL (SD656 149)
Haslingden Flagstones.

References. Bu'lock/Rosser, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 60' across & 3½' high. No ditch. Central area robbed to below the OGS level over area c.18' x 9'.

Extent of Excavation. 12' x 12' central cutting plus 6' wide section trench & 6' wide half-section trench.

Lancashire

Treatment of OGS. There was a well-marked OTL in the central area (diameter 35') which had been stripped & then re-colonized by vegetation prior to the erection of the barrow; the remainder of the OGS (including the ground under the kerb) had been stripped to the subsoil level immediately prior to the erection of the barrow. See below. The boundary between the stripped & unstripped areas lay well within the outer edge of (b).

Structure. (a) A large quantity of Millstone Grit boulders in the fill of the robber pit probably documents the former existence of a central cairn, c.8' across, completely destroyed by the robbers.

(b) Capping of cut turves (barrow now c.45' across).

(c) Capping of subsoil & topsoil in places merging into (b) & probably representing scrapings from a deturfed surface.

(d) Kerb, c.2½' wide & 1-1½' high (internal diameter 56-57') consisting of 2-3 courses of large boulders of Millstone Grit, revetting edge of (c).

NB. The turves forming (b) did not derive from a recently re-colonized surface & were probably therefore cut from an area outside that subsequently covered by the barrow.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. The OTL in the central area was covered by a 2-4" thick layer (outer diameter c.15') of well-preserved vegetable remains. A number of species were represented & the layer evidently comprised the remains of plants clipped from a nearby land surface (?the intact &/or stripped OGS under the barrow itself). The layer overlay small pieces of stone (scattered on the OTL) which possibly found their way onto the site in connection with the erection of (a) (if so the deposition of the layer should post-date (a) & the plant remains would have formed a narrow band piled around its flanks rather than a continuous layer extending under it).

Leicestershire

LOCKINGTON (SK465 287)
River gravels.

References. Posnansky, 1955b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 110' x 95' & 2' high, surrounded by irregularly circular ditch, 10-13' wide & 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -4' deep, with internal diameter 110' x 95'. Badly truncated by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. 10' x 10' central cutting plus 2 5' wide section trenches, a 5' wide half-section trench & a small cutting in the NW quadrant.

Treatment of OGS. The entire OGS had evidently been burnt off & then stripped, around its edges (central unstripped area measured c.65' x 45').

Structure. The published account is confused on this point but the barrow was evidently composite in structure, consisting of the following components:

(a) Core, more or less centrally located & c.24' across & 1' high, of gravelly soil containing large quantities of charcoal scattered through it in small pieces (makeup of (a) probably consisted of material stripped from the peripheral parts of the previously burnt off OGS).

(b) Capping of earthy gravel derived from the ditch.

NB. The ditch had been dug as a series of "sausage-shaped depressions which did not always connect".

Burials. Secondary to (a) & ?Primary to (b)

1. C (adult) with oak & ?Birch charcoal resting on surface of (a) near the centre at depth 11" below the surface of the ploughsoil (bones partly disturbed by plough). Resting on the bones were a flat 2-rivet bronze knife (with traces of wood haft) & a bronze ?awl fragment, both unburnt: 5 burnt flints (4 plano-convex knives & a barbed-&-tanged arrowhead) were amongst the bones & a single potsherd (?Collared urn) also occurred "with" the deposit.

Special Features/Comments. C.90 flints (including a barbed-&-tanged arrowhead & a plano-convex knife) occurred in the ploughsoil, mound makeup & OGS. There is some evidence that the OGS had been ploughed at some stage in its history prior to the erection of the barrow.

Monmouthshire

CRICK, Caerwent (ST484 903)
Sandy earth & clay.

References. Savory, 1940.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 102' x 106' & 5' high, surrounded by ditch, 10-12' wide & 4-5' deep, with internal diameter 120' x 125' (berm 10-13' wide). Badly truncated & spread by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting (maximum dimensions 17' x 17') plus 2 3' wide section trenches. A 3' wide circumferential cutting exposed both sides of (d) to its base along the entire circuit.

Treatment of OGS. OGS panned, the panning in central area containing "carbonised matter" (but "very little" actual charcoal). ?Grass or other light vegetation growing here burnt off.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.60' across, of light sandy soil flecked with charcoal (upper spoil from ditch ?plus surface scrapings).

(b) Capping (maximum surviving thickness 2½') of cut turves surrounding & covering flanks of (a) (?& originally extending over its whole surface).

(c) Capping of light sandy soil identical to makeup of (a) surrounding & covering flanks of (b). Overall diameter now c.88' N/S x 80'.

(d) Kerb (93½' N/S x 91½' & 2-2½' high) enclosing (c) & consisting of line of large stone blocks set at irregular intervals with small stones piled up to form rough walling filling the gaps ((d) & (c) were just in mutual contact in W but elsewhere were separated by "berm" up to 3' wide). The stones of (d) were all obtainable from local surface deposits & outcrops.

(e) Capping of clayey earth (lower spoil from ditch) covering (c) & (d).

(f) Capping of stiff clay (basal spoil from ditch) covering (e). NB. (F) survived in thin patches only.

On E, outer edge of (c) overlapped the inner edge of a low bank, 9' wide & 9-12" high, of dark brown earth, resting on OGS, revetting the foot of (b) & supporting the basal part of the inner face of (d). A deposit, c.8½' wide & up to 9" thick, of burnt sandstone & charcoal (presumed hearth debris similar to that incorporated into (a) : see below), occupied a roughly equivalent position on W where it had evidently been deposited contemporaneously with (c) & (apparently) just failed to come in contact with (d). There were no corresponding features on the N & S. NB. It is unknown whether or not (c)/(e)/(f) had originally been continuous over whole surface of barrow. The dry-walling component of (d) was supported by (e) & could not have stood without it implying that (d) & (e) were of

Monmouthshire

contemporaneous construction.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C ("probably" young female) with oak charcoal on floor of pit, 16" x 14" & 16" deep, dug into OGS 7' ESE of centre & sealed under low mound, 30" across & 9" high, of "clay or trodden topsoil" (?residual spoil). Bones completely enclosed in thick deposit of oak charcoal & a thin layer of charcoal covered the surface of the small mound.

Secondary to (a)

2. C (adult) "enveloped" in ash & oak charcoal on floor of pit, 2' across & 1' deep, cut into (a) 4½' NE of centre. With the bones were the burnt fragments of 2 flints (un-worked flake & small crude plano-convex knife).

Special Features/Comments. A few flints (including a plano-convex knife & a leaf arrowhead) occurred in various contexts.

The makeup of (a) in the S half of the site incorporated an intermittent layer of burnt sandstone & charcoal (?hearth debris). Pieces of charcoal occurred on OGS in places on the peripheries.

2 of the large stones of (d) on the E side of the site bore 23 & 17 cupmarks respectively (the stone with 23 cupmarks was the largest on the site, measuring 5'8" long x 19-26" wide).

Montgomeryshire

CAEBETIN HILL, Kerry Hills (SO126 864)
Shale underlying 6-12" thick layer of shaley clay.

References. Jerman, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, originally c. 280' across with surviving height 2½'. ?Ditch. Badly truncated & spread by ploughing. Badly disturbed by "moles".

Extent of Excavation. 44' N/S x 8' cutting extending from near N edge through centre S to just beyond S side of (b). The entire circuit of (b) was examined by means of 3' wide circumferential cutting.

Treatment of OGS. No data. OGS possibly represented by 2-3" thick layer of "hard blue clay" occurring in patches on surface of subsoil.

Structure. (a) Core, probably more or less centrally located, c. 1½' high, of "decomposed & compacted wood ash" ("extremely solid" "yellow-grey" material "with dark & light bands" & containing "small fragments of charcoal"). It rested on & was (evidently) coterminous with a 2" thick layer of alder charcoal which covered the OGS over an irregular area, 13½' N/S x (at least) 7' 2" & possibly represented the residue of a fire still smouldering when the makeup of (a) (?cut turves) was piled over it.

(b) Stake ring, 19½' N/S x 17' 4", asymmetrically enclosing (a) from which it was separated by few inches only on N side but by 3½-5' on S & E (W limits of (a) were not excavated). There were 36 stakeholes in the ring, spaced at intervals of 15-32" & all apparently secondary to the basal clay layer (presumed OGS). A group of 3 adjacent stakes on SSE side of ring had occupied small dug pits, 11-13" across: remaining stakes had been driven directly into OGS, 2 (located at opposed points E & W of centre) measuring 5" across & 14" deep, the others 3-4" across & 8-12" deep.

(c) Capping of "loose brown earth" (?surface scrapings).

NB. The published evidence (such as it is) is consistent with the stakes of (b) having been withdrawn or having rotted in situ prior to deposition of (c) (but see below).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (adult ?female) in pit, 3" across & 6" deep (see below), cut into clay layer (presumed OGS) c. 1' E of centre of (b). The pit was sealed under the central charcoal layer as were 2 adjacent features. The first of these was an oval pit (almost in contact with N edge of cremation pit), 12" x 9" & 4-5" deep, filled with "loose dry ashy soil". The second, immediately E of the first & of the cremation pit, was an irregular trough, c. 8½' N/S x 110-12" & 4" deep, containing "curious greasy loose soil" with 12 sherds probably

Montgomeryshire

belonging to an enlarged Food Vessel scattered through it.

Secondary to (a)

2. C with charcoal in pit, $1\frac{1}{2}'$ across & 6" deep, at depth c.20" from modern surface c. $5\frac{1}{2}'$ NE of centre of (b).
3. C in pit, 3" across & 6" deep, at depth 17" from modern surface, sealed by layer of alder charcoal, 2-3" thick & 2' across, c. $2\frac{1}{2}'$ SE of centre of (b).
4. C in pit, 6" across & 9" deep, at depth 1' from modern surface, sealed by layer of alder charcoal, 2-3" thick & 39" across, c.6' SSW of centre of (b).

NB. The pits containing Burials 2 & 3 had apparently been cut into the surface of (a) possibly prior to the deposition of (c) (but see below). The pit containing Burial 4 had apparently been dug into a temporary surface of (c) (?the barrow at this stage being revetted by stakes of (b)). The mound makeup immediately above the charcoal layers covering Burials 3 & 4 was similar in character to that of (a) (?because deposited at time when charcoal was still smouldering after burning in situ).

Special Features/Comments. 2 "hearths" (circular rings of stones with charcoal) rested on OGS in N half of barrow (well outside (b)).

A few flint "spalls" were recovered from various contexts & 3 other "flints" from the topsoil.

FOEL CAIRN, Cae Erwyd, Garthbeibo (SH988 112)
?Subsoil.

References. Wheeler, 1923.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, originally c. $37'$ across (see below) & with maximum surviving height of 5'. No ditch. The W 60% or so had been completely removed immediately prior to excavation resulting in the exposure of the S capstone of the cist containing Burial 1 (which was then partly robbed: see below).

Extent of Excavation. A small segment of the intact portion of the barrow in the SW quadrant was examined probably by means of surface clearance (to establish the position of (b) only. Otherwise no data.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c. $27'$ across, of "water worn stones".

(b) Kerb of closely-set stones (averaging $1\frac{1}{2}'$ across & $1\frac{1}{2}'$ high) revetting (a).

?(c) Ring cairn (makeup as (a)) revetting (b).

NB. It is possible that (c) represented post-Bronze Age spread rather than an original feature.

MontgomeryshireBurials. Primary to (a)

1. C (9 year "boy") in rectangular trench, 6' NNE/SSW x 1' (?depth) cut into OGS c. 1-2' W of centre where it was partly sealed by the remains of (a). The trench was "closely-sealed" by 3 slabs (each c. 2½' x 2¼') placed end to end on the long axis & was "both revetted & paved with small slabs & boulders from the river bed". The bones lay "in & on" a "sooty deposit" covering the floor from end to end & were distributed along the whole length of the deposit but "slightly heaped in the centre" where they were accompanied by an unburnt greenstone/diabase axehammer of evolved type & 3 (unburnt) flints (plano-convex knife, large flake knife & small flake knife or scraper). NB. The southernmost capstone had been lifted & the axehammer removed prior to excavation.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C (adult female) with burnt flint flake knife on OGS (in area where barrow had been completely removed prior to excavation) c. 2' E of the edge of the S end of the trench containing Burial 1.

Special Features/Comments. A type 3 Food Vessel occurred in the makeup of (a) at depth 2½' from the modern surface c. 6' SSW of the edge of the S end of the trench containing Burial 1. It was "inverted upon two stones, & was both set in & contained a mass of clay". There were no bones but "many particles of charcoal were found adjoining" the pot. NB. About half of the pot had been destroyed by the removal of the E part of the cairn before the excavation & the remainder was found after the end of the latter by W.J. Hemp who thought that it was "not an insertion, but was included during the original construction of the mound" (the evidence was apparently inconclusive on this point however).

W TUMP, Kerry (SO117 850).
Ludlow Shales underlying "few inches of loam".

References. Daniel et al, 1927.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. C.60%
(entire width of barrow excavated from W edge to point 10' E of centre).

Treatment of OGS. No data. Pre-barrow surface marked by ½" thick layer of "black humus" overlying 2" of "light grey clay" resting on surface of bedrock.

Montgomeryshire

Structure. Made entirely of "variegated clays, loams, rubble & thin bands & pockets of black humus, all in irregular formation" (?surface scrapings).

Burials. ?Secondary to Barrow

1 (B2). C (consisting of or including the bones of a "small skull") in pit, 3' x 2' & 15" deep, with burnt sides lined with oak charcoal, evidently secondarily cut into barrow c.30' SSW of centre (pit base 1' above surface of bedrock).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2 (B1). I (?female) occupying area 22"E/W x 1' (?crouched) in mound makeup (21" above surface of bedrock) 16' WNW of centre. "Around & underneath the bones were...charred wood & decayed wood fragments" (?coffin remains) the whole being "encased in brown loam".

3 (B3). C (?adult) forming deposit 1½' x 1½' & 4" thick "encased in dark brown loam mixed with a black earth" in mound makeup (c.2' below modern surface & c.4' above surface of bedrock) c.2' S of centre. A small piece of charred oak wood (9" x 2") stood "upright" "immediately above" the burial.

4 (B4). C (?male) forming deposit 18" x 15" in mound makeup (1½' below modern surface) c.5' SSE of centre (2' SE of Burial 3).

Special Features/Comments. 26 flints (including a barbed-&-tanged arrowhead, a scraper & microlith) were recovered from the OGS & mound makeup.

Norfolk

WEASENHAM LYNGS A. (TF8542 1970)
Sand & gravel.

References. Unpublished excavation records.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.30 m across & c.1 m high, with irregular ditch, 60-160 cm wide & 10-32 cm deep, enclosing a subcircular area, 25.5 -29.4 m across & more or less concentric with what survived of the barrow. Badly truncated & distorted in shape by ploughing & extensively disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of sand & gravel which had been churned up by rabbits into a structureless mass.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1-2. MCD (2 persons: adult female & immature person) scattered in the upper fill of a deep circular pit, 110 cm across & 140 cm deep, located 2½ m NW of centre.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3. C (adolescent ?female) located 7 m SE of centre & probably resting on or above the OGS.

Special Features/Comments. Burial 1-2 was secondary to Beaker occupation debris.

Spoil from the shallow ditch associated with this barrow could not have contributed materially to its makeup & probably functioned as a marking out trench &/or as a quarry for a small internal core all traces of which had been subsequently obliterated by rabbits.

WEASENHAM LYNGS B. (TF8540 1966)
Sand & gravel.

References. Unpublished excavation records.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Completely ploughed out but former position indicated by irregular hummock, c.25 m across & 1 m high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 19 m x 16 m cutting + 2 section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data.

NorfolkBurials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1-4. MCD (3-4 persons: 2 adult females, a young female & an ?adult male) on floor of pit, c.1.5 m across & 34 cm deep, located near the centre of the cutting. The bones formed a single deposit & were mixed with charcoal & charred fragments of fine cloth (tabby weave). On the floor & sides of the pit were 4 concentrations of sherds representing a single decorated Collared Urn. The charcoal mixed with the bones gave a radiocarbon date of 1389/56 bc (BM-877).

Northumberland

CHATTON SANDYFORD 1 (NU 10 26)

Fell sandstone underlying "subsoil & fine brash".

References. Jobey, 1968.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.43' across with surviving height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' (robbed out centre) & $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' (line of (b)). No ditch. Much of the central area had been robbed out, in places down to the OGS level. A large part of S edge of SE quadrant had also been destroyed down to this level.

Extent of Excavation. SE quadrant completely excavated as (apparently) was all of (a). In the remainder of the NE, SW & NW quadrants (b), (c) & (d) were cleared of superficial deposits but not actually excavated.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core ("prepared base"), c.34' across, consisting of single course of large blocks (up to 20" x 8") of sandstone resting on OGS & normally leaning against each other in a way indicative of a centre-peripheries depositional sequence.

(b) Kerb (centre to centre diameter $43\frac{1}{2}$ x 42') of contiguous upright slabs, variable in size (but up to 3' x 3' & 9-12" thick), enclosing (a) ("berm" 2-3' wide). Packing stones held the slabs in position against the outer wall of a continuous bedding trench, up to 18" wide & 12-16" deep, cut into subsoil. (B) did not form a perfect circle but tended to run in straight lengths meeting at blunt angles.

(c) Band, c.14" thick, of "large angular chips from the first rough dressing", of slabs of (b) (see below) mixed with "weathered stones" (surface gatherings) filling "berm" between (a) & (b). The surface of (c) was capped by "thin yet compact" layer of light sandy brash (probably residual upcast from bedding trench of (b) plus material derived from final dressing of slabs).

(d) Capping of "smaller stones" covering (a) & (apparently) (c).

NB. (D) was almost completely robbed out but the surviving evidence is consistent with it having formed a substantial cairn retained by (b).

Some stones (local Fell Sandstone) of (a) & (b) were gathered from the surface & others quarried; all the stones of (b) had been "rough dressed on the vertical edges so as to give oblique inward bevels" which with "additional peck dressing of a high order ... ensured a snug fit between adjacent stones". The stones of (d) had evidently been gathered from the surface.

Differential weathering indicated that the external faces of the slabs of (b) had been exposed to elements for time after completion of barrow & before their masking by tumble

Northumberland

(presumably from (d)).

Burials. The OGS c.3' NW of centre had been heavily burnt over area c.5½' across & was overlaid by charcoal forming a spread, c.19' across, thinning peripherally (burnt patch central to spread). A trapezoidal 4-stake structure, 2' E/W x 1', had stood at the centre of the burnt patch & had been burnt in situ (oak charcoal from holes gave radio-carbon date 1670/50bc (GaK-800)), having (presumably) formed the supports of the fire responsible for the burnt patch & the charcoal spread.

Primary to (a)

?1 (B2). Circular grave, 6' across & 5' deep, cut into W edge of burnt patch (& one of the stakeholes of the 4-stake structure) c.6' W of centre. No bones survived (an I would probably have been destroyed without trace by soil acids) but an N/NR Beaker (Clarke 649,1) occurred on the floor hard against the N face. The upper 1' or so of the grave had been robbed out in modern times. The grave fill (replaced spoil) comprised pebbles covered by brash which extended above & beyond the grave to form a mound, 12' x 11' & 1' high, asymmetrically sealing its mouth & resting on the charcoal spread (the stones of (a) immediately above the grave had been robbed out but were still in situ above the edge of the mound of residual spoil which they sealed).

?2 (B3). Oval grave, 4½' N/S x 3' & 40" deep, cut into OGS c.14' SE of centre. No bones survived (an I would probably have been destroyed without trace by soil acids) & almost the entire grave had been robbed out in modern times. Sherds of an S4/FV Beaker (Clarke 649,3) were in situ on the grave floor (other sherds belonging to this pot were scattered in various deposits disturbed by the robbers). Residual spoil formed a thin layer on the grave's SE side & (according to the published section) the edge of this layer was sealed under a stone of (a). Note that Jobey's argument that the grave was secondary to (a) is special pleading unsupported by physical evidence.

?Primary to (a)

?3 (B1). Oval grave, 5' N/S x 4½' & 10" deep, cut into E edge of burnt patch, c.1½' NW of centre. No bones survived (an I would probably have been destroyed without trace by soil acids). The grave had been almost completely robbed out in modern times. A N/NR Beaker (Clarke 649,2) was still in situ in the grave (evidently near one side) & 2 small jet V-buttons & a flint scraper occurred in disturbed material on OGS c.1' S of grave. Residual spoil formed a 2" thick layer on OGS on N & E sides of grave & was covered by weathered stones. NB. The stones of (a) had been completely robbed out above the grave & its stratigraphic relationship to latter is unknown. Note however Jobey's argument that weathered stones occurring in the undisturbed parts of the fill of Grave 1 were derived from the layer of small stones covering the residual

Northumberland

spoil of Grave 3 (if this argument is accepted it follows that Grave 1 was dug after the infilling of Grave 3 & that as the former is primary to (a) the latter must be so also).

Secondary to or Contemporary with (a)

4 (C1). C (indeterminate) with charcoal in remains of inverted enlarged Food Vessel in disturbed context c.15' S of centre. The deposit "overlay" 2 of the stones of (a) & was (presumably) secondary to the stones.

5 (C2). C (indeterminate) with charcoal forming "small globular pocket between the upper edges" of 2 stones of (a) c.15' W of centre.

Special Features/Comments. A small cup-marked stone occurred in a disturbed context near Burial 4. 5 flint scrapers & a small quantity of Romano-British material were recovered from various contexts.

Jobey interpreted 2 large limestones found in the (respective) vicinities of Burials 3 & 4 as upright "markers" overthrown by the robbers.

GOATSCRAG A (NT997 371)

Sandstone & sandy gravel underlying 15-120 cm thick layer of sandy soil (see below).

References. Burgess, 1972.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Rock shelter (maximum width of overhang c.5.5 m). See below.

Extent of Excavation. C.75% of a 14-15 m length of the ground covered by the overhang was investigated by series of cuttings, 3-6 m wide.

Treatment of OGS. The OGS was unidentifiable stratigraphically. It may have coincided with, or have been stripped down to the surface of, the bedrock in the case of Burials 3-4 & 6 (& possibly in that of Burials 1 & 2). Burial 5 is likely to have been in a pit dug down to the bedrock surface through sandy material naturally accumulated or artificially deposited on the latter.

Structure. There was no definite evidence for mounding except (possibly) in the case of Burials 1 & 2 (see the entries for these burials) but the evidence does not exclude the possibility that small sand mounds had originally covered the other burials as well.

Burials. These were distributed in a roughly E/W line about midway between & parallel to the edge of the overhang & the rear wall of the shelter.

1 (1). C (young ?male) in collapsed inverted enlarged Food Vessel in pit, 38 cm across, dug to depth 18 cm below

Northumberland

the surface of the bedrock (before collapse the urn base would have projected c.19 cm above the bedrock surface). 2 (4). 1.5 m E of Burial 1. C (adult) with utilized flint flake (burnt) at base of pit cut to depth 30 cm below the surface of the bedrock. A few pieces of charcoal & a potsherd (latter possibly part of base of pot containing Burial 1) occurred in the upper pit fill.

NB. The pits containing Burials 1 & 2 were each partly overlapped by a spread of hard-packed sand which covered most of the area between them & conceivably represented the remains of an artificial sealing layer or the stump of a small barrow.

3-4 (2). C 5.7 m E of Burial 2. MCD (young adult ?female & 2-3 year child) in inverted enlarged Food Vessel standing on the bedrock & capped by small sandstone slab. A short line of largish stones, also resting on bedrock, located SE of the burial may have been contemporary with it (a flint scraper occurred under one of the stones).

5. C 3 m E of Burials 3-4. C (?young adult) with a burnt fragment of lignite barrel bead & (?oak) charcoal in small patch of blackish sand resting on the bedrock & covered by a sandstone slab.

?6. C 1.5 m SE of Burial 2. ?C ("few fragile scraps of burnt bone") in pit, 71 cm x 66 cm, cut to depth 26 cm below surface of bedrock & "filled to its brim" with charcoal (mainly birch with little oak).

Special Features/Comments. Burgess suggested that an irregular scatter of rock-cut pits & a rock-cut "gully" c.3 m long, 10-15 cm wide & 10-15 cm deep, may have originally held wood posts supporting a boundary structure of some kind restricting access to the burial area in the shelter's interior. The existence of such a structure however is very speculative as the pits & "gully" did not form a coherent pattern on plan & failed to produce positive evidence either for the supposed "posts" or for a Bronze Age date. A ridge of stones located immediately outside the edge of the overhang was possibly formed of rock debris collected from inside the shelter by the burial party or parties but again there is no dating evidence & this interpretation is speculative. 2 large rock-cut pits (plus a possibly third) had uniform archaeologically sterile sandy fills & are of unknown date & function. A number of flints & several featureless potsherds occurred in various contexts.

Oxfordshire

CASSINGTON (1) (SP4528 1026)

Thames river gravels.

References. Leeds, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow consisting of 2 concentric ring ditches. Outer ditch (internal diameter c.70') was of variable width & depth (maximum 3' wide & 1' deep). The inner ditch (internal diameter c.38') was 4' wide & 18-21" deep; it was broken by a 3' wide gap on the W, the end of the ditch forming the S side of the gap being prolonged outwards at an obtuse angle in the form of a "spur", c.9' long & 3' wide.

Extent of Excavation. C.55% (single large cutting covering central area & almost all of the NW half). The whole of the stretch of each ditch (c.60% of inner ditch & c.45% of outer) falling within the limits of the cutting was excavated.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No evidence for mounding was recorded. The silting pattern of the inner ditch was consistent with the former existence of an external gravel bank set ?a little way back from the lip (the fill of the outer ditch was characterless). Leeds claimed that the variation from point to point in the width & depth of the outer ditch showed that it had been dug by separate gangs working simultaneously in different sectors (he also asserted that the inner ditch had been dug in the same way though in its case the evidence for this was "not so obvious").

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A flint scraper, a few flint flakes, a small piece of ?Bronze Age pottery & a number of Romano-British potsherds were recovered from various levels of the ditches.

CASSINGTON (2) (SP4502 1021)

Thames river gravels overlying 1½-2' thick layer of topsoil.

References. Harden, 1942 (Site A, Smith's Pit II)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.80'), 10' wide & 3-3½' deep. NW "sector" destroyed by quarrying.

Extent of Excavation. C.12' x c.4-8' central cutting plus 4 c.5-6' wide cuttings through ditch.

Oxfordshire

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No trace of mound makeup evidently survived. The silting pattern of the ditch was consistent with the former existence of a gravel bank set on or near the outer lip.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. Single Beaker, Peterborough, & indeterminate Bronze Age potsherds occurred in the primary ditch silt & a Romano-British sherd in the secondary ditch silt.

CASSINGTON (3) (SP4507 1023)

Thames river gravels underlying c.16-18" thick layer of topsoil.

References. Harden, 1942 (Site B, Smith's Pit II)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.98'), 11' wide & 3-3½' deep.

Extent of Excavation. C.12' x 12' central cutting plus 4 c.4-6' wide cuttings through ditch.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No trace of mound makeup evidently survived. 3 of the 4 excavated stretches of the ditch had homogeneous mixed fills (?indicative of deliberate infilling soon after the sectors concerned were dug). The basal silting of the fourth stretch (red soil followed by gravel) had come into the ditch from the outer side (?external gravel bank set back a moderate distance from the ditch edge).

Burials. None found.

CASSINGTON (4) (SP4506 1001)

Thames river gravels underlying 9-12" thick layer of topsoil.

References. Bradford, 1951 (Site B, Smith's Pit II)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.50-54'), 5' wide & 3' deep. The SW edge of the site had been cut through by a ditch of Romano-British date.

Extent of Excavation. 23' x 18' central cutting plus entire S quadrant (including whole of ditch within the excavated limits).

Oxfordshire

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No trace of mound makeup evidently survived. The stratification of the ditch was consistent with the former existence of a gravel bank set on or near the outer lip.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Crouched I (adult) on the floor of a grave, $7\frac{1}{2}'$ NE/SW x $5'$ & $3\frac{1}{2}'$ deep, cut into the gravel at or near the centre. On r.s. with head to NE. Sherds of an incomplete AOC Beaker (Clarke 730F) lay "just above the hip".

2. Crouched I (adult) in grave, measuring (evidently) c. $6'$ NNE/SSW x c. $4\frac{1}{2}'$ & $21"$ deep, the NNE half of which had (apparently) been secondarily cut into the SW end of the grave containing Burial 1. On l.s. with head to NE. At the hip was an intact S4 Beaker (Clarke 731).

Special Features/Comments. There were several "minor hollows" (each c. $9"$ deep) in the subsoil adjacent to the W edges of the graves (stratigraphic relationship of hollows to graves is unknown as is their date & function). 2 "post holes" (?fill), measuring respectively $1'$ deep & $1\frac{1}{2}'$ deep (one hole was $10"$ across, the other $18"$), were located c. $6'$ apart immediately N of the graves; a third "post hole", c. $1'$ across (?depth; ?fill) occurred just within the inner lip of the ditch on the SE side of the site.

CASSINGTON (5) (SP4432 1010)

Thames river gravels underlying c. $6"$ thick layer of earthy subsoil.

References. Atkinson, 1946-47.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c. $99'$ across & $2\frac{1}{4}'$ high. See below for ditches. Badly truncated & spread by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. $30'$ NW/SE x $19'$ central cutting plus 2 $3-5'$ wide section trenches. Also a narrow section trench through both ditches (N quadrant).

Treatment of OGS. The OGS under (c) had evidently been stripped to the surface of the natural gravel. It did not survive in visually recognizable form under (b) & (a) but its position (c. $6"$ up from natural gravel) probably coincided here with the archaeological horizon marked by Burial 6 & the associated charcoal spread.

Structure. There were 2 circular ditches, one enclosed by the other, separated by weathered "berm", $2\frac{1}{4}-4'$ wide (except to the SW where the 2 ditches just came in mutual contact).

Oxfordshire

Inner Ditch. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5' wide & $1\frac{3}{4}$ ' deep, with internal diameter c.108'.

Outer Ditch. 16' wide & $4\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep, with internal diameter c.115'.

(a) Circular bank (internal diameter c.87'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ '-14' wide, of fine dark stoneless soil capped by clean gravel (soil derived from the upper levels of the inner ditch, gravel from the lower). NB. On the E & W (a) was separated from the inner edge of the inner ditch by a "berm" c.2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide (the "berm" was absent on N & S).

(b) Core, c.70' across, of fine almost stoneless soil standing more or less centrally within the area enclosed by (a). The makeup of (b) was probably partly derived from the stripping of the OGS immediately peripheral to it.

(c) Capping of gravelly earth (upper spoil from outer ditch) extending up the inner slope of (a) & the flanks of (b) & resting on the OGS in the interspace between (a) & (b).

(d) Capping of gravel (lower spoil from outer ditch) covering (c), the flanks (at any rate) of (b) & (a). NB. To the N (b) came in contact with, & overlay, the inner edge of (a) proving it had been constructed secondarily to latter. Only very slight traces of (d) survived in situ & it does not appear to have been represented in the silting of either ditch. On this basis (& on that of the general stratification) it can probably be safely assumed that the outer edge of (a) coincided with that of the completed barrow (the "berm" between the latter & the outer ditch would have averaged $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8' wide & would have been largely occupied by the inner ditch). Evidence for a slight hiatus between the completion of (c) & the deposition of (d) is given below.

Burials. Primary to (b)

C.12' SSE of centre was an oval grave, 5' x 4' & $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep (below the surface of the natural gravel), filled with replaced spoil. It contained 2 burials.

1. Crouched I (middle-aged male with est.stat. 5'6" & C.I. 77.7) on floor. On r.s. with head to NW. A flint scraper lay near the right kneecap & "above & around" the bones were "numerous minute fragments of black carbonized vegetable matter which extended in a thin layer of soil" to a height of c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' up the grave sides.

2. Crouched I (5 year child with C.I. 80.1) in grave fill 22" above the floor on the NW side. It lay on l.s. with head to NW & had been deposited during the infilling process.

A series of 11 (possibly 12) ?oak stakes, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " across, had been driven into the surface of the fill around the grave's margins to form an oval setting, c.4' x $3\frac{1}{4}$ ', enclosing a single central stake. The peripheral (? & central) stakes had evidently rotted in situ & could be traced

Oxfordshire

upwards into the makeup of (b) to a height of 2' above OGS level. The surface of the fill within the oval was covered by a thin layer (1), 2" thick, of fine stoneless soil containing small pieces of charcoal: this layer in turn was covered by a thin spread (2) of oak charcoal which extended for c.1' outside the line of the stake-holes on the NE & was itself overlaid by a layer (3) of grey sandy soil containing bits of oak charcoal.

NB. Layer (1) evidently represented the slightly burnt (?turfed over) surface of the grave fill & (2) charcoal from the fire responsible for the burning (layer (3) was unburnt & must have been spread over (2) after the fire had been extinguished). The peripheral stakes converged towards the centre with height but only to a very slight degree. It is impossible to decide on the basis of the published evidence whether the burning of the surface of the grave fill took place before or after the erection of the stake structure or if the latter was roofed.

3 (I). C (5 year child) with small amount of charcoal in pit, 1' across & c.13" deep, c.5' E of centre.

4 (II). C (infant less than 6 months old) covered with burnt soil & mixed with charcoal in upright Collared urn packed round with hawthorn/crab apple charcoal in pit, 1' across & c.15" deep, c.3' SE of centre. The urn had been refired.

5 (III). C (?early foetus represented by minute fragments only) in pit, 13" across & c.2' deep, filled with a large quantity of oak charcoal c.7' WSW of centre.

6 (IV). C (adult) scattered with a little burnt gravel on presumed OGS over area c.8' x 6' focussed on the centre (where the main concentration of bones lay).

NB. The pits containing Burials 3-5 had been dug into the presumed OGS & were irregularly spaced in a more or less straight ENE/WSW line c.12' long. Burial 6 was centred on a patch of oak charcoal, c.4' x 3½', forming the ENE end of a line of 3 similar patches, spaced c.1' apart, running parallel with the line of pits containing Burials 3-5 (the SSE edge of the row of charcoal patches were separated by 6-18" from the NNW edges of the 3 burial pits). Atkinson suggests that the 3 patches marked the sites of the pyres on which Burials 3-5 had been individually cremated. It is unclear from the published report however whether the ground underneath the patches was burnt &, in any case, the theory does not account for the occurrence of the bones of Burial 6 on & about the easternmost patch. Also note that the charcoal with Burial 4 was hawthorn/crab apple rather than oak which (as far as the published data go) was the only species represented in the charcoal patches.

Special Features/Comments. Dug (apparently) into the OGS c.22' S of centre was an oval pit, 4½' x 22" & 10" deep, filled with dark soil & containing 3 unworked flint flakes.

Oxfordshire

On the S side of the barrow a small trench had been cut into the surface of (c) (after the latter had had time to consolidate) prior to the deposition of (d) (no finds but the trench was only partly excavated).

A plain potsherd of Bronze Age fabric & scraps of indeterminate animal bone occurred in the primary silt of the outer ditch. A burnt fragment of a polished flint axe & 3 unburnt flints (worked flake, scraper, leaf arrowhead) occurred on, or on the OGS near, the group of 3 charcoal patches. A number of worked & unworked flints & a Beaker sherd were recovered from the makeup of (b). Romano-British occupation debris occurred in secondary contexts in the fill of the outer ditch.

CITY FARM 2, Church Hanborough (SP4306 1150)
Thames river gravels underlying 14-18" thick layer of ploughsoil & earthy subsoil.

References. Case et al, 1964-65.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Levelled round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.58') surviving to 10' wide & 52" deep, enclosing small eccentric ring ditch (see below). The entire site had been stripped to surface of natural gravel by commercial operations & its S 40% or so completely destroyed by quarrying (air photos taken before quarrying showed ditch circular without breaks in its circuit).

Extent of Excavation. Excavation confined to the inspection of the stripped gravel surface of the surviving part of the site & to the straightening of the cross-section exposed in the quarry face.

Treatment of OGS. No data(destroyed).

Structure. The main ditch enclosed small eccentric (by c.14' to SE) ring ditch, 3' wide with surviving depth c.3", internal diameter 12½' & fill consisting of "reddish brown loam" (S 40% or so completely destroyed by quarrying prior to excavation). There was no evidence for the chronological relationship of this ditch to the main ditch. The secondary silting of the main ditch contained a heavy inflow of gravel coming in from the inner side & presumably derived from a gravel bank or capping standing a little back from the lip. The former existence of a small outer bank was also possibly indicated by the silting pattern, though less conclusively (silts possibly derived from this bank underlay the more massive deposits attributable to the inner earthwork which presumably had been set less close to the ditch edge).

Oxfordshire

Burials. No burials or other features survived in the area enclosed by either ditch.

Outside Area Enclosed by Main Ditch

1 (2/1). ?C (18 gms of indeterminate bone) in pit, 3' across with a surviving depth of 15½", located outside the area enclosed by the main ditch c.12' NE of its outer edge. The lower 3" of fill consisted of gravelly brown loam, the upper of gravelly brown-black loam containing charcoal dust. The bones were scattered in the upper fill together with burnt pebbles, 2 fragments of jet/shale (one possibly part of a small ring) & potsherds forming part of the basal half of a large comb-marked Bucket urn.

CITY FARM 3, Church Hanborough (SP4305 1153)
Thames river gravels underlying 8-16" thick layer of ploughsoil & earthy subsoil.

References. Case et al, 1964-65.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.114' E/W x c.105'), c.9½' wide & 3½-3¾' deep, enclosing a small eccentric ring ditch (see below). The S edge of the site had been stripped to natural gravel level before excavation and there was an Anglo-Saxon secondary burial on the E side.

Extent of Excavation. 2 2½' long stretches of ditch cleared on S & E sides respectively. Interior examined by c.55'E/W x c.3' & c.16'E/W x c.2½' cuttings positioned just S of E/W axis, the first in the SE & second in SW quadrant. NB. Remainder of site later stripped to natural gravel level by quarrying operations revealing various burials & other features which were then excavated by archaeologists.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. The main ditch enclosed a small eccentric (by c.40' to SSW) ring ditch c.1½' wide with surviving depth c.3", internal diameter c.18' & fill consisting of "featureless stony loam" (N 40% or so had evidently been completely destroyed without record by commercial stripping prior to excavation). There is no evidence for the chronological relationship of this ditch to the main ditch. The secondary silting of the S section through the main ditch was moderate in quantity & came in from the outer side but that of the E section was symmetrical & had obviously been derived from both sides. NB. Case argued that the secondary silting in the S section came from an outer bank set some distance back from the lip & that that of the E section had a similar origin but was supplemented

Oxfordshire

by material pushed down into the ditch from the inner edge following the "digging & treading of burial parties in the interior". This last is special pleading & published data are clearly insufficient to establish anything except (probably) the absence of major earthworks close to either lip of the ditch.

Burials. ?Contemporary with Main Ditch

1 (3/21). ?C (3 gms of indeterminate bone only) with small pieces of fired clay in pit, 6" across with surviving depth 1', dug into the centre of the ditch floor ESE of centre. NB. Burial 1 was discovered during quarrying & its precise stratigraphic position is unknown (but judging from the dimensions of the pit it could hardly have post-dated the completion of the primary silting by any length of time & may have pre-dated it).

Contemporary with Slow Silting of Main Ditch

2 (3/22). C with charcoal forming thin spread, 34" x 18", deep in slow (tertiary) silting of ditch S of centre. With the bones were a burnt flint & 3 small plain sherds (probably Collared urn). The silt in contact with the bones was slightly burnt & they had evidently been placed on or just below a temporary surface formed on the silting after about half of its eventual thickness had accumulated.

Secondary to Completion of Slow Silting of Main Ditch

3 (3/23). C in pit, 6" across & with surviving depth of 3", dug into the surface of the slow silting near the outer edge of the ditch c.13' NNE of Burial 1.

Secondary to Inner Ditch

4 (3/2). C (adolescent or adult in early 20s: see Burial 7 below) in pit, 20" across with surviving depth 6", filled with charcoally gravel containing burnt quartz, dug into the fill of the inner ditch, c.46' SSW of centre.

Within Area Enclosed by Main Ditch & Outside Area Enclosed by Inner Ditch

5 (3/1). C ("probably" adult: ?female) in pit, 19" across with surviving depth 3" filled with gravel containing a little charcoal, c.48' SSE of centre. The bones were near the top of the (truncated) pit fill & had been disturbed by the commercial stripping of the site.

6 (3/5). C (adult) in pit, 1½' across with surviving depth 6", filled with loam (burnt in places), c.18' NE of Burial 5.

7 (3/6). C (adult represented by 36 gms of bone only) in pit, 1½' x 1' with surviving depth 3", lined on its sides & base with rammed stony loam, c.43' SW of centre. Fill (dark charcoally loam with burnt pebbles) also produced sherds belonging to 2 small pots (bipartite Collared urn, c.4½" high; & Collared/Biconical urn, c.3¾" high). NB. Burial 7 might or might not represent a different individual from Burial 4.

8 (3/8). C (represented by 4 gms of indeterminate bone belonging to individual different from Burial 7) in pit,

Oxfordshire

1½' x 7" with surviving depth 3", filled with loose dark loam containing burnt pebbles & lined on sides with loamy gravel, c.7' NNE of Burial 7.

9 (3/12). C (adult represented by 66 gms of bone only) in pit, 10" across with surviving depth 3", filled with dark loam containing burnt flints, c.48' ESE of centre. NB. Burial 9 might or might not represent a different individual from the presumed Anglo-Saxon burial described below.

10 (3/13). C in shallow pit, 7" across, located 4' NW of Burial 9.

11 (3/14). C in pit, 13" x 18" with surviving depth 3", filled with dark loam & lined at its base with rammed stony loam, c.4' NNW of Burial 10. The bones were accompanied by a burnt fragment of a stone axe-hammer of developed type.

12 (3/19). Crouched I (female or slightly-built male adolescent) in oval grave, 3½' x 2½' with surviving depth 6", c.17' NNE of Burial 11. On r.s. with head to SSW.

13 (3/20). Extended I (16-20 year male) in grave, 7'8" x 4'10" with surviving depth 16", 8' NW of Burial 12. On back with head to NNE.

A 14th burial (3/15) comprised a C (adult) in the fill (dark stony loam) of a kidney-shaped pit, 43" x 28" with a surviving depth of 5", lined with rammed stony loam & located near the E edge of the site amongst Burials 1, 3 & 9-13. Anglo-Saxon sherds (together with a sherd of probable W Neolithic ware & a burnt pebble) occurred with the bones which were therefore presumably of Anglo-Saxon date. Note that the rammed gravel lining of this pit was curiously paralleled by some of the pits of definite Bronze Age date (Burials 7 & 11 & Pit A: cf. Burial 8).

NB. Burials 1-13 were located in the SE half of site & fell into number of small clusters interspersed with other features & with more loosely grouped burials between them. Note also that an Anglo-Saxon (see above) or other non-Bronze Age date is possible in the case of burials & other features not directly associated with Bronze Age artifacts.

The small inner ring ditch enclosed 3 features, none centrally located or obviously connected with a particular burial.

A (3/3). Pit, 22" across with a surviving depth of 10", filled with charcoally loam & burnt pebbles & containing (resting on its side) a small bipartite Collared urn, c.5" high (charcoal from the pit gave a radio-carbon date of 1490/60bc (GrN-1886)).

B (3/4). Pit, 1' across with a surviving depth of 3", filled with red/brown loam.

C (3/9). Stakehole base.

The remaining features were scattered elsewhere within the area enclosed by the main ditch & comprised a total of 10 small stakeholes (forming no obvious pattern & standing in no consistent relationship with other features), a small isolated pit (3/16) without finds, a ?posthole

Oxfordshire

(3/10) & the 2 pits with pottery described below.
 D (3/7). Pit, 20" across with a surviving depth of 5", filled with charcoally loam & containing a burnt pebble & a small upright bipartite Collared urn, 6" high. Pit D was c.3' SE of Burial 8 & c.6' NNE of Burial 7 & its deposition might or might not have been connected in some way with these burials.
 E (3/11). Pit, 7' x 7½' with a surviving depth of 2¾', with mixed fill (?replaced spoil) containing 2 flint flakes (one utilized) & 2 plain sherds probably belonging to a Collared urn. Pit E was c.20' WSW of centre some distance away from any other burial or feature.

Special Features/Comments. A badly weathered ?Beaker sherd & 2 indeterminate flints occurred in the tertiary ditch silting & a few flints in various other contexts.

CITY FARM 4, Church Hanborough (SP4305 1156)
 Thames river gravels underlying c.9" thick layer of modern ploughsoil covering in places thin patches of earthy subsoil.

References. Case et al, 1964-65.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.59' x 55'), 6-9' wide & 2½-3' deep, enclosing an eccentric penannular ditch (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Cutting (maximum dimensions c.35' x c.32') centred on the inner ditch plus the entire NW quadrant (except for the ditch only 4 short stretches of which were cleared) & 2 c.4½' wide half-section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. The main ditch enclosed a steep-sided flat-bottomed penannular ditch, 4½-8' wide with a surviving depth of 5½-6½', an internal diameter of c.21' NW/SE x c.16' & a c.2½' wide causeway to the NW. It was eccentric to the main ditch by c.4' to the ENE. Immediately after its excavation each of the lower sides of the ditch had been revetted by a series of oak uprights, usually c.2.5cm across (but up to 12cm) & with their fire-hardened butts set at 10-12" intervals on the surface of a thin artificially-deposited layer of loam & gravel lining the floor. The posts extended upwards for c.two-thirds of the height of the ditch & were linked by light organic sheeting (probably wickerwork or thatch). Soon after their erection replaced spoil (loam & gravel) was placed over & in the area between & behind the lines of posts, completely covering them & filling all but the upper 2'

Oxfordshire

or less of the ditch. The final layer of fill consisted of wind/rain wash indicating that the ditch had lain exposed to the elements for a considerable period prior to the construction of any covering earthwork which might have been built over it. There is no evidence for the chronological relationship of this ditch to the main ditch.

The primary silting in all 6 excavated stretches of the main ditch was symmetrical from both sides & was overlaid by a layer (up to 21" thick except in the S section where its maximum thickness was only 6") of homogeneous gravel apparently representing material deliberately thrown back into the ditch from the inner edge (?makeup of inner bank or capping set back a little from the lip). In the S section (but not elsewhere) the outer half of the tertiary (slow) silting was overlaid by "unweathered gravel" & loam which Case thought was derived from the levelling of the presumed outer bank of the closely adjacent Site 3 (see separate entry).

Burials. Secondary to Final Silting of Inner Ditch

1 (4/1). C (adult) in the final silting of the inner ditch (on its NNE side c.14' NE of the centre of the main ditch) just below the base of the modern ploughsoil.

Outside Area Enclosed by Main Ditch

Burials 2-4 formed a loose cluster ENE of the area enclosed by the main ditch.

2 (4/5). C (adult represented by 39 gms of bone possibly representing the same individual as Burial 3) with 2 plain potsherds (probably Collared urn) in upper fill (dark loam) of a pit, 23" across & 10½" deep, c.23' E of the outer edge of the main ditch. The lower fill consisted of red-brown stony loam: the sides & bottom were lined with rammed stony loam.

3 (4/4). C (adult represented by 232 gms of bone) with charcoal & a burnt quartz pebble in the upper fill (dark loam) of an irregular pit, 32" across & 10" deep, located c.12' ESE of Burial 2. The lower fill consisted of red-brown stony loam: the sides were lined with rammed loam & clay.

4 (4/6). C ("probably" adult male represented by 124 gms of bone) with charcoal in & above upright Collared urn in fill (6" up from floor) of a pit, 35" x 24" & 2¼" deep, c.16' N of Burial 2. The sides & floor had been lined with rammed stony loam prior to the emplacement of the urn (the C deposit had evidently been poured into the latter after it had been set in the pit).

Original Context Unknown

?5. C (represented by "few" pieces only) "sporadically scattered" at the base of the ploughsoil in the SE quadrant of the area enclosed by the main ditch.

Special Features/Comments. The remains of an oak post

Oxfordshire

from the inner ditch gave a radio-carbon date of 1510/65bc (GrN-1685).

A small stakehole (4/2) occurred at or near the centre of the inner ditch (but pace Case nowhere near the centre of the outer ditch) & a small pit or posthole (4/3) just within the inner lip of the main ditch NW of centre. A small number of weathered Beaker sherds (Clarke 572F) occurred in various contexts (including the artificial & natural fills of both ditches) together with flint tools & waste & a few ox bones. 2 plain body sherds probably belonging to a Pygmy Cup occurred in the upper (natural) fill of the inner ditch.

CITY FARM 5, Church Hanborough (SP4301 1156)
Thames river gravels underlying 6-9" thick layer of modern ploughsoil covering in places thin patches of earthy subsoil.

References. Case et al, 1964-65.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.40' E/W x c.38'), 9-10' wide & 4-4½' deep.

Extent of Excavation. C.50%. C.12' x 12' central cutting plus entire SW quadrant (except for the ditch, only 2 short stretches of which were cleared), most of NW quadrant (except ditch) & 2 5' wide half-section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. Case postulated the former existence of an outer gravel bank (presumably set back some distance from the lip), on the basis of the occurrence of thin lenses of gravel at different levels in the slow silting & which came into the ditch from its outer edge. NB. These lenses occurred in at least 2 of the excavated stretches of ditch (there are no data on the stratification of the other 2 stretches). It is doubtful, however, if these lenses really constitute convincing documentation for a Bronze Age earthwork, given their small volume & the intermittent & (mostly) late dates of their entry into the ditch.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C (adolescent or young adult) evidently apportioned between 2 separate pits. The pit containing the bulk of the bones (847 gms) measured 21" x 18" & 6" deep, was filled with reddish-brown loam & located c.2½' NW of centre. With the bones were 17 plain sherds (probably Collared urn or Pygmy Cup) & a flat-tanged bronze awl

Oxfordshire

with a large fragment of its bone haft. The upper part of the pit had been disturbed & a few of the bones scattered by modern ploughing. The second pit contained 2 gms of bone only. It measured c.41" x 30" & 1' deep & was located c.2½' SSE of centre (c.4' from the first pit). NB. While the published report states unequivocally that the bones from the 2 pits belonged to the same individual, it cites no evidence for this conclusion. ?Were the bones in the second pit (which like the first had a homogenous fill of ?replaced spoil) accidental inclusions.

Special Features/Comments. A Romano-British potsherd & various flints occurred in the ploughsoil & a single piece of Iron Age pottery in one of the gravel lenses in the slow silt of the ditch.

CITY FARM 6, Church Hanborough (SP4205 1153)
Thames river gravels, underlying c.13-21" thick layer of ploughsoil & earthy subsoil.

References. Case et al, 1964-65.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch, 5-9' wide & 2½-3½' deep (internal diameter c.58'). Much of the E two-thirds of the site had been dug into by robbers in the recent past.

Extent of Excavation. 15' x 10' central cutting plus single 3-4' wide section & half-section trenches. After the excavation the entire site was commercially stripped to the surface of the natural gravel in the presence of archaeologists.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. ?(a) Central mound, c.18-20' across.

?(b) Circular bank ("broad") on the inner lip of the ditch.

?(c) Circular bank ("narrower" than (b)) on the outer lip of the ditch & set back a little from it.

NB. (A), (b) & (c) all survived solely in the form of vaguely-defined concentrations of gravel (lower spoil from ditch) scattered in the modern ploughsoil. Case argued that the makeups of both (b) & (c) had contributed to the primary ditch silt & were also represented (presumably as the result of post-Bronze Age levelling) by lenses of gravel in the slow silting. It is not certain however that the evidence as published justifies the tripartite structural scheme put forward by Case ((a) & (b) might not represent separate entities but simply the badly robbed & spread debris of a conventional bowl or bell barrow with or without an external bank).

OxfordshireBurials. Within Area Enclosed by Ditch

1 (6/1). C (represented by few fragments only) with rim & body sherds of a large Biconical urn & burnt pieces of limestone in pit, c.5' x 3½' & 16" deep, filled with dark loam & located 2-3' SW of centre. NB. All but the lower 6" or so of the fill had been robbed out, the robbers apparently having removed further sherds of the same urn together with "cremated bones, charcoal, fire-marked stones & a flint flake" (no base sherds were recovered by the robbers, the presumably inverted urn having already been partially broken up & scattered by ploughing).

Outside Area Enclosed by Ditch

2 (6/2). C with charcoal & rim & body (but no base) sherds of Bucket or Globular urn located outside the area enclosed by the ditch c.10' NNE of its outer edge. NB. Burial 2 was discovered in the course of the commercial stripping of the topsoil & had evidently occupied a small pit.

Special Features/Comments. A few Biconical & ?Collared urn sherds occurred in the primary ditch silting & indeterminate Bronze Age potsherds in the slow silting.

CROWMARSH (1) (SU6108 8578)
Thames river gravels.

References. Leeds, 1936 (N Stoke)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow consisting of 2 concentric ring ditches. Outer ditch (internal diameter c.80') was c.8½' wide & 4' deep; the inner ditch (internal diameter c.32') was 9½' wide & 3' deep.

Extent of Excavation. "Partial".

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No data (no mound makeup survived).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

Burials 1-4 were clustered close together at various depths in (apparently) the fill of an irregular pit (? recut or ?consisting of 2 or more intersecting pits), c.10' long & 3½' deep, dug into the natural gravel at centre.

1. C ("young person") resting on a layer of "carbonized matter", 2½' across, at a depth of 15" in the fill at the centre.

2. I (child "cutting its second teeth") in the fill NW of Burial 1 at the "same level". It rested on a layer of carbonized matter (?same one as Burial 1). Burial 2 was possibly represented by the "skull & jaws" only.

Oxfordshire

3. Crouched I (infant "cutting first teeth") resting on a layer of carbonized matter in the fill SW of Burial 1 at a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}'$. Evidently on l.s. with head to WNW (see below).

4. Crouched I (child) resting on a layer of carbonized matter in the fill S of Burial 1 at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}'$.

NB. Leeds comments that Burial 3 was "almost intact" (the implications of this remark in context are that Burials 2 & 4 were less "intact").

The published evidence on orientations of the 3 Is is hopelessly confused & contradictory. The published plan shows Burial 3 on its right side not on its left as implied by data supplied in the text. Burials 2 & 4 are both represented on the plan as intact & crouched, Burial 2 on its l.s. with head to S & Burial 4 on its l.s. with head to E. Burial 4 however is stated in the text to have faced E while, as indicated above, Burial 2 may have been represented by its skull & jaws only.

CROWMARSH (2) (SU6113 8565)
Thames river gravels.

References. Catling, 1959 (N Stoke)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow (see below). Ring ditch (internal diameter 34'N/S x 26'), 9-12' wide & $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5' deep.

Extent of Excavation. C.50% (mainly in central area & S & W halves & exclusive of ditch & narrow stretches of which only were excavated).

Treatment of OGS. No data (probably completely ploughed out) but see below.

Structure. Catling interpreted the upper 6" of the gravel subsoil (which was earthier than the material beneath & more stony than the equivalent layer outside the area enclosed by the ditch) as the "stump" of a low mound formed of spoil from the ditch, & the grave fill, as the remains of a "bed" of "sods" on which the burial was laid (he accounts for the absence of an OTL beneath the supposed mound makeup by assuming that the OGS was deturfed). This theory seems forced & the published evidence is probably more plausibly interpreted as indicating that the barrow had been completely ploughed out.

The silting pattern of the ditch is consistent with the former existence both of a mound or inner bank & of an external bank. Both of the supposed earthworks would have stood on or close to the ditch lip, the external probably being further from the edge (or less steeply-sloped) than the internal.

OxfordshireBurials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Crouched I (11-12 year child) with (behind small of back) crushed S3(E) Beaker (Clarke 756) in pit, c.5' x 3½' & 6" deep, filled with brown soil, dug into the gravel subsoil at centre. On l.s. with head to N. The bones had been partly disarranged & scattered by ploughing which had also (presumably) destroyed the upper part of the grave.

Special Features/Comments. A few rusticated sherds (Clarke 757F) occurred in the primary & secondary silt.

FULLAMoor FARM, Clifton Hampden (c.SU5323 9450)
Thames river gravels.

References. Leeds, 1936.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.50'), 12' wide & 4' deep.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data (probably destroyed).

Structure. No data (no mound makeup survived).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C in central pit, 20" across & 14" deep. The pit was slightly eccentric (to SE) to a ring, c.7' across, of 7 ?stakeholes, 6-8" deep.

LANGFORD DOWNS 1, Langford (SP2154 0292)
River gravels underlying 1-2½' thick layer of topsoil.

References. Williams, 1946-47.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.92'), 6½-7¾' wide & 2-2½' deep.

Extent of Excavation. C.35%. 42' x 36' central cutting plus c.3' wide section trench & entire E quadrant (exclusive of ditch). Short stretches of the ditch were excavated at 2 additional points around the perimeter.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or for external or internal banks survived (ditch silting symmetrical from both sides).

Oxfordshire

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. 4 (?natural) pits occurred in the area enclosed by the ditch, all 1' or less deep. 3 of the pits were in the central area & measured from 2' x 3½' to 4½' x 7'; the fourth pit (6' x 9') was located near the E edge of the site. The fills of all 4 pits consisted of "blackish soil with occasional lumps of callas".

A few Romano-British potsherds occurred in the upper ditch fill.

LANGFORD DOWN 2, Langford (SP2143 0290)
River gravels underlying 1-2½' thick layer of topsoil.

References. Williams, 1946-47.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.80'), 9-14½' wide & 1½-2½' deep.

Extent of Excavation. C.15-20%. 30' x 30' central cutting plus 2 3-4' wide section trenches. An additional short stretch of ditch was cleared in the S quadrant.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or for external or internal banks survived (ditch silting symmetrical from both sides).

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A roughly rectangular (?natural) pit, 7' x 4' & c.1' deep, located c.5' S of centre, was filled with "blackish soil with occasional lumps of callas".

A pit, 34" across & 2½' deep, cut into the stabilized surface of the secondary ditch silt SW of centre, was filled with soft black soil containing cremated bones ("many tiny scraps"), hawthorn charcoal & fragments of most of a Belgic bowl (broken before burial).

A tiny sherd of "Beaker ware" was recovered from the primary ditch silt & a few Romano-British potsherds from the upper silt.

LANGFORD DOWNS 3, Langford (SP2148 0295)
River gravels underlying 1-2½' thick layer of topsoil.

References. Williams, 1946-47.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed

Oxfordshire

out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.77'), 10-11' wide & 1½-2¼' deep.

Extent of Excavation. C.30%. 40' x 40' central cutting plus 2 c.3' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or for external or internal banks survived (ditch silting symmetrical from both sides).

Burials. None found.

LANGFORD DOWNS 4, Langford (SP2151 0300)
River gravels underlying 1-2½' thick layer of topsoil.

References. Williams, 1946-47.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.88'), 10' wide & 3' deep.

Extent of Excavation. C.20%. 40' x 40' central cutting plus 2 c.3' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or for external or internal banks survived (ditch silting symmetrical from both sides).

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. 2 (?natural) pits, 5' x 3' & 7' x 3', both 1' or less deep, located well E & W of centre respectively, were filled with "blackish soil with occasional lumps of callas".

LANGFORD DOWNS 5, Langford (SP2141 0300)
River gravels underlying 1-2½' thick layer of topsoil.

References. Williams, 1946-47.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.76'), 8-10' wide & 2½-2¾' deep.

Extent of Excavation. C.65%. 48' x 48' central cutting plus entire NE quadrant (exclusive of ditch) & 2 c.3' wide section trenches.

Oxfordshire

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or for internal or external banks survived (ditch silting symmetrical from both sides).

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A few Romano-British potsherds occurred in the upper fill of the ditch.

PORT MEADOW 5/6, Oxford (SP4922 0876)

Thames river gravels underlying 12" thick layer of top-soil & turf.

References. Atkinson, 1942.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. 2 ring ditches one (No.5) being partly superimposed on the other (No.6). Ring ditch 6 (internal diameter c.68') was 5' wide & 2½-3' deep and Ring ditch 5 (internal diameter c.50'), 10-11' wide & more than 46" deep (see below). See below for bank. The surface of the upper fill of Ditch 5 had been deturfed & the ditch hollow levelled up with clay in modern times.

Extent of Excavation. 12' x 10' central cutting plus 2 c.3½' wide section trenches. NB. Because of the high water table Ditch 5 was not excavated below a depth of 46" (surface of primary silt).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Ditch 6 had been artificially refilled with clean gravel (replaced spoil) soon after it had been dug. Ditch 5 was secondary to the refilling of Ditch 6 & was partly superimposed on it so that its excavation had partly or wholly obliterated the latter's S half. Ditch 5 was surrounded by a bank, evidently continuous around its whole circuit, c.14" high & normally (apparently) 13½-14' wide but 24' wide on the N side where the amount of separation between the 2 ditches was at its maximum (c.5½'). Where all or part of Ditch 6 survived it was sealed under the bank the makeup of which merged into the former's upper fill. This implies that the bank (which presumably was thrown up from spoil from Ditch 5) was erected before an OTL had formed over the fill of Ditch 6 which in turn suggests that the interval of time separating the excavation of the 2 ditches was a short one.

The inner edge of the bank was continuous with the upper (gravelly) fill of Ditch 5 having evidently only entered into the silting of this ditch after a thick deposit of

Oxfordshire

primary silt had accumulated on its floor, a fact probably indicative of the former existence of a "berm". There was no evidence for mounding or for an internal bank.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A base & body sherd "probably" of "Late Bronze Age" fabric occurred in the middle fill of Ditch 6 & "occasional bird bones" & a small fragment of featureless prehistoric pottery was recovered from the upper silt of Ditch 5 together with cow & sheep bones & a rimsherd of local Iron Age type. NB. On the basis of the ceramic evidence just summarised Atkinson dates Ditches 6 & 5 to the late Bronze Age & Iron Age respectively, the key piece in the case of Ditch 5 being the small featureless sherd from the primary silt which he refers to as of "probably Iron Age" fabric. Nowadays, however, the sherds from Ditch 6 would not necessarily be dated as late as the "Late Bronze Age" &, in view of this & of the difficulties in general of accurately dating featureless pieces of pre-Roman British pottery, an Early Bronze Age date for both ditches remains a distinct possibility.

STANDLAKE DOWNS 1, Standlake (c.SP384 046)
Thames river gravels.

References. Riley, 1946-47.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter 56'), surviving to 7' wide & 2½' deep. The site had been stripped to below the natural gravel level by commercial operations prior to excavation & its SW half had been dug into in the 19th century (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Ditch sectioned on SE side (?length of cutting) & interior "examined".

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. The single published ditch section shows a strong inflow of primary silting from the outer edge consistent with the former presence of an external gravel bank set close to the lip.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown
1 (A). C (adult female) with "ashes" in pit, c.1' across & 9" deep, located just outside the (surviving) inner edge of the ditch SW of centre.
2 (B). C (child) resting on 8" thick layer of "black ash" & charcoal on floor of pit, 1½' across & 1' deep, located just outside the (surviving) inner edge of the ditch c.10'

Oxfordshire

NNE of Burial 1.

3 (C). C (adult) in pit, 1' across & 3" deep, located just outside the (surviving) inner edge of the ditch c.8' NW of Burial 4.

4.(D). C resting on layer of "black ash" & charcoal on floor of pit, 1' across & 6" deep, located "on the sloping side of the ditch" (inner side) c.18' N of Burial 2.

5. C ("probably" child evidently represented by few bones only) in ditch few feet NE of Burial 1. The bones were scattered with potsherds (some apparently belonging to one or more small Bucket/Biconical urns) in a thick lens of "earth blackened by burnt matter & ashes" resting on the surface of the slow silting & probably representing material shoved into the ditch as the result of post-Bronze Age disturbance.

6. A human skull (possibly belonging to a burial in the ditch) was discovered during commercial operations.

Special Features/Comments. In 1857 Site 1 was visible as a cropmark (no trace of a mound or bank evidently survived) & was dug into by Stone (Akerman & Stone, 1857), who appears to have investigated all or most of its SW half inclusive of the ditch (parts of the NE half were also probably dug into by Stone). Stone's description of the ditch (which in his day measured 10' wide & which he excavated to a depth of 3½') is consistent with the supposition that he failed to remove all or part of the primary silting. He found a total of c.78 Cs in or with pottery (the 5-6 surviving pots are all small Bucket/Biconical urns), 4 unurned Cs & 3 pits without finds, all located in the SW half of the monument. 3 of the unurned Cs were clustered together within the area enclosed by the ditch near its inner edge in the SW quadrant; the fourth was in a similar position in the SE quadrant, being c.15' WSW of Riley's Burial 1 (these 2 burials plus Riley's Burials 2-4 formed a rough arc round the ESE one-third or so of the perimeter of the ditch). Of the c.78 burials with ceramic associations, some were thinly scattered in the interior of the site but most were concentrated in a thick band around the SW half of the perimeter, in pits dug into the secondary ditch silt or into the ground immediately adjacent to the inner edge of the ditch (the 14 best-preserved pots all came from the last area possibly because of the former existence of a bank or other protective earthwork of some kind). 2 burials were of "children" (no data for the rest) & 9 urns were upright & 9 inverted (others too decayed or fragmentary for position to be ascertained). The bones in one urn were accompanied by a plain bronze spiral ?finger ring & in another (inverted) by a burnt barbed-&-tanged flint arrowhead. In the upper ditch fill on the WNW side of the site was a large spread of "black mould" containing pieces of cremated bone & potsherds. NB. Riley relocated the possible remains of this feature (represented by large quantities of charcoal,

Oxfordshire

black earth & scattered fragments of burnt bone) but did not re-excavate it.

STANDLAKE DOWNS 2, Standlake (c.SP384 046)
Thames river gravels.

References. Riley, 1946-47.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.48'), surviving to 7' wide & 2½' deep. The N one-third or so of the site had been commercially stripped to the gravel surface prior to excavation.

Extent of Excavation. Archaeological examination was confined to the inspection of the exposed surface of the stripped N one-third of the site & to the digging of a 5' long stretch of the ditch in the NE quadrant.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. The single published ditch section shows the primary silting to be symmetrical from both sides & the bulk of the secondary silting to have come from the outer edge (?external bank set back from lip).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown
1. C ("probably" adult) in oval pit, 19" x 16", with surviving depth 6", in NE quadrant c.1' outside the inner edge of the ditch. With the bones were "ashes" & sherds of a roughly-made Bucket urn.
2. C (child) in ditch on NW side of site. The bones were scattered with potsherds (belonging to a ?Bucket/Biconical urn) in a lens of "black earth" resting on the surface of the slow silting & probably representing material shoved back into the ditch as the result of post-Bronze Age disturbance.

Special Features/Comments. A rim fragment belonging to a Bucket urn occurred in an unstratified context (surface of ditch).

STANDLAKE DOWNS 3, Standlake (c.SP384 046)
Thames river gravels.

References. Riley, 1946-47.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out barrow. Oval ditch, surviving to 8' wide & 3' deep. NB. There are no published data on the size of the area enclosed by the ditch beyond Stone's figures (87' x 73')

Oxfordshire

mentioned below & which Riley quotes. The published location plan (Riley's Fig.6) shows the long axis of the ditch as oriented NE/SW. Archaeological examination took place after "part" (evidently the N "part") of the site had been commercially stripped to the gravel surface & again after it had been partly destroyed by quarrying. The site also had been dug into in the 19th century (see below).

Extent of Excavation. No data. Archaeological examination was probably confined to the inspection of the exposed surface of the stripped part of the site. Riley also visited the site after the ditch had been "sectioned" by a gravel pit.

Treatment of CGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No data (but no trace of a mound or bank evidently remained in situ).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C ("very young baby") in pit, 16" across, with surviving depth 10", filled with black earth, located "on northern side" of site "twenty-three feet from the inner edge of the ditch". The bones were accompanied by an unburnt bone pin, 3" long, perforated at one end.

Special Features/Comments. In 1857 Site 3 was visible as a cropmark (no trace of a mound or bank evidently survived) & was dug into by Stone (Akerman & Stone, 1857) who cleared out "several" stretches of ditch & trenched the interior. According to Stone the ditch formed an oval (with "diameters" of 87' x 73') & was 11' wide & 4' deep. He found no burials or other features. Riley notes that, unlike Sites 1 & 2 (see separate entries), there was no trace of black earth, cremated bone, potsherds etc. in the upper ditch fill.

STANTON HARCOURT 2 (SP4162 0496)
Thames river gravels.

References. Grimes, 1943-44 (Linch Hill Corner 2)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Burial site consisting of large double ring ditch (Ditches A & B) plus a small secondary ring ditch (Ditch C). See below.

Extent of Excavation. 12' x 12' central cutting plus a 4' wide half-section trench (centre/W) & 2 4' wide cuttings through Ditches A & B (on S & E sides respectively). The ground between Ditches A & B at the N edge of the site was examined by means of a c.75'E/W x 14'

Oxfordshire

cutting expanded at its E end to take in c.75% of the area enclosed by Ditch C (except for narrow stretches at key points, the ditches were exposed on plan but not actually excavated).

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. The site consisted of 3 main elements.

A. Outer ring ditch (internal diameter c.100'), 8' wide & 2-2½' deep.

B. Inner ring ditch (internal diameter c.76'), 3-5½' wide & 9-18" deep, with 2 gaps, 23' & 4' wide respectively, on its N. side.

C. Small irregularly circular ditch (internal diameter c.28½' x 25½'), 2½' wide & 1' deep.

NB. Ditches A & B were roughly concentric. Ditch C was located on the NE edge of the site athwart Ditches A & B having been dug shortly after secondary silt had started to accumulate in these ditches. There was no evidence in the silting pattern of any of the ditches for mounding or for internal or external banks.

Burials. Central to Ditches A/B

1. Crouched I (young female with est.stat. 5'3" & C.I. 77) on the floor of a grave, 10' x 7½' & 2½' deep, filled with replaced spoil, dug into gravel subsoil at centre. On r.s. with head to SSE. The bones were encased in brown earth which formed a layer covering most of the floor & extending part way up the sides. Against the left forearm were a partly-polished rectangular flint knife & a jet belt slider.

Near Central to Ditch C

2. Crouched I (young male with est.stat. 5'7"-9" & C.I. 75) in grave, 7½' x 5' & 2½' deep, dug into undisturbed gravel a few feet SW of centre. On l.s. with head to NNW. The bones were in the remains of a wooden coffin: grave goods comprised a group of 7 barbed-&-tanged flint arrow-heads (behind pelvis); a N/MR Beaker (Clarke 722) (behind head); & (in front of pelvis) a double-perforated, hour-glass shaped bone object.

Special Features/Comments. Dug partly into the upper fill of Ditch A immediately NE of the grave containing Burial 2 was a "shallow" pit, c.2½' x 2', in which were a "few" sheep bones.

STANTON HARCOURT 3. (SP4096 0452)
Thames river gravels underlying c.2' thick layer of "topsoil".

References. Harden/Treweeks, 1945.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Levelled

Oxfordshire

round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.75'), 12' wide & 3½' deep. "About three-quarters" of the site had been bared to a little above gravel level" by mechanical levelling operations.

Extent of Excavation. Excavation was confined to "one complete & one partial" ditch section (size & positions unspecified) plus a "careful search in the centre". 2 small pits (showing as dark patches against the mechanically scraped surface) were also excavated (see below).

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or for external or internal banks was recorded (but there are no published data on the ditch stratification except those described in connection with Burial 1 & which may or may not have been typical of the ditch as a whole). See below.

Burials. ?Primary to Primary Ditch Silt
1. Crouched I (female in early twenties) on floor of pit, 4' x 2½' & 2' deep, cut into the floor of the ditch at an unspecified point on its circumference. The I lay on its right side. The grave fill consisted of "black" material & was sealed under the basal ditch fill (a 6" thick layer of "gravelly silt") which in turn was covered by "brown earth" filling the remainder of the ditch. NB. The thinness of the "gravelly silt" layer (presumed primary silting) may be noted as possibly indicative of the re-excavation of the ditch at some stage (this layer was symmetrically positioned on the ditch floor & if intact was presumably entirely derived from the weathering of the ditch sides). The remaining ditch fill ("brown earth") is treated in the published report as a homogeneous mass (?natural silting).

Special Features/Comments. Two pits within the area enclosed by the ditch were excavated: one (position unspecified) was irregular in shape with a sterile fill of brown soil & was considered by the excavators to be "clearly natural"; the other (which lay E of centre 9' from the inner lip of the ditch) measured 4' x 3' & 2' deep (below the surface of the natural gravel) & had a steeply sloping "ramp" leading down into it from the W (pit & "ramp" were evidently filled with their own spoil & produced no finds). "Some Early Iron Age" & a single Romano-British potsherds occurred in the upper ditch fill (brown earth layer).

STANTON HARCOURT 4 (SP4099 0511)
Thames river gravels underlying c.6" thick layer of earthy subsoil.

Oxfordshire

References. Harden/Treweek, 1945.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 132' across & 22" high, surrounded by ditch, 16' wide & 4½' deep, with internal diameter 132'. The barrow had been levelled to its present height in the 18th & 19th centuries & its skirts (mostly in the NE quadrant) had been disturbed by Anglo-Saxon secondaries.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for ditch 2 5' wide stretches of which only were excavated). NB. A c.10' x 10' central cutting, a half-section trench (N/centre) & an intermittent half-section trench (E/centre) were excavated by hand. The rest of the site was scraped by machine (under archaeological supervision) to the surface of the natural gravel.

Treatment of OGS. No data (but respective areas covered by (a) & (b) evidently not treated differentially). OGS over an area of unspecified extent in the S half of the site was heavily encrusted by secondary panning.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.82' across, of dark gravelly soil (surface scrapings plus upper spoil from ditch).

(b) Capping of gravel (lower spoil from ditch) surrounding & covering flanks of (a) (? & originally continuous over its whole surface).

Burials. Primary to (a)

The OGS at centre, over area c.11' x 9', had evidently been heavily burnt (the peripheries of the burnt area had possibly enclosed a line of small stakes (? alder or hazel) burnt in situ, though only 2 stakes had been driven deep enough to penetrate the natural gravel & thus to leave recognizable traces of their former existence). 1-2 burials were associated with the burnt area. 1. C (adult male) heaped on OGS & covered by a "layer of earth reddened in places" at centre. Pieces of alder or hazel charcoal were mixed with the earth layer &/or the bones. Accompanying the bones were the following items: biconical Pygmy Cup; flint fabricator; flat rectangular whetstone perforated at one end; 3-rivet ogival copper/bronze dagger with traces of its horn haft & a pointed copper/bronze "sharpening tool" (the latter was housed with the dagger in the remains of a hardwood & leather sheath with bronze fittings); single jet, amber & fossil-sponge beads; fragments of an ivory/horn object; & fragments of a bird bone pin (pot, fabricator, pin & hone were burnt, remaining items not). The C deposit partly covered a small hole, 4" across & 9" deep, which had apparently contained a wood stake burnt in situ (bits of cremated bone & pieces of corroded bronze from the dagger were scattered in the fill of the hole, having evidently worked down from above).

Oxfordshire

?2. C (see below) in pit, 2' across & 10" deep, filled with "sieved ash", cut into burnt OGS (secondarily to burning) c.2½' W of Burial 1. The pit was covered by a small heap of gravel (?replaced lower spoil) which in turn was capped by charcoally earth (alder or hazel) to form a mound c.44" x 41" & 1' high overall.

NB. Harden/Treweeks suggest that the burnt area was the site of a pyre (supported by the peripheral ring of stakes) on which Burial 1 had been cremated & that Burial 2 consisted of sweepings from this pyre interred separately (note however that there are no published data on amount or composition of Burial 2 except statement that it consisted of "cremated remains left over" from Burial 1). Charcoal was apparently absent from the burnt surface (?having been swept up & mixed with the earth forming the mound covering the pit containing Burial 2).

Special Features/Comments. The stakehole underlying Burial 1 lay at or near the geometrical centre of the barrow & may have been used to lay out the ditch. A flint scraper, an indeterminate (?Bronze Age) sherd & several sherds of Romano-British pottery occurred at various levels in the ditch. 23-24 Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves were secondary to the skirts of the barrow (mostly in the NE quadrant).

STANTON HARCOURT 5 (SP4118 0515)
Thames river gravels underlying c.2' thick layer of "topsoil".

References. Harden/Treweeks, 1945.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Levelled round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter 102'), 12' wide & 3½' deep. "Nearly two-thirds" of site had been "bared to gravel level" by mechanical levelling.

Extent of Excavation. Two sections were cut through the ditch on the E & W sides respectively & the mechanically-scraped surface was looked over for "pockets of gravel".

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No mound makeup evidently survived. The silting pattern of the ditch was consistent with the former existence of a gravel bank set on or near the outer lip.

Burials. None found.

STANTON HARCOURT 6 (SP4156 0483)
Thames river gravels.

Oxfordshire

References. Grimes, 1943-44 (Linch Hill Corner 6)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out ?bowl barrow (see below). Ring ditch (internal diameter c.63'), 8-11' wide & 3½-3¾' deep. The top 6" or more of the gravel subsoil in the central area had been scraped away by quarrying operations which had also completely destroyed parts of the N & S sides of the ring.

Extent of Excavation. 11' x 11' central cutting plus a 3' wide half-section trench (centre/W) & a 3' wide cutting through the ditch (on E).

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. The silting pattern displayed by the single published section is consistent with the former existence of a barrow or inner bank.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C ("small quantity") just W of the remains of a truncated pit (surviving dimensions 2' across & 2" deep) cut into the gravel 3-4' E of centre & filled with "burnt material". The bones were in the ploughsoil just above the gravel surface & had possibly been scraped out of the pit by quarrying operations.

STANTON HARCOURT 7 (SP4151 0476)

Thames river gravels.

References. Grimes, 1943-44 (Linch Hill Corner 7)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out ?bell/disc barrow (see below). Ring ditch (internal diameter c.68'), 7-8' wide & 3' deep.

Extent of Excavation. 12' x 12' central cutting plus 3' wide E/W section trench & 2 3' wide cuttings through the ditch (on N & S sides respectively).

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. The silting pattern displayed by one (but not by the other) of the 2 published ditch sections is consistent with the former existence of a gravel bank set near the outer lip. Neither published section recorded definite evidence for mounding.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A "few pieces of (probably late) Bronze Age pottery" occurred "in the slow silting of the western ditch".

Oxfordshire

STANTON HARCOURT(8) (SP406 049)

Thames river gravels underlying 6-12" thick layer of loamy topsoil.

References. Hamlin, 1963; Case, 1963 (Site 1, Field XV)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter 72'), 8' wide & c.3½' deep.

Extent of Excavation. The layout of the cuttings was entirely based on the results of a proton magnetometer survey made prior to excavation. 8' x 6' cutting located 12' NW of centre & with 4' wide extension leading off from it westwards through the ditch. A 4' length of ditch was also excavated on the E side of the site. After the excavation, the entire site was commercially stripped to surface of the natural gravel in the presence of archaeologists.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or for external or internal banks survived.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A shallow (?modern) pit, c.11' x 10', filled with ?decayed organic material, was located c.12' NW of centre. No finds (but only central part of pit excavated). Romano-British & Iron Age potsherds occurred in the upper ditch silt along with animal bones, daub fragments & other occupation debris.

STANTON HARCOURT (9) (SP406 049)

Thames river gravels underlying 6-12" thick layer of topsoil.

References. Hamlin, 1963; Case, 1963 (Site 2, Field XV)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.92' x 88'), c.10' wide & 4¾' deep.

Extent of Excavation. The layout of the cuttings was entirely based on the results of a proton magnetometer survey made prior to excavation. 2 small cuttings, c.6' x 4' & 10' x 10', located WSW & ESE of centre respectively, plus 2 narrow cuttings through the ditch. After the excavation, the entire site was commercially stripped to the surface of the natural gravel in the presence of archaeologists.

Oxfordshire

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or for external or internal banks survived.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. I ("probably" "robust" female in early 30s) associated with a utilised flint flake c.25' S of centre. NB. Burial 1 was discovered during the commercial stripping of the site.

Special Features/Comments. A small number of flints (some utilized but none worked), 5 small pieces of Peterborough & ?Beaker pottery, indeterminate bone fragments & small quantities of "daub" & charcoal occurred in the 2 small cuttings dug into the interior of the site. Iron Age sherds were recovered from the secondary ditch silting.

Site 9 formed the NNW end of a line of 3 contiguous ring ditches running NNW/SSE & was probably stratigraphically secondary to Site 10 located immediately to the SSE (see the entry for that site for details of this relationship).

STANTON HARCOURT (10) (SP406 049)

Thames river gravels underlying 6-12" thick layer of top-soil.

References. Hamlin, 1963; Case, 1963 (Site 3, Field XV)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.46'), c.9' wide & 4' deep.

Extent of Excavation. C.14' x 14' central cutting plus 4 c.3' wide cuttings through ditch (including single cuttings through its respective intersections with the ditches of Sites 9 & 11). A proton magnetometer survey of the area enclosed by the ditch was negative. After the excavation, the entire site was commercially stripped to the surface of the natural gravel in the presence of archaeologists.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. A massive inflow of loamy gravel coming into the ditch from its inner side documented the former existence of a mound or bank set close to the lip. The inner edge of the ditch was "scalloped" in plan (this possibly indicated gang-excavation). There was evidence that the ditch had been partially emptied of its fill (to well below the surface of the primary silting) at some (presumably early) stage in its history.

Oxfordshire

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A serrated flint flake occurred in the topsoil in the central area & a flint PTD arrowhead in the upper part of the primary ditch silt (Iron Age sherds & 2 flint flakes were recovered from the secondary ditch silting).

Site 10 was in stratigraphic contact with Sites 9 & 11/11A (described in separate entries) to the NNW & SSE respectively, the 3 sites thus forming a NNW/SSE line. It was evidently primary to Site 9 (at the NNW end of the line), the latter's ditch having been apparently dug just after the completion of the primary silting in the Site 10 ditch (the floors of the 2 ditches formed a level continuous surface possibly indicating that they were dug within a comparatively short time of one another, perhaps less than a year). The stratigraphic relationship with Site 11/11A to the SSE is uncertain, but there is some very inconclusive evidence that the Site 10 ditch may have been primary to the ditch of that site as well.

STANTON HARCOURT (11/11A) (SP406 049)

Thames river gravels underlying 6-12" thick layer of topsoil.

References. Hamlin, 1963; Case, 1963 (Site 4/4A, Field XV)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out barrow. Pear-shaped ditch, with internal diameter c.116' NNW/SSE x c.72' (Site 11 at the NNW end) & c.33' (Site 11A at the SSE end), c.6-12' wide & 3½-5' deep.

Extent of Excavation. The layout of the cuttings was entirely based on the results of a proton magnetometer survey made prior to excavation. 2 small cuttings, c.10' x 5' & 28' x c.3½', in the NE quadrant of Site 11 & the NW quadrant of Site 11A respectively, plus 4 cuttings, 4-10' wide, through the ditch (including one through the Site 11/Site 10 intersection). After the excavation, the entire site was commercially stripped to the surface of the natural gravel in the presence of archaeologists.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. A massive inflow of loamy gravel coming into the ditch of Site 11A from its inner side documented the former existence of a mound (possibly with a thin gravel capping) or bank set close to the lip; a similar (but smaller) inflow from the outer edge of the Site 11 Ditch attested the former presence of a bank on its outer lip. Data were not obtained on the stratigraphic relationship

Oxfordshire

(if any) between the 2 ditches & it is possible that they were dug simultaneously as parts of a unitary design.

Burials. In Ditch (Primary to Secondary Silting)

1 (C1). C ("possible child") represented by 1 oz of bone only, with charcoal & burnt pebbles in ditch at depth c.3' in the SW quadrant of Site 11. The bones rested on the surface of the primary silt under 2 small lumps of conglomerate & had (apparently) been placed there prior to the accumulation of the secondary silting over them.

2-4 (C3). MCD ("at least 3 adults, probably more") in ditch at depth 34" c.12' SE of Burial 1 in the area of the Site 11/11A "intersection". The bones were in a similar stratigraphic position to Burial 1 & were mixed with charcoal, burnt flints & potsherds belonging to a large urn of unknown type. The burial deposit was concentrated over an area 1' x 1½' with a "less concentrated scatter" to the S. NB. The N edge of the main concentration extended N "into the baulk" (?was the part of the deposit covered by the "baulk" excavated).

5 (C2). C ("not an infant but perhaps a child" represented by less than ½ oz of bone only) in ditch at depth c.3' c.8' SE of Burials 2-4 in the area of the Site 11/11A "intersection". The bones were (evidently) in a similar stratigraphic position to Burials 1-4 & were covered by a 2" thick layer of clean loam separating them from the base of a large conglomerate slab.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

6 (C7). C ("possibly" single person represented by post-cranial bones only) located just within the area enclosed by the ditch c.5' NE of Burials 2-4. NB. Burial 6 was discovered during commercial operations & only its approximate position on plan was recorded.

7 (C5). C (adult) in ditch fill in the area of the Site 11/11A "intersection" on the opposite (E) side of the monument from Burials 1-6. The bones were accompanied by 1-2 plain sherds similar to those with Burials 2-4. NB. Burial 7 was discovered during commercial operations & only its approximate position on plan was recorded: its stratigraphic relationship to the ditch silting is unknown.

Outside Area Enclosed by Ditch

8-?9 (C4). C ("no clear duplication, but the amount suggests more than one adult") in pit, c.1½' across, with a "clay lining", located in the ground adjoining Site 11 to the E (it was 30' E of the outer edge of the ditch). The bones were associated with 4-6 plain sherds probably belonging to a small Biconical or Bucket urn. Burial 8-?9 was discovered during commercial operations.

Special Features/Comments. Sherds of a small Bucket urn were found during commercial operations at an unknown depth in the ditch between Burials 1 & 2-4. The secondary

Oxfordshire

silting of the excavated parts of the ditch produced Romano-British & Iron Age sherds & a few unworked flints. Site 11/11A formed the SSE end of a line of 3 contiguous ring ditches running NNW/SSE & was possibly stratigraphically secondary to Ditch 10 located immediately to the NNW & described in a separate entry.

STANTON HARCOURT (12) (SP406 049)
Thames river gravels underlying 6-12" thick layer of topsoil.

References. Hamlin, 1963; Case, 1963 (Site 5, Field XV)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out round barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter c.36'), 5½' wide & 3¼' deep. See below.

Extent of Excavation. No data. Burial 1 was discovered by the machine driver during commercial operations. Subsequently "only a small segment" of the site was "available for excavation" (ditch sectioned in at least one place).

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No evidence for mounding or for external or internal banks survived.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown
1 (1/3). "Parts" of 1 (mature male with est.stat. 5'9") with AOC Beaker & flat 6-hole slate wristguard "recovered by the driver of the mechanical excavator from a central deposit".

STANTON HARCOURT (13) (SP402 057)
Thames river gravels.

References. Thomas, 1955 (Vicarage Field)

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out ?disc barrow. Ring ditch (internal diameter 19'), 5-7' wide & 2½-3' deep. The site had (evidently) been commercially stripped to the surface of the gravel prior to excavation. Its W edge had been disturbed by a Romano-British ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 12' x 10' central cutting plus 2 3' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. The silting pattern of the ditch was strongly

Oxfordshire

assymetrical, suggesting the former existence of a bank set back a moderate distance from the outer lip. The inner edge of the ditch was irregular & sloping, the outer regularly circular & steep-sided.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. The W edge of the site was crossed by a Romano-British ditch, c.4' wide, from which a large quantity of pottery had apparently been ploughed.

Pembrokeshire

CORSTON BEACON, Hundleston (SR933 999)

Solid rock underlying 2½' thick layer of "undisturbed ground".

References. Fox/Grimes, 1928.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.60' across & 5' high. ?Ditch. The barrow had been ploughed & the area immediately E of the central cist disturbed to OGS level by modern pit.

Extent of Excavation. Central hole, c.18' x 15'.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. The excavated area of the barrow consisted entirely of stones, 3-12" in diameter. ?Source.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. Badly decayed extended 1 (male with est.stat. 5'4") on floor of stone cist at centre (head to N). A large 3-rivet bronze/copper flat knife (with traces of its ?wood haft) lay near the skull. The cist measured (internally) 6'NNW/SSE x 2½' & 2½' deep: 2 slabs formed each long side & a single slab each end. There was a single massive capstone, 9'7" x 3'10½", with an estimated weight of 1½-2 tons. Caps were plugged with smaller stones so that cist when found was empty except for the bones & knife. The floor was paved with small slabs & stones resting on a "thin layer of soil" (the head of the corpse had possibly rested on a stone slab, c.32" x 10" & 4" thick, laid flat athwart the cist floor hard against the N end slab). The cist stood on the surface of the bedrock which formed the floor of a pit, c.10'N/S x 7' & 2½' deep, cut into the subsoil, the undersurface of the capstone lying flush with the OGS (the pit was only partially cleared but appeared to be entirely filled with large & small stones carefully arranged so as to provide maximum support to the side & end slabs of the cist).

KILPAISON BURROWS, Rhoscrowther (SH889 007)
Old Red Sandstone.

References. Fox, 1926a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Oval barrow, c.52'N/S x 45' & 4' high. ?Ditch. There was a secondary burial of early Christian date.

Extent of Excavation. Irregular central hole with maximum dimensions c.17'N/S x 10' plus 3 3-4' wide trenches leading off from it for varying distances to NW, E & SSW respectively. An additional area in the form of irregular

Pembrokeshire

bands (c.1-4' wide) fringing the E, W & S sides of the main hole were "examined superficially" only.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Entirely made of "red clayey earth without admixture of stone" (?source), "no line of stratification indicative of later additions" being "detected in any of the sections exposed".

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1 (CI). C (young ?female) in pit, 17" across & 17" deep, dug into subsoil c.5' N of centre. The pit sides were "blackened with charcoal" & charcoal fragments littered the OGS round about. The pit lay more or less equidistantly between 2 large stones (local conglomerate) forming a N/S line & separated from one another by gap c.4' wide. Both stones were primary to the barrow. The S stone (maximum diameter 31") was a mere boulder resting on the OGS; the N was an upright monolith, 47" high (above OGS level) x 28" wide & 10" thick, standing in socket, 15" deep, cut into the OGS (a number of small stones were heaped on the OGS round the basal 40% or so of the above-ground part of the monolith).

Secondary to Barrow

Burials 2-6 were all within a few inches of the modern surface (?in pits) in the central area where they formed a cluster, c.12' NE/SW x 3-4', located immediately SE of Burial 1.

2 (CII). C (11-12 year "boy") with burnt boar incisor in small Collared urn in large inverted Collared urn covered by thin capstone, 3' across, located c.4' N of centre.

3 (CIII). C (adult male) in inverted Collared urn located c.2' N of centre.

4 (CIV). C in inverted Collared urn located c.3' NNE of centre.

5 (CV). C (adult ?female) in inverted Collared urn located c.9' NE of centre.

6 (CVI). C (female) located c.4½' W of centre. The bones formed a deposit, 1' across.

Special Features/Comments. Sherds of a small plain Collared urn were recovered from an unspecified context. A extended inhumation in a long cist had been secondarily inserted into the barrow immediately S of Burial 5 & was of presumed early Christian date.

LINNEY BURROWS A (SR89 97)

Limestone underlying up to 14" of "blown sand".

Pembrokeshire

References. Gordon-Williams, 1926.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Round barrow, c.4' high. Gordon-Williams claimed that the barrow had been reduced by stone robbing to an irregular square, c.15' x 15' (local "enquiry" led him to "believe" that it had been originally circular with a diameter of c.28'). See Burial 2 below for "robber pit". ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. The entire surviving portion of site was "trenched".

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure.?(a) Core, c.1' high, of "clay" (see below).

(b) Capping of "limestone flags" forming "rough pavement strewn with frequent black disciform pebbles" (latter 1" or less in diameter) completely covering (but not extending beyond) (a).

(c) Capping (central thickness c.2½') of "blocks of various sizes" mixed with sand & completely covering (but not extending beyond) (b).

NB. The site was excavated & published in a deplorable way & it is tempting to interpret (a) as natural subsoil rather than an artificial deposit (given the inadequacies of the published description, however, nothing definite can be said on this point). Note that in places (a) evidently overlay "blown sand" similar to that forming the modern subsoil round about.

Burials. Primary to (c)

1. Crouched I in stone cist located at or about the centre. On r.s. with head to NW. Behind the back was a S4 Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid pot (Clarke 1880): 2 flint "chips" & a small green pebble also occurred in the cist. The cist measured internally 38" x 25" & 20" deep & was made of 4 end/side slabs & a single massive capstone (6' x 5' & 6" thick) set flush with the surface of (a)/(b) & supporting a monolith, c.34" tall & 6" x 4" thick, "propped at its base by leaning blocks on all sides set in a plaster of clay". All gaps & joints had been luted with clay. The cist stood on the floor of a pit, c.4' wide, cut down into the limestone from the surface of (a)/(b) & filled with "limestone blocks & clay" (cist itself filled to top with "beach sand" strewn with "clean washed beach shingle", both these deposits contrasting with the "blown sand" forming the local subsoil).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

?2. ?C with charcoal & indeterminate "urn" sherds in & around a modern pit, c.5' x 3', dug into the (surviving) edge of the barrow near its SE "corner". NB. Gordon-Williams claimed that the burial represented by this material had been "at or near ground level" (he thought that

Pembrokeshire

the body had been burnt in situ in a "hole" secondary to the completed barrow, his sole evidence for this conclusion evidently consisting of the fact that some of the stones of (c) had been burnt in this area).

Special Features/Comments. 2 "lines of upright blocks" converged on the central monolith to form roughly right-angled cross aligned NNE/SSW. The arms of the cross were from 2' to 6' long & consisted of 2-4 stones each, evidently set on or just above the surface of (a) & each c.10" or so high. The innermost stone of each arm apparently overlapped the capstone of the cist.

PEN-DRE CROSS ROADS I, Letterston (SH948 298)

Sand & sandy clay underlying a 6" thick layer of blue/grey clay.

References. Savory, 1948.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, probably originally c.60' across & with maximum surviving height 3½'. No ditch. The W & S edges of the barrow had been destroyed by modern field banks & its centre had been robbed (in places to OGS level) by means of a pit, c.11' across.

Extent of Excavation. C.70% (entire NE quadrant, c.75% of SE quadrant & E halves of the 2 W quadrants).

Treatment of OGS. Evidently stripped to surface of sub-soil.

Structure. The barrow was entirely composed of scrapings (alternate layers of sand & clayey sand & grey/blue clay) possibly obtained from a deturfed surface. The barrow had been revetted by an irregularly circular palisade (c.60' across) of oak posts set in holes cut (evidently) into the floor of a trench, 12-15" wide. The posts had been spaced at varying intervals, some almost contiguously, the others separated by 6-12" wide gaps, & were variously circular, oval or roughly triangular in shape with an average diameter of c.6". In places the more widely-spaced posts appeared to have been linked by interwoven branches or withies. Residual spoil from the trench formed a low bank revetting the posts internally. The palisade had eventually decayed in situ resulting in the collapse & spreading outwards of the barrow.

Burials. None found.

Dug into the OGS 13' NW of centre was an oval pit, 3½' x 2½' & 1' deep, filled with stones & clay, with its floor lined

Pembrokeshire

by thin layer of "greyish white mineral matter containing quantities of a dark grey substance" (latter "presumably organic"). The pit was primary to the barrow.

PEN-DRE CROSS ROADS II, Letterston (SH948 298)
Sand.

References. Savory, 1948.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, originally c.57' across & with maximum surviving height c.6'. No ditch. Large field bank cut across W part of barrow & its centre had been robbed (in places to OGS level) by means of pit, 7½' across (second robber pit was visible on surface of unexcavated part of NE quadrant).

Extent of Excavation. C.50% (entire SE quadrant, S half NE quadrant & small parts of 2 W quadrants plus single 3' wide section, half-section & partial half-section trenches).

Treatment of OGS. Evidently stripped to surface of subsoil.

Structure. (a) Central core of cut turves mixed with scraped-up subsoil.

(b) Thin capping (maximum thickness c.2') of grey clay (scraped-up subsoil) revetting flanks of (a) (?& originally covering its entire surface).

(c) Circular palisade (internal diameter c.53') of oak posts (mean diameters c.1') set contiguously in bedding trench, 2' wide & 15" deep, revetting (b). The trench had been laid out in a number of straightish sections. The palisade had eventually decayed in situ resulting in the collapse & spreading outwards of the barrow.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (immature or small adult) with plano-convex flint knife in large inverted Collared urn in pit, 27" across & 16" deep, cut into OGS c.5' NW of centre. The urn rim rested on 2 flat stones lining the pit floor & was surrounded by a heap of (?burnt) earth & oak charcoal. The pit sides were lined with a thick layer of clay which itself was lined with a series of small upright stones tightly enclosing the urn & covered over with additional stones. The clay lining was continuous with a layer of clay, covering an area c.10' across overall, resting on OGS round about. This layer underlay the stones covering the pit mouth & its surface had been burnt over an area c.6' NE/SW x 4', the pit being more or less central to SW end of burnt area (large amount of oak charcoal lay on NE end). The clay layer & the stones covering the pit mouth were sealed under more clay which formed a circular mound,

Pembrokeshire

c.10' across & 5" high.

NB. Savory suggested the following sequence of events in connection with this burial: 1. Burial pit dug & lined with clay & stones & clay spread on OGS round about; 2. Body laid across pit mouth & burnt in situ; 3. Bones collected & placed in urn which, together with part of the pyre debris, was deposited in pit; 4. Pit covered with stones & whole area sealed under the small clay mound.

Secondary to (a)

2 (1). C (very small amount of indeterminate bone) in small plain inverted Collared urn in roughly-built slab cist on floor of pit, 3' across & c.2' deep, cut into (a) c.16' SE of centre.

3 (3). C (very small amount of indeterminate bone) with oak & hazel charcoal in inverted Collared urn in roughly-built slab cist on floor of pit, 2½' across & c.2½' deep, cut into (a) c.10' NE of Burial 2.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

4 (a). C (very small amount of indeterminate bone) in Collared urn inverted on flat stone 2' below modern surface c.4' ENE of Burial 2. In or with urn was a Pygmy Cup. NB. Burial 4 was discovered by an unsupervised workman & its stratigraphic position is unknown.

Special Features/Comments. Dug in OGS at (or very near) centre, sealed under (a), was a pit, 1' across & 1½' deep, filled with grey clay (?hole for stake used in marking out palisade trench).

PEN-DRE CROSS ROADS III, Letterston (SH948 298)
Sandy clay.

References. Savory, 1963. Burl, 1976, 371.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.105' across & 5' high. No ditch. The site had been ploughed & its W edge was crossed by a modern hedge. A central robber pit, c.12' across, evidently failed to reach the OGS level: further robbing had badly disturbed (a) (& its revetments) around most of its circuit.

Extent of Excavation. 58' x 44' central cutting plus 2 4' wide section trenches. Where undisturbed stretches of (a) occurred within the limits of the cuttings, they were cleared of surface deposits but not actually excavated.

Treatment of OGS. Area enclosed by pavement revetting inner face of (a) had evidently been stripped to the surface of the subsoil. Scraps of oak & hazel charcoal occurred on the stripped surface & in the "old top-soil" under the surviving parts of the pavement.

Pembrokeshire

Structure. (a) Central ring (internal diameter c.38') of upright stones, with heights ranging from less than 2' to 5½', set in shallow sockets in the OGS spaced at varying intervals. Most of the stones had been placed tangentially, the main exceptions being the 2 largest which were set radially c.4' apart due E of centre (see Burial 1 below). Internally (a) was supported by a pavement of tightly-packed stones resting on OGS & forming a band with a very irregular inner edge enclosing a stonefree area, c.25' across, at the centre. External support was provided to (a) by ring cairn, c.13' wide & 3½' high, of stones similar to those forming the pavement (4-12" long quartz blocks). The external diameter of the ring cairn was c.60'.

(b) Capping of cut turves sealing (a) & completely filling the area enclosed by it.

(c) Kerb, c.1' high & 2½-4½' wide, of heavy dry walling revetting (b).

All the stones used in the barrow were locally obtainable from the surface.

NB. Some of the uprights of (a) had evidently fallen prior to erection of (b). Savory noted however that absence of OTL on stones of pavement revetting inner face of (a), & on those of ring cairn revetting the latter externally, suggests that it cannot have antedated (b) by long (at least without renovation). See below.

Burials. ?Primary to (b)

1. C ("minute fragments" only) with oak & hazel charcoal & 6 sherds (probably Collared urn or enlarged Food Vessel) on OGS c.22' E of centre between the 2 large radial uprights of (a) described above. NB. The mound makeup in the vicinity of the burial had been badly robbed out & bones may have been removed from the deposit.

Special Features/Comments. Savory identified this barrow with one dug by R. Fenton last century. Fenton dug a central shaft (in which he found nothing) & also disturbed a peripheral cremation. The bones were unurned: they lay between 2 large stones & are doubtless identifiable with Burial 1, the large stones corresponding to the radial slabs flanking the latter.

A pit, 22" across & 2-4" deep, filled with dark soil & oak charcoal, had been dug into the subsoil outside area covered by barrow 8½' from its edge due E of centre. Savory suggested that (a) had existed as independent monument (embanked stone circle) for a time & that the pavement revetting its inner face had originally been continuous across the whole interior. He further argued that the 2 large radial slabs flanking Burial 1 were the remnants of an entrance feature through the circle & notes that a corresponding break might or might not have existed in the external stone revetment (here entirely destroyed by the

Pembrokeshire

robbers). The charcoal filled pit described above was very near the axis of the supposed entrance. He also suggested that the erection of (b) occurred immediately after the deposition of Burial 1 & in connection with it. Savory's theories are plausible particularly in view of the evidence (given above) for the partial collapse of (a) prior to the erection of (b) though the reasons for the prior removal of the "pavement" in the central area (assuming it had existed here) are not obvious & the status of the supposed entrance feature is necessarily speculative.

SOUTH HILL, Talbenny (SH833 111)
Old Red Sandstone underlying glacial drift.

References. Fox, 1942.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 78' SE/NW x 73' & 5' high, surrounded by ditch, 5' 2" - 7' 1/2" wide & 1 1/2' - 2' deep, with internal diameter c. 84' (berm 3-4' wide). The barrow had been ploughed & many of the stones of (f) removed by the farmer.

Extent of Excavation. Near total (except for ditch). 18-26' x 18' central cutting plus 2 3' wide section trenches, a single (centre/SE) 4' wide partial half-section trench & a broad (5-12' wide) circumferential cutting (exposing complete circuits of (a) & (e) & most of that of (f) were excavated by hand. Later all or most of the unexcavated ground between the central & circumferential cuttings was removed by mechanical scraper operating under archaeological supervision (the machine stopped after the destruction of the S half of (b) the remainder of which was excavated by hand).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Ring, 60' x 64', of 96 stakeholes, mostly 2 1/2"-3 1/2" across (but some oval & 3-4") & "where tested" "up to" 1' deep. Gaps between holes ranged from 18-34" (the 2 exceptions were 2 adjacent gaps on WNW side which were 43" & 48" wide respectively (?formal entrance feature)). Some of the holes on the N side of the site were stratigraphically primary to stones of (e) & could not have still contained stakes when these stones were put in place.

(b) Eccentric (by c. 13' to NW) core, c. 14' SW/NE x 10' & 3 1/2' high, of "pink clay" ..

(c) This was composite in structure (see below) & was enclosed by (a) from which it was separated by a "berm" 2-3' wide

(cl) Capping of interstratified layers of grey clay & clayey orange soil surrounding & completely covering (a). The

Pembrokeshire

mound at this stage measured c.51'N/S x 48' & was eccentric (by c.6' to S).

(c2) Capping of sandy clay surrounding & covering the flanks of (c1) on the N, W & E sides (but not on the S). The mound now measured c.60' across & was roughly central to the barrow as a whole.

(d) Band, 3-4' wide & 6-12" thick, of small pebbles covering flanks of (c).

(e) Kerb of upright slabs placed contiguously or near contiguously & revetting (c)/(d). NB. The slabs had been everywhere removed (see below) & were represented by their sockets only (latter were from 6-24" long & 2-10" deep & in some cases had been deliberately filled in with small stones prior to the deposition of (g). See (a) above for stratigraphic relationship of (e) to that feature.

(f) Kerb of upright slabs in shallow sockets in OGS similar to those of (e). It had originally measured 71' x 73' overall, & had been roughly concentric with (e) which it enclosed, the slabs being contiguous & forming a continuous wall 1-2' high. On the SE the stones belonging to c.40% of the original circumference had been removed prior to the deposition of (g) (which sealed their former sockets) & re-sited S of their initial position to form a roughly crescentic local expansion or "annexe" (central width 7') to the ring as first laid out (overall dimensions of (f) now 78'SE/NW x 73').

(g) Capping of sandy clay (identical to makeup of (c2) covering flanks of (c), sealing (a), (d) & (e) & extending to inner face of (f).

(h) Drywalling originally revetting (g) & springing from tops of stones of (f). NB. No trace of (h) survived in situ but Fox inferred its former existence on the basis of the large numbers of suitably shaped & sized boulders which had accumulated in the primary ditch silt as the presumed result of its early collapse (?or deliberate overthrow).

The stones used in the barrow were all locally obtainable from the surface. The source of the makeup of (b) is unknown; that of (c) (both divisions) was presumably scraped from the surface & that of (g) excavated from the ditch. Note that the relative chronological positions of (a) & (b) are unknown. (C) was secondary to (b) but did not come in stratigraphic contact with (a): (c) however seems very likely to have formed part of a unitary design with (d)/(e) &, as (e) was secondary to (a), (c) is likely to have been so also. (F) in all probability was constructed of stones derived from the demolition of (e). The line of the ditch roughly followed that of (f) in its final form (i.e. as it existed after the re-siting of the stones used in the "annexe"), implying that the latter's reconstruction antedated the digging of the ditch. There was no soil formation in the (c)/(g) & (c1)/(c2) interfaces to indicate that the respective periods of deposition of these features were

Pembrokeshire

separated by lengthy intervals. The interstices of the stones of (d) contained "fine dark soil", however, probably indicative of a short period (at any rate) of exposure & thus of some chronological discontinuity between (c) & (g).

Burials. Primary to (b)

1. A pit, c.6' across & 16" deep, dug into OGS c.12' NW of centre & sealed under (b), was filled with stones & clay, stones predominating in the N half (which also contained many carbonized oak branches) & clay in the S (the fill was mounded above the pit mouth to form a dome 18" high). A slot, c.6' N/S x 1½' & 22" deep, filled with clean soil flecked sparsely with charcoal, had been cut into the pit floor but produced no finds. There was a small stakehole in the centre of the slot floor (?stake withdrawn before slot was filled in). A crushed N/MR Beaker (Clarke 1882) & a worked flint occurred in different places in the stone part of the fill of the main pit. There was no definite evidence of a burial but inhumed bone might have been destroyed without trace by soil acids. NB. If this is so it is worth considering the possibility that the grave was re-opened (? & partly re-cut) in antiquity, perhaps for the insertion of another burial (the flint & Beaker could have originally accompanied either of the supposed skeletons). The OGS (over area c.3' x 2') adjacent to S edge of pit had been burnt, the burning having evidently occurred before the digging of the latter (see Foxes' fig.5A: his argument on p.7 that the burning post-dated the infilling of the pit does not make any sense).

Secondary to (cl) & Primary to (g)

2. C (adult) with Pygmy Cup, bronze blade fragment & oak charcoal in upright Collared urn in pit, c.26" across & 10" deep, cut into surface of (c) c.22' SSE of centre on radial line bisecting chord of "annexe" of (f). The pit was covered by flat stones resting on surface of (c) & similar stones lined the pit floor. A second smaller Collared urn stood upright next to the first but contained no bones. Oak charcoal & burnt soil had been placed on the surface of (c) around the pit.

Special Features/Comments. Large pieces of oak charcoal occurred in places in the makeups of (c) & (g), in one of the socket holes of (f) & thickly littered the OGS between (e) & (f).

5 irregular "hollows" in the OGS were scattered within area enclosed by (a), 4 sealed under (c), the fifth by (g). 3 of the hollows (largest 4½' across & 11" deep) contained black earth & oak charcoal (the remaining 2 were unearthed by the mechanical excavator & evidently had similar fills to the others but were not recorded in detail). Fox suggests that all 5 hollows had contained large

Pembrokeshire

naturally-bedded stones removed by the barrow builders for use in (e), (f) or (h).

3 other features were primary to (c), a small stakehole located 7' S of centre & 2 other stakeholes on the NE & SW edges of (a) respectively (the stake in the first hole had been withdrawn immediately prior to the deposition of (c): the other 2 were discovered by the mechanical excavator & their precise positions & other characteristics were not recorded).

A flint flake scraper occurred in the makeup of (g).

Somerset

BATTLEGORE FIELD I. Williton 1 (ST0741 4165)
Gravel.

References. Gray, 1931.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 104' across & 4' high, surrounded by ditch, 4½-5' wide & 2½-3.7' deep, with internal diameter 104'. 2 "fairly large" N/S robber trenches had been dug down to the OGS level in the central area (at the exact centre one of these trenches had been dug to below the OGS level). In places the barrow had been cut into by modern drainage trenches.

Extent of Excavation. Single E/W section trench, 110' x 10': 3 additional short stretches of ditch excavated at various points around the circumference.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of a mixture of earth, clay & gravel from the ditch.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C ("youth" or "woman" with est.stat. 5'+) with a flint flake & a subrectangular flint knife or scraper in the remains of an upright (?plain) urn in pit, 27" x 1.9' & 1½' deep, cut into OGS c.20' E of centre. The urn had partly collapsed & had been covered by a thin circular disc of oakwood with a flanged edge.

Special Features/Comments. Dug into the OGS c.12' E of Burial 1 was a pit, 2' across & 1' deep, filled with "loose blackened soil" containing a few pieces of oak charcoal. Resting on the OGS between this pit & Burial 1 were 3 largish pieces of oak wood.

A number of flints (including scrapers, cores & a partly-polished knife) & potsherds (Beaker, Collared urn, Mortlake & indeterminate Bronze Age) occurred in various contexts. A "small piece of bronze slab" occurred in the lower ditch fill (1' up from floor).

CHARMY DOWN 1. Batheaston 1 (ST7554 7034)
Oolite capped by 12" thick layer of yellow-brown loam containing small stones.

References. Williams, 1950.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 32' across & virtually destroyed by stone robbing (maximum surviving height c.10"). No ditch.

Somerset

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for very small areas on the peripheries).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.17' x 16', of oolite stones.
(b) Irregularly circular kerb of oolite blocks revetting (a) & supported externally in places by thin slabs set on end.

(c) Extra-revetment of oolite stones enclosing & revetting (b).

All components of the barrow were completely robbed out in places, particularly (c) which was mostly gone.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (with charcoal) partly with (scattered about its base) & partly in upright Food Vessel on OGS c.3' SW of centre.

The Food Vessel was capped by a small oolite slab.

2. I ("young person") in oval grave, 6' x 3' & 6" deep, dug into OGS c.5' N of centre just inside (b). Skeleton fragmentary & incomplete (possibly as a result of rabbit or rodent activity) but had been apparently crouched on l.s. with head to S. With the I (scattered in the thigh area) were sherds of an S2 Beaker (Clarke 792F) & (beside the ribs) a small bronze flat knife with a straight hilt mark & a grooved shale bead.

Special Features/Comments. See the entry for Barrow 2 for the relationship of the present site with that barrow.

CHARMY DOWN 2. Batheaston 2 (ST7554 7032)

Oolite capped by 1' thick layer of yellow-brown loam containing small stones.

References. Williams, 1950.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 71' across & 18" high. No ditch. Badly truncated & destroyed in places by stone robbing. Central area robbed out to OGS level by oval pit, c.26' x 19'.

Extent of Excavation. C.65% (most of S half plus large area at centre & small parts of NE & NW quadrants).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core of small oolite stones, oval in shape & measuring c.28' x 22'. NB. (A) had been almost totally destroyed by the robber pit & survived only in a narrow band (maximum width 2') along the inner face of (b).

Somerset

- (b) Dry-walled kerb of small flat oolite slabs revetting (a). Maximum surviving height 18" (3 courses).
 (c) Capping of stone-free loam banked up against the outer face of (b) (?& originally continuous over (a)/(b)). Overall diameter of barrow now c.46".
 (d) Capping of oolite stones covering flanks of (c) (?& originally continuous over (a)/(b)/(c)).
 (e) Dry-walled kerb of flat oolite slabs revetting (c)/(d) & with maximum surviving height 18" (2 courses). The slabs were larger than those used in (b) &, in places, were supported externally by thin slabs set on end.
 (f) Extra-revetment of oolite stones enclosing & revetting (e).

Williams suggests that both (a) & (c) were composed of sub-soil elements obtained from stripping the subsoil from the barrow flanks (see below). If this is correct it probably implies a very short interval between the respective depositions of the 2 components (the stones of (a) would have had to be extracted from the heaps of stripped subsoil & the stone-free residue held in reserve for the construction of (c)).

Burials.Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C in very shallow depression in the OGS c.6' SSE of centre. The burial had been almost completely robbed out & consisted of a circular deposit, 3' across & 3" thick, of finely-divided charcoal containing "few diminutive scraps" of burnt bone & a finely-worked flint scraper (unburnt).

Special Features/Comments. On the OGS in the SW quadrant, sealed under (c) & terminating against the outer face of (b) along which it ran for a distance of c.10', was an irregular band (c.10' x 1½-2½' & 3" thick) of "black ash, charcoal & reddish soil", evidently the residue of burning in situ. Pig bones occurred on the OGS in 2 places sealed by (a) & (f) respectively.

Barrow 2 was located due S of Barrow 1 (see previous entry), the gap between the 2 barrows being c.3½'. Williams notes that the natural subsoil had been removed in a broad continuous strip along the E & W flanks of both barrows, there being no breaks in the strips or other evidence to suggest that this was done independently for each site. This implies that Barrows 1 & 2 were raised more or less simultaneously, with perhaps Barrows 2 slightly antedating Barrow 1 (this can be argued on the basis that the absence of stone-free loam in Barrow 1 may have resulted from the fact that the supply had been completely exhausted in the construction of Barrow 2).

CHARMY DOWN 3. St Catherine 1 (ST7624 7028)
 Oolite capped by "thin layer" of subsoil.

Somerset

References. Grimes, 1960, 215.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.20' across & 18" high. No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing & stone robbing.

Extent of Excavation. C.70% (most of S half & c.50% of N half).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.5' across, of "earth & rubble".
(b) Layer (maximum surviving thickness c.1') of oolite slabs enclosing (a) & forming the main body of the barrow.

(c) Kerb of large boulders revetting (b).

NB. (C) was absent on the S & E sides of the barrow, possibly because of post-Bronze Age stone robbing.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (small quantity of bones representing single individual) in pit, 22" across & 16" deep, cut into OGS c.1½' W of centre. With the bones was a shale ring related to the pulley ring series, a biconical shale bead & a potsherd of indeterminate Bronze Age type.

Special Features/Comments. See the entries for Barrows 5 & 6 for the relationship of Barrow 3 with neighbouring barrows.

CHARMY DOWN 4. St Catherine 3 (ST7626 7026)
Oolite capped by "thin layer" of subsoil.

References. Grimes, 1960, 215.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, badly disturbed & surviving only in patches (original diameter probably c.24'). No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. C.70% (most of S half & c.50% of N half).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, 5½' across, of "earthy rubble".
(b) Kerb of large boulders revetting (a).
(c) Layer (maximum surviving thickness c.10") of oolite slabs enclosing (b) & forming the main body of the barrow.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (small adult) in oval pit, 4' x 2½' & 1½' deep, cut into the OGS slightly N of centre.

Somerset

Special Features/Comments. See the entries for Barrows 5 & 6 for the relationship of Barrow 4 with neighbouring barrows.

CHARMY DOWN 5. St Catherine 2 (ST7625 7027)
Oolite capped by "thin layer" of subsoil.

References. Grimes, 1960, 215.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.20" high, with N/S diameter c.26' (see below). No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing & stone robbing.

Extent of Excavation. C.60% (c.75% of S half & 45% of N).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.8' across, of "earthy rubble".
(b) Kerb (2 courses high) of large boulders re-
vetting (a).

(c) Layer (maximum surviving thickness c.14") of oolite slabs enclosing (b) & forming the main body of the barrow. Midway between the inner & outer edges of (c) large boulders resting on the OGS formed a discontinuous ring. To the W the edge of (c) overlapped the edge of Barrow 3 & to the E (b) was incomplete, its ends abutting against the edge of Barrow 4 (see the entries for these barrows). NB. The E half of Barrow 5 was particularly badly disturbed & the junctions of (a) & (c) with Barrow 4 had been destroyed.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (immature person) in oval pit, 4' x 2' & 11" deep, dug into the OGS just N of centre.

Special Features/Comments. See the entry for Barrow 6 for the relationship of Barrow 5 with neighbouring barrows.

CHARMY DOWN 6. St Catherine 4 (ST7628 7026)
Oolite capped by "thin layer" of subsoil.

References. Grimes, 1960, 215.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.60' across & 5' high. See below for ditch. Truncated by ploughing & central area disturbed to below OGS level by 2 modern pits, the first an irregular hole measuring 11' x 6' being primary to the second, a narrow trench, 2½' wide & at least 14' long, cut through it from SW to NE. There was a third modern pit in the SW quadrant.

Extent of Excavation. C.60% (small areas at centre & in the

Somerset

2 N quadrants & most of S half) of the barrow mound was excavated. C.25% (mostly in the SE quadrant) of the "berm" was examined & 3 4' wide lengths of the ditch were cleared.

Treatment of OGS. "Berm" possibly stripped of subsoil but evidence on this point very inconclusive.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.45' across, of stonefree soil.
(b) Thin capping (1-2 stones thick) of large oolite boulders, resting on the flanks of (a).

(c) Capping of stonefree soil surrounding & covering the flanks of (a)/(b).

(d) Capping of stone slabs surrounding & covering the flanks of (c).

?(e) Kerb of dry-walling ("two courses high") ?re-vetting (d).

NB. (B), (c) & (d) all may have originally extended over the apex of the barrow; (e) evidently survived only in the SE quadrant. It is uncertain which (if any) of the components of the barrow consisted of, or included, spoil from the ditch.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

Scattered in the fill of the narrow "secondary" robber trench were the bones of 4 Is (a few bones belonging to these burials also occurred outside the trench).

1. 12 year child.
2. Middle-aged adult.
3. Middle-aged adult.
4. ?"Relatively young person" (unless this refers to Burial 1).

"One" of these burials was "dolicho-cephalic".

The "primary" robber pit had possibly disturbed a cist of some sort as it contained a "number of large stones on or below" the OGS level (one stone was "apparently upright"): it also produced flint flakes, Romano-British sherds & coins, a few pieces of Iron-Age or Saxon pottery & a number of probable Bronze Age sherds (including tiny pieces of probable Beaker rim).

Special Features/Comments. Barrow 6 was enclosed by a large oval ditch (internal diameter 78'N/S x 90') averaging c.10' wide & 4' deep, with a "featureless" fill ("berm" c.10' wide between the E, N & S sides of the ditch & the edge of the barrow). At the W end of the ditch was a gap, 30' wide, defined by bulbar terminals. More or less centred on the gap was a roughly E/W line of 3 small Barrows (Nos. 3-5 described in separate entries), contiguous or almost so with each other, the easternmost (Barrow 4) also being near-contiguous with Barrow 6. Barrow 4 & the next barrow to the W (Barrow 5) were respectively wholly or partly enclosed within the ditch, the westernmost barrow (No. 3) being wholly outside it.

Somerset

Barrow 5 was stratigraphically secondary to Barrows 3 & 4; the relative stratigraphic positions of Barrows 4 & 6 could not be established ((d) was possibly secondary to edge of Barrow 4 at one point but this is very uncertain).

CHEWTON PLAIN 1. Chewton Mendip 34 (ST6065 5380)
Silicified Lower Lias capped by 6" thick layer of yellow/
brown loam.

References. Williams, 1947.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 38' across & 1½' high. No ditch. ?Ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. S half, 10' x 10' central cutting & 4' wide half-section trench taken down to OGS level: remainder of barrow stripped to the surface of the undisturbed mound makeup.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "darkish yellow-brown loam" (surface scrapings).

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C ("human" represented by 4 pieces of burnt bone only) with small amount of oak & ash charcoal in fill of oval pit, 2' x 1½' & 6" deep, cut into OGS 3' WSW of centre. On the OGS "near" the pit were 2 flint scrapers.

Special Features/Comments. A quantity of utilized flint flakes & blades occurred in the mound makeup. A small burnt area containing Romano-British potsherds & a Romano-British bronze buckle occurred in a secondary position on the barrow's SW edge.

CHEWTON PLAIN 2. Ston Easton 1 (ST6165 5460)
Silicified Lower Lias capped by thin layer of loam through which it outcropped in places.

References. Williams, 1947.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 46' across & 2' high. No ditch. Badly spread by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. 16' x 16' central cutting & 2 4' wide section trenches taken down to OGS level: S half stripped to the surface of the undisturbed mound makeup.

Treatment of OGS. No data. "Very thin dark streak" denoting "old turf" was detectable in places.

Somerset

Structure. Made entirely of "yellow-brown loam" (surface scrapings).

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C ("few fragments burnt human bones") "in" pit, $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$ & 8" deep, dug into OGS c.7' SW of centre. Pit fill consisted of "dark soil impregnated with finely-crushed charcoal". Also "in" pit were a battered PTD arrowhead, a tanged arrowhead originally with a single barb (broken off & missing) & a worked flake.

Special Features/Comments. Utilized "blades" & "trimming flakes" "abounded in the body of the mound".

CHEWTON PLAIN 3. Chewton Mendip 35 (ST6140 5442)
Silicified Lower Lias capped by 1' thick layer of brown loam through which it outcropped over S three-quarters or so of pre-barrow surface.

References. Williams, 1947.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 61' across & $2\frac{1}{2}'$ high. No ditch. Badly spread by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core of "dark yellow-brown loam" (surface scrapings).

(b) Capping of "flattish slabs of lias pitched up towards the centre of the barrow". NB. (B) was badly robbed out in places but enough remained to show it had been continuous over (a).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (18-25 year male) with oak charcoal in upright Collared urn standing on bedrock 12' SSE of centre. The mouth of the urn was partly covered by a small stone slab.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C ("young person") in pit, $3' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ & 6" deep, c.29' ESE of centre just within the edge of the barrow.

?Secondary to Barrow (?Romano-British)

An oval grave, $7\frac{1}{2}'$ NE/SW \times 5', with a sloping floor varying in depth from c.1" (SE end) to 1' (NE end), had been dug into the subsoil on the SW edge of the barrow, the NE end being within the edge, the SW extending beyond it. Fill consisted of "loose black soil" covered by flat stones similar to those of (b) (?from which they were obtained). The grave contained 3 Is together with 2 Romano-British potsherds (one in the black soil fill, the other on the floor).

Somerset

- 3 (N). Crouched I (male in early thirties with C.I. 68 & est.stat. c.5'5") on r.s. with head to NW in NE half of grave. The lower half of the skeleton had been disturbed by the insertion of Burial 5.
- 4 (S). Crouched I (female with C.I. 71.5 & est.stat. 5'0" - 5'1") on l.s. with head to SW in SW half of grave.
- 5 (E). Crouched I (male with C.I. 64 & est.stat. 5'5"-5'5½") on r.s. with head to SE. NB. The insertion of this burial entailed a slight recutting of the grave (on the SE side) & had taken place after the interment of Burial 3 (which it disturbed) & (presumably) the original infilling.

Special Features/Comments. "Many" flints (most utilized: worked pieces included 5 scrapers) occurred on the OGS & in the mound makeup. A number of Romano-British potsherds occurred near the SW edge of the barrow in the vicinity (evidently) of the grave containing Burials 3-5.

CHEWTON PLAIN 4. Ston Easton 4 (ST6176 5397)
Silicified Lower Lias capped by c.2' thick layer of red-brown loam.

References. Williams, 1947.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 75' across & 3½' high. No ditch. See below for central disturbance. A modern stone wall ran across the S flank. ?Ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. C.45% (c.35' x 35' area at centre plus c.60% of W half & small parts of E half).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

- Structure. (a) Central core, 16½' across & 1½' high, of loam streaked in places with dark brown sticky material (?replaced spoil from central grave plus turves).
- (b) Capping of large flattish lias slabs completely enclosing (a). Barrow now 28-29' across.
- (c) Kerb of dry-walling (maximum height 2' with up to 5 courses), revetting (b).
- (d) Ring cairn (internal diameter c.62') surrounding (c) ("berm" 14-19' wide), made of lias slabs & rubble & variable in width (up to 4') & construction (but everywhere including an extra-revetment of small stones piled against the outer face of the arrangements of heavier stones forming the interior parts of the ring).
- (e) Capping of brown loam (surface scrapings) revetting (c) & sealing (d) (?originally continuous over (a)).

SomersetBurials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

At the centre was a grave, $8\frac{1}{2}' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'$ (but contracting with depth) & $2\frac{3}{4}'$ deep, cut into OGS. On its floor was a roughly rectangular setting ($3' \times 2' \times 16''$ high) of 10 or so lias slabs set on end &, on S, resting against the vertical grave side, but elsewhere (where the grave sides sloped outwards) propped up externally by a heavy stone packing. The grave had been re-entered (from the surface of (b)) by means of a pit, c. $7\frac{1}{2}'$ across, & all parts of the original fill disturbed except for the stone packing surrounding 3 sides of the cist & the similar material lining the W wall of the grave above the level of the cist. The grave contained 4 Is.

1. Small pile of unburnt bones representing an incomplete skeleton (adult with C.I. 83.4 & est.stat. $5'6''$) resting on the stone packing supporting the cist's SE corner.
2. Crouched I (female with C.I. 73.5 & est.stat. $5'1''-5'2''$) on cist floor. On r.s. with head to NE. "Lodged in a crevice" at the feet was a featureless sherd of samian ware. The bones were covered with the remains of a large oak log (unburnt).
- 3-4. Partly disarticulated bones belonging to 2 extended Is (20 year male with est.stat. $5'1''-5'2''$ & "very young child") in disturbed fill $2\frac{1}{2}'$ up from floor. Indeterminate sherds of Romano-British coarse ware occurred in the vicinity of the burials.

NB. Williams suggests that Burial 1 is the remains of a Bronze Age skeleton disturbed by the insertion of Burials 2-4 in Romano-British times. Note however that Burial 2 could be Bronze Age, the "samian" sherd having worked down from the level of the (evidently) genuine Romano-British burials 3 & 4.

Secondary to or Contemporary with (b)

5. C "high up" in (b) c. $5'$ S of centre just outside the limits of a large secondary pit. Bones partly disturbed by a small modern pit & were associated with sherds of a Collared urn.

Special Features/Comments. "Many flakes & blades of flint, mostly unworked" (but including 2 scrapers & a fabricator) occurred on the OGS & in the mound makeup.

CHEWTON PLAIN 5. Ston Easton 3 (ST6187 5418)
Silicified Lower Lias capped by thin skin of red-brown loam through which it outcropped in places.

References. Williams, 1947.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, $24'$ across & virtually levelled by stone robbing. No ditch. See below for central disturbance.

Somerset

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for, in places, narrow strips on peripheries).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of lias stones (only lowest layer of stones survived & in places even these were gone).

Burials. None found.

A small pit, 4' x 3', had been dug into the centre of the barrow down to the OGS level. Embedded in the OGS just within the SW edge of the disturbed area were sherds belonging to an FN Beaker (a "few sherds of Roman coarse pottery" were scattered on the OGS also within the limits of the disturbed area).

Special Features/Comments. An ox metatarsal, 2 flint scrapers & another worked flint occurred on the OGS in an undisturbed context.

Barrow 5 was located immediately S of Barrow 6 (see following entry) from which it was separated by a gap of c.4'.

CHEWTON PLAIN 6. Ston Easton 2 (ST6187 5420)
Silicified Lower Lias capped by thin skin of red-brown loam which it outcropped in places.

References. Williams, 1947.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 37' across & 1½' high. No ditch. Truncated by stone robbing. See below for other modern disturbance.

Extent of Excavation. C.75% (central area, E half, c.50% of NW quadrant & small part of SW quadrant).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of pitched lias stones (these nowhere survived to more than 4 deep).

Burials. Secondary to or Contemporary with Barrow

1. I (adult) resting on lowest layer of cairnstones c.11' ESE of centre. The I was "incomplete &...covered only by a couple of stones".

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. I (adult) on OGS in area, 4' x 3', "cleared of stones" just within the barrow's N edge. The I was covered by "few loose stones" & was incomplete & disarticulated probably as the result of modern disturbance.

NB. Romano-British potsherds ("plentiful but indeterminate")

Somerset

occurred in unspecified contexts within the excavated area & on this basis Williams suggests that Burials 1 & 2 are Romano-British in date.

Special Features/Comments. A pit, $7\frac{1}{2}' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'$, was dug into the barrow down to OGS level c.5' N of centre. OGS within the disturbed area was flecked with charcoal & also produced a Roman coin (other Romano-British artifacts were also associated with the disturbed area & Williams suggests that the charcoal flecks were the remains of a Bronze Age cremation robbed out in Romano-British times).

A PTD arrowhead & 2 flint scrapers occurred beneath & among the stones of the barrow.

Barrow 6 was located immediately N of Barrow 5 (see previous entry) from which it was separated by a gap of c.4'.

COMBE BEACON. Combe St Nicholas 1 (ST2948 1228)
Clay-with-Flints.

References. Gray, 1935.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, possibly (see below) c.77' across & 11' high, surrounded by ditch, $11\frac{1}{2}'$ - $12\frac{1}{2}'$ wide & 4.8-5.2' deep, with internal diameter c.120' (berm $26\frac{1}{2}'$ wide). Surface indications showed the ditch to be continuous without a break. See below for modern disturbance.

Extent of Excavation. Single N/S section trench, 158' x 15', with 30' long gap in its N half. NB. The N edges of (b) & (c) fell within this gap so that these features were only partly (c.four-fifths) sectioned.

Treatment of OGS. A well-defined OTL was present under all of (a) & under all or parts of (b) & (c) & had (evidently) everywhere been subjected to burning. ?Berm.

Structure. (a) Steep-sided central core, $14\frac{1}{2}'$ across & 5' high, of blocks of chert & flint (mixed with a small amount of oak & hazel charcoal & evidently derived from the local subsoil) built on 3" thick layer of "small nodules of chert & flint mixed with light brown mould". This layer rested on the OTL & was coterminous with (a) except to the S where it extended beyond it for a foot or two.

(b) Capping of stacked turves (?stripped from berm). Mound now $8\frac{1}{2}'$ high with estimated diameter c.40' (see below). NB. (b) was markedly eccentric to (a) (which was concentric with the ditch & possibly also with (c)), its centre being displaced c.12' N of the common centre.

(c) Capping of clay mixed with flints & chert (?derived from ditch) surrounding & covering the flanks of (b) (?& originally continuous over the whole surface of the latter).

Somerset

NB. The entire barrow was capped by 2' thick layer of disturbed material containing large amounts of modern pottery. This layer directly overlay (b) in the central area & (c) on the peripheries & covered the whole area enclosed by the ditch. Gray interpreted the layer as the result of a modern enlargement of the barrow made in connection with its former use for beacon fires (it seems more likely however that it simply represents the disturbance & redeposition (talus) of the upper levels of the original barrow makeup rather than a deliberate addition).

Because of the gap in the section trench the diameters of (b) & (c) (& thus the width of the berm & the diameter of the barrow as a whole) as given above are inferential & may or may not correspond to the real dimensions.

Burials. ?Secondary to (c)

1-25. A total of 5 deposits of unburnt human bones occurred at depths of 0.6' to 1.7' in the upper (disturbed) levels of the barrow in various places in the S half. NB. One of the deposits consisted of a "much weathered" skull fragment with "other bones" ("chiefly" parts of femora & tibiae) lying "near by": there are no data on the composition of the other 4 deposits.

Special Features/Comments. Dug into the OGS at centre was a pit, 15" x 14" & 14½" deep. The upper 4½" of fill consisted of "ordinary...mould", the remainder of a burnt deposit containing burnt stones & ash & oak charcoal; ?hawthorn twigs & thorns; fragments of acorn cups, hazelnut shells & cherry stones; & pieces of slaked lime. The pit was sealed under a low mound, 2.1' across & 0.6' high, of "loamy earth covered with the blackness of decayed turf" ("further sods" had been laid on the OGS "for a little distance round"). A W Neolithic & 4 cinerary urn sherds occurred in the barrow makeup along with a number of flints; a few Beaker sherds occurred in the primary ditch silt.

LANSDOWN 6A. Charlecombe 2a (ST7150 6864)
Oolite capped by 4-6" thick layer of yellow-brown loam.

References. Williams, 1950.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 50' across & 16" high. No ditch. Badly truncated by stone robbing. Central 12' x 9' robber pit penetrating to below OGS level.

Extent of Excavation. C.70% (S half plus large area at centre & small part of N half).

Treatment of OGS. OGS under (c)/(d) evidently stripped to bedrock.

Somerset

Structure. (a) Central core, c.28' across, of largish oolites.
 (b) Dry-walled kerb of oolite blocks revetting (a) & supported externally in places by thin slabs set on end. Maximum surviving height 20" (3-4 courses).
 (c) Extra-revetment of oolite stones (smaller than those of (a)) enclosing & revetting (b).
 (d) Kerb of oolite blocks revetting (c) (only one course of stones survived).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown
 1. C (2 "scraps of burnt bone" only) with finely-divided charcoal, 2 unburnt flint scrapers & 4 sherds of a Food Vessel in fill of grave, 6' x 3' & originally probably 9" deep, dug into OGS 2-3' NNE of centre. The grave had evidently been cleared out by the diggers of the central robber pit.

MENDIP HUNT KENNELS. E Harptree 3 (ST5344 5280)
 Yellow ochreous sand.

References. Taylor, 1925.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 75' across & 8' high. Evidently no ditch. ?Ploughed (just prior to excavation all but the lowest 2' of the barrow was commercially levelled).

Extent of Excavation. 15' x 9' central cutting plus single half-section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data (except references to an "original turf layer", 2" thick).

Structure. Evidently entirely made of surface scrapings (turves & the immediately subjacent subsoil). "A number of stones were mingled sparsely with the earth at the peripheries, forming a ring about 3 feet in height".

Burials. Primary to Barrow
 The published description of the burial(s) from this site is very cursory & generally unsatisfactory.
 1-?3. C ("slender" "adult") in "small cavity...scraped out of the original turf" at centre & lined by layer, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, of "unbaked grey clay...which was continued above the old turf level to form an irregularly ovoid chamber", 11" x 13" & 8" high (the "walls & floor" were "smooth internally, but left rough outside; the small hole in the top...through which the ashes were introduced was sealed by similar clay left rough on both surfaces; no lip or other sharp division existed between walls & roof"). "One or two unburnt pieces of bone, doubtless human, but not identifiable" (?) & a "cylinder of charcoal...probably the remains of a bead" (?) accompanied

Somerset

the burnt bones. A "few small fragments of charcoal & calcined bone" were scattered on the OGS over an area c.8' across (position of this area unspecified). NB. Taylor thought that the scatter of bones & charcoal represented the (in situ) remains of the pyre on which the individual buried in the cavity had been cremated (there are no published data on the anatomical or other evidence for this conclusion & the possibility that it is entirely speculative cannot be dismissed).

POOL FARM. W Harptree 8 (ST5375 5415)
?Subsoil.

References. Horne, 1930; Grinsell, 1957a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, spread by ploughing to c.100' across & with surviving height 4½'. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 24' x 7-10' central cutting plus 5-10' wide half-section trench & 20' x 5' cutting on N edge. Entire barrow later removed commercially (no further finds).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of stonefree "red earth", "rich, heavy" & "inter-mixed with patches of greyish clay" (?surface scrapings).

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1-2. ?MCD (possibly 2 persons: "one young & one old"), in compact heap, in stone cist, measuring internally 4'3"NW/SE x 2'8" & c.2' deep, made of 4 upright slabs & a massive capstone & located c.3' SW of centre. The base of the SE end slab was set 6" below the OGS; the bases of the other uprights rested directly on the latter. The inner face of the SE slab had 9-10 cupmarks & 6-7 carved representations of human feet.

Special Features/Comments. 4 flint flakes occurred in the mound makeup.

ROWBERROW FIELD II. Norton Radstock 2 (ST6893 5631)
Inferior Oolite (Cornbrash) capped by c.8" of subsoil.

References. Wedlake, 1958.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.130' across & (at least) 2½' high, surrounded by ditch, 22-28' wide & c.4-8' deep, with internal diameter 130'. Badly truncated by ploughing & disturbed by series of pits & trenches of various dates.

Somerset

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting (with maximum dimensions 43' x 36') plus 3 3-4' wide section trenches. 7 stretches of ditch (totalling c.50' in length) completely cleared.

Treatment of OGS. Burnt deposit (up to 1" thick & containing willow/poplar, ash, holly & ?birch charcoal) covered OGS over area 65' x 50' at centre & possibly represented the remains of burnt off pre-barrow vegetation.

Structure. Made entirely of "oolite rock from the surrounding ditch".

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. "Small fragments of human bone" (?burnt) on OGS.
2. C ("tiny fragments of burnt bone") in "small hole" ?dug into OGS.

NB. The positions on plan of Burials 1 & 2 are uncertain due to labelling errors in the published report. Neither seems to have been located near the centre.

Special Features/Comments. Fig & ox bones, an antler pick, a few flints (including 3 scrapers), a scrap of "Bronze Age pottery", & the remains of a large timber occurred in various places on or about the central burnt area. 2 small "post holes" (?dug into the OGS) also occurred in the burnt area. A sherd of "Bronze Age" pottery, a flint scraper & a few flint flakes were recovered from the primary ditch silt.

TYNINGS FARM E. Cheddar 5 (ST4707 5630)
Stony subsoil.

References. Read, 1924; Taylor, 1931-32; Taylor, 1949-50.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, originally (evidently) c.50' (or more) across but at the time of excavation partly ploughed out (surviving dimensions c.35' across & 2½' high). Ditch "not yet...looked for" (Taylor, 1949-50, 111). NB. The statement in Read, 1924, that the barrow was 74' across is in conflict with other published data & (if not a typographical error) must refer to the supposed original rather than to the surviving diameter.

Extent of Excavation. "Whole barrow" excavated by means of 6 "contiguous pits" dug successively over a period of time ("whole" presumably refers to whole of area still distinctly mounded at the time of excavation).

Treatment of OGS. No data. A discontinuous layer of "grey material, possibly ashes, interspersed with pieces of charcoal" extended over "practically" the whole pre-barrow surface (?OGS burnt off).

Somerset

Structure. Entirely made of "loamy soil".

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C (adult) in pit, 1½' across & 6" deep, dug into OGS 2-3' SE of (presumed) centre & "covered with stones in which were flint fragments, including a thumb scraper". The bones rested on a layer of charcoal & were associated with a finely-made rectangular whetstone, perforated at one end, & a "hone stone made of a polished pebble, about 2 inches long". The relationship of the burial pit to the presumed burning of the OGS is unknown.

2-3. MCD (2 persons: ?F probably under 20 years old & 3 year child) with charcoal in inverted Collared urn c.13' NW of Burial 1. The base of the urn was covered by a flat stone slab which was flush with the OGS, the urn evidently standing in a pit cut into the latter. With the bones were 4 barrel beads, 2 disc beads & a triangular toggle (necklace element) of jet, a single intact "blue" segmented faience bead (plus fragments of "similar" beads "dull green" in colour) & a large bronze awl. The relationship of the burial pit to the presumed burning of the OGS is unknown.

Special Features/Comments. "Numerous" cores & flakes & a few tools of flint were "scattered throughout the barrow" (according to Taylor, 1949-50, 111, the mound makeup also contained pieces of "calcined human bone").

TYNINGS FARM N. Cheddar 2 (ST4699 5637)
Limestone underlying 6-36" thick layer of clayey loam.

References. Taylor, 1931-32; Taylor, 1949-50.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 63' across & 5' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total (an additional 30' wide strip around the peripheries was examined by means of supplemental cuttings, bosing & probing).

Treatment of OGS. No data. OGS represented by 4-6" thick layer of loam "paler" & "greyer" than over- & underlying deposits, with (in central area) its surface crusted with thick secondary panning.

Structure. (a) Central core, c.60' across & 3' high, of sub-soil & ?turf.

(b) Capping of stones (evidently surface gatherings) & sandy soil completely covering (a). (B) was 2' thick at the centre & 6-8" thick at the peripheries.

NB. Taylor claimed that the (a)/(b) interface was marked by "traces of a 'turf line'".

SomersetBurials. Primary to (a)

1. C ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz indeterminate human bone) scattered in upper fill of pit, $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ & $3\frac{1}{2}'$ deep, cut into OGS 12' WSW of centre. In addition to the C the upper fill (replaced spoil) contained scraps of charcoal & a few pieces of unburnt ?ox femur & red deer antler. The lower fill (dark grey soil) contained burnt pieces of local limestone, charcoal scraps, splinters of ox bone, a vole mandible & plates of amorphous carbonaceous material.

?Primary to (a)

The pit containing Burial 2 was definitely primary to (b) but its stratigraphic relationship to (a) could not be fixed.

2. C (25-30 year female) on the floor of a grave, 55" x 33", cut to below OGS level 22' ESE of centre. The sides & ends were lined with stones (upright slabs & corbelling) & the surface of the fill covered over with small stones. The floor was covered by a thin layer of red loam itself lined by a 1" thick stratum of oak charcoal; the remaining fill consisted of dark soil containing a few scraps of charcoal. The C was heaped on the charcoal layer at the E end of the grave (scraps of burnt human bone also occurred in the charcoal layer & in the fill generally). Among the bones of the main deposit were a bone belt hook, 3 bone pins, a "small roll of red paste", a small pottery bead, flint flakes, a few mole & shrew bones & 2 rabbit incisors (all these items burnt). Standing on the charcoal layer near the bones were 3 Pygmy Cups (fragments derived from one of the cups were scattered in the charcoal layer & burnt flakes probably from the same cup were mixed with the bones themselves). Sherds of a fourth Pygmy Cup were scattered in the main part of the cist fill near the cremation.

Secondary to (a) & Primary to (b)

3. C (40-45 year male) in upright Biconical/Bucket urn in cylindrical pit, 14" across & 9" deep, lined & covered with small limestone slabs, dug into surface of (a) $4\frac{1}{2}'$ SW of centre. Strewn on the surface of (a) within 6-8' of the pit were Biconical/Bucket urn sherds, flints, charcoal, an oval jet bead & scraps of cremated bone (at least one scrap belonged to the same individual represented by the inurned bones).

Secondary to (b)

4. C (20-35 year ?female) in the smashed remains of an upright Biconical/Bucket urn covered by several small stone slabs & located c. $6\frac{1}{2}'$ S of centre. The base of the urn was 3" above the base of (b) evidently on the floor of a shallow pit, 13' x 10' & 19" deep, cut into the surface of the latter. The floor of the pit was lined with a thick layer of charcoal containing fragments of cremated bone (at least one fragment belonged to same individual represented by the inurned bones) & large number of Biconical/Bucket urn sherds.

Special Features/Comments. In the body of (a), in the central area, was a concentration of Biconical/Bucket urn sherds,

Somerset

flints & pieces of burnt human bone (according to Taylor, 1949-50, 169, some of these pieces duplicated bones belonging to Burial 2). A similar deposit evidently existed in (b). NB. The relationship, if any, of this deposit to the pit containing Burial 4 is not made clear in the published report. A pit, c.4' x 4' & 4' deep, cut into the OGS 24' W of centre, had a clean fill containing a few pieces of charcoal (pit definitely primary to (b) but its stratigraphic relationship to (a) could not be fixed). A second pit, c.7' x 3' & 14" deep, primary to (b), was cut into the surface of (a) near Burial 3 & was sealed by the scatter of charcoal etc associated with that burial. Its contents comprised worked & unworked flints, hawthorn & ?hazel charcoal & Biconical/Bucket urn sherds. A small deposit of charcoal (?hazel) occurred on the OGS N of centre.

TYNINGS FARM S. Cheddar 3 (ST4698 5631)
Mountain Limestone underlying 1-2½' thick layer of loam & loamy clay.

References. Taylor, 1949-50.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 72' across (see below) & 5' high. See below for ditch. Ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including entire ditch). An additional 18' wide band around the barrow's peripheries examined by probing & by a series of small cuttings.

Treatment of OGS. OGS represented by a 4-5" thick layer of loam "paler" than the over- & underlying deposits with (in the central area) its surface crusted with thick secondary panning (see below).

Structure. The structural history of the barrow is somewhat conjectural but probably fell into 3 main phases.

Phase I

Ditch, 7-10' wide & 4½-6' deep, with internal diameter c.58' & an 8' wide causeway on SSW. NB. The inner edge of the ditch was roughly circular, the outer polygonal (as if 12 marked points around its circuit had been joined by straightish lines). The amount of primary silting diminished with increasing distance from the causeway implying the ditch was dug over a lengthy period by working around the circumference in opposite directions from the latter & that immediately after completion (i.e. before any silting had accumulated in stretches last dug) its entire length was deliberately refilled with part of its own (lower) spoil. On the inner lip of the ditch was a clay bank (makeup

Somerset

probably derived from the upper levels of the ditch), 4-5' wide, the surface of which had possibly become grassed over prior to the erection of the Phase II barrow. Fragments of limestone derived from the deeper levels of the ditch littered OGS adjacent to the inner edge of the bank & were sealed by the Phase II barrow (most of the lower spoil from the ditch must have been held in reserve until the latter was refilled towards the end of Phase I). It is unknown whether or not there was a break in the bank corresponding to the causeway.

Phase II

Round barrow, 54' across & 3' high, erected within the area enclosed by the Phase I ditch. The edge of the barrow evidently sealed the top & inner slope of the Phase I bank & its makeup was apparently partly derived (?supplemented by surface scrapings) from a second ditch, narrower (c.7-8') & less deep (3½-4'), cut into centre of the fill of the first. The new ditch extended across the Ditch 1 causeway but was itself broken by 7-9' wide causeway on its E side & had possibly been deliberately refilled in places after it had silted up to half its depth.

(a) Central core, c.6" high & c.20' across, of ill-defined tips of subsoil, humus & ?turf.

(b) Capping, 5-6" thick, sealing (a) & evidently of similar makeup but containing very large numbers of flints & Bronze Age potsherds & scattered pieces of burnt human bone (but little or no charcoal, animal bone or dark earth).

(c) Capping (makeup as (a)) sealing (b).

NB. The surface of (c) was marked by a 6" thick layer of humus which Taylor interpreted as the remains of an OTL formed prior to the erection of the Phase III capping. There were no clear boundaries between (a), (b) & (c) which must have been deposited in a single continuous operation.

Phase III

The causeway of the Phase II ditch was covered with a boulder pavement the W edge of which evidently overlay the flanks of the Phase II barrow (though the published account is not very explicit about this relationship) & the following additions made to the latter.

(d) Capping (dimensions not recorded but evidently small) resting on the surface of (c). Makeup & contents (flints, potsherds, burnt human bone) as (b).

(e) Capping (makeup as (a) & (c)) sealing (c) & (d) & (evidently) the filled Phase I ditch. ?Surface scrapings.

NB. The published sections do not distinguish between the original & the "spread" edges of the Phase III barrow & the latter's original diameter & its stratigraphic relationship to the ditch is therefore uncertain. There were no clear boundaries between (d) & (e) which must have been deposited in single continuous operation.

Burials. The pieces of burnt bone scattered in (b) & (d) were indeterminate & might or might not have belonged to persons represented in one or more of the formal burials

Somerset

listed below. The same applies to pieces of burnt human bone in the ditch silting (see below) & scattered in places on the OGS.

Primary to (a)

1 (C). C (1-2 oz of skull & foot fragments only of adult) scattered in the fills of 2 features located c.18' WNW of centre just within the inner edge of the Phase I bank. The first feature was a "hearth" (saucer-shaped depression in OGS with burnt floor & measuring 9' x 7½' & 4" deep), the second, a pit (sides & floor unburnt), 3½' x 4½' & 1' deep, cut into the first & containing a charred stake-end, 3" across & extending 2" above OGS level (the stake had evidently been broken off short prior to the erection of (a) while in a rotten condition). Fill of both features consisted of blackish soil &, in addition to the C, contained oak charcoal, 9 unburnt ?Collared urn sherds, a quartz crystal, a burnt sheep tooth & a quantity of burnt & unburnt flint waste & tools (including scrapers, an awl & a flake from a polished tool).

2-3 (D). MCD (2 persons: adult ?male & adult ?female) in inverted Collared urn in pit, 20" across & 10" deep, dug into OGS 8' E of centre. Pit lined with clay & filled with clean loam: its surface was sealed by a 1" thick layer of fresh & unweathered oak charcoal. Some of the bones of the presumed male had been gnawed (probably by a small carnivore) indicating that the corpse had been accessible to vermin before burning.

A number of other features were primary to (a).

Pit A 5'8" x 3'10" & 3'10" deep, located 20' ENE of centre with a clean sterile fill (surface of fill not panned).

Pit B 2'2" x 1½' & 14" deep, located 15' NNE of centre with a clean sterile fill containing a charred stake-end, 2½" across (the stake had been broken off short at ground level prior to the erection of (a) while in a rotten condition).

The surface of the pit fill was heavily panned.

Feature P Patch of charcoal, c.5' across, on OGS 6' S of centre. The charcoal was badly weathered & scattered.

Feature R Mass of split oak logs burnt in situ on OGS at centre & occupying an area c.4' across. The fire had been smothered out by the deposition of (a) (parts of latter in contact with logs burnt). A spread of burnt vegetation to the NNE of the logs partly sealed Pit B & probably represented the charred remains of grass growing on the OGS at the time of the fire.

NB. Taylor makes a case that secondary panning of the OGS at this site was partly dependent on the presence of turf & on this basis (& on that of the other evidence summarized above) argues that Burial 1, Pit B & Feature P ante-dated, probably by a year or more, Burials 2-3, the central log fire (R) & Pit A (absence of secondary panning indicates that the surface of the fill of Pit A had not become grassed over prior to the deposition of (a)).

SomersetSecondary to (c) & ?Primary to (d)

4. C (35-45 year ?male) with fossil crinoids in inverted Biconical urn in "pit" (see below) c.3½' x 3' & 1' deep, ?cut into surface of (c) c.6' SE of centre. The urn rested on a stone slab & was protected by other slabs leant against it. Scattered in the "pit" "fill" were pieces of burnt bone (possibly same person as inurned burial), charcoal, potsherds (one at least of which belonged to second Biconical urn) & large number of flints (worked pieces included 40-50 "simple" knives, scrapers, a number of serrated flakes & a barbed-&-tanged arrowhead).

Also ?cut into (c) were a number of small "pits" located in a cluster just W of Burial 4 & each marked by a group of small limestones. "Pit" 2 contained the bones of a horse's skull (buried in a broken & defleshed state); "Pit" 3, a horse tooth & a PTD flint arrowhead; "Pit" 4, a serrated flake; & "Pit" 5, a flint scraper.

NB. The "pit" containing Burial 4 & "Pits" 2-5 are largely inferential as their outlines were not recognized in plan or section because of the way in which the barrow was excavated. Their precise stratigraphic position is therefore in doubt.

Special Features/Comments. Many of the finds from this barrow were destroyed before they could be drawn & described for publication.

The flints contained in (b) comprised over 3000 pieces (including barbed-&-tanged & PTD arrowheads, awls, scrapers, saws & microliths) & a number of Bronze Age potsherds; (d) produced similar material (including at least 600 flints). Smaller quantities of flints & Bronze Age potsherds occurred in the mound makeup generally & in the ditch silting along with pieces of burnt human bone (latter occurred in 2 places only: near the causeway of the Phase I ditch on top of the primary silt & on the surface of the upper fill of the Phase II ditch partly sealed by the boulders (Phase III) paving its causeway).

Suffolk

BARNHAM I (TL868 791)
Chalky sand.

References. Edwardson, 1957.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 60' across & c.6' high. ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Central c.17' x 10' cutting plus 10' wide half-section trench to N edge & 3' x 4' cutting in S half.

Treatment of OGS. No data except statement that "old turf level" did not extend beyond the limits of (a) (?stripped).

Structure. (a) "Turf" core, 40' across & 4' high.
(b) Sand capping.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. Crouched I (20-30 year female) in grave, 5' x 2' & 1½' deep, located c.8' SW of centre. Head to E. A decorated Pygmy Cup lay near the skull.

BEACON HILL BARROW, Barton Mills (TL702 722)
Chalk (underlying 1-2' of boulder clay).

References. Cawdor/Fox, 1923-24.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 54' across & 8' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total (entire site stripped to natural).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core, c.44' across, of sand. The sand of the interior of the core (forming a mound c.40' across & 4' high) was hard & consolidated, that of the upper levels being soft & loose. On the S & SW sides (the windy quarter) the upper parts of the core presented a vertical face, a fact which suggested to Cawdor/Fox that the core existed as an independent monument exposed to the weather prior to the deposition of the capping. This opinion is supported by the consolidated nature of the core interior, i.e. assuming that this characteristic is the result of the secondary iron enrichment of the lower parts of the core by percolating rainwater.

(b) Capping of chalky boulder clay which completely covered (a) except for small area near the apex of the barrow.

Suffolk

Burials. The burials were irregularly scattered in the SE two-thirds of the barrow (no burials were at or near the centre). The 3 Is (Burials 1-3) were located N of most of the others but were not in close proximity to one another.

Secondary to (b)

- 1 (A1). Crouched I (c.33 year female with est.stat. 5'1" & C.I.81). On l.s. with head to S.
- 2 (A2). Crouched I (9-10 year child with C.I.c.70). On l.s. with head to NE.
- 3 (A3). Crouched I (c.13 year child with C.I.c.85). On l.s. with head to SW.
- 4 (C1). C (adult) in small pit with few burnt flints & small amount of charcoal.
- 5 (C2). C (adult ?female) in small pit with partly burnt bone pin.
- 6 (C3). C (adult ?female) in small pit with bone pin & 4 plain bone spacer plates.
- 7 (C4). C (adult) with charcoal & burnt flints in wide-mouthed scoop (c.3' across & 3' deep) with burnt sides. Also in pit was small plain bowl & 9 flint flakes.
- 8 (C5). C (adult) with charcoal & burnt flints in wide-mouthed scoop (c.3½' across & 4' deep) with burnt sides. Also in pit were Bronze ?awl fragment, flint fabricator, a microlith & 2 flint flakes.
- 9 (C6). C (old ?female) with charcoal & burnt flints in wide-mouthed scoop (c.3' across & 3' deep) with burnt sides. Also in pit were ox tooth (?burnt) & 36 flint flakes.
- 10 (C7). C (adult female) with charcoal & burnt flints in wide-mouthed scoop (c.2½' across & 2' deep) with burnt sides. Also in pit were small plain pot & eyed bone pin.
- 11 (C8). C (adult) with charcoal & burnt flints in wide-mouthed scoop (c.2½' across & 2' deep) with burnt sides.
- 12 (C9). C (adult ?male) with charcoal & burnt flints in wide-mouthed scoop (c.1' across & relatively shallow) with burnt sides.
- 13 (C11). C (evidently adult) in lower half of plain upright Collared urn in cylindrical pit, 19" across, with flat base. The urn was packed round with burnt stones & clay which also filled its upper half.

Special Features/Comments. All the identified charcoal was of oak.

2 complete Bronze Age pots (small plain bowl & small plain Collared urn) & a large fragment of a large decorated Collared urn were in separate ?pits in (b) unassociated with burials or charcoal. A fourth pot (decorated Bi-conical urn) was in a wide-mouthed charcoal-filled scoop (with burnt sides) similar to those containing Burials 7-12 & also dug into (b). Quantities of unburnt animal bones, burnt flints, worked & unworked flints, potsherds & charcoal fragments were scattered in the makeup of (a).

Suffolk

ERISWELL (TL7466 7692)

Chalk underlying (in places) a few inches of sand.

References. Dymond, 1973.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 65½' N/S x 61' & 15" high, surrounded by ditch, 17½-18' wide & 4½-5½' deep (below modern surface). Badly truncated by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including 2 small cuttings through ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data (visually recognizable CTL survived in patches).

Structure. (a) Soil core.

(b) Chalk capping (?originally completely covering (a)) with surviving width of 3½-7'.

NB. The published section shows (a) extending under the whole surviving width of (b) to the inner lip of the ditch in the S part of the site but in the N terminating at the inner edge of (b) which here therefore "revets" rather than "caps" it.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (21-2 year male) in & with an inverted Collared urn (packed round with chalk & charcoal) on the floor of a pit, 2.2' across & 16" deep, cut into the chalk rock at centre. The S edge of the pit was sealed under a large spread of chalky material, 9' x 5' & 1-3" thick; this in turn was partly overlaid by a pattern, centred on the burial pit, of charcoal lumps & stains, interpreted by Dymond as the remains of a wood "stretcher" burnt in situ over the burial pit. (NB. The underlying chalky material was apparently unburnt & the theory that the "stretcher" was burnt in situ is therefore untenable). A small stake-hole in the N edge of the burial pit may have held a peg used to mark out the ditch. A mixed charcoal sample from the burial pit & "stretcher" produced a radio-carbon date of 1520/115bc (BM-315).

Secondary to (b)

2. C (indeterminate) with charcoal in the remains of an inverted Collared urn in a small pit (badly truncated by modern ploughing) cut through (b) SW of centre.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3. C (adult ?female) with charcoal in the remains of an inverted Collared urn in a small pit (badly truncated by ploughing & with a surviving depth of 5") located c.16' SE of centre & 7' NW of the inner edge of (b).

4. Crouched I (25-30 year female with est.stat. 5'3½") in shallow scoop in the OGS located 17' NE of centre & c.6' SW of the inner edge of (b). On r.s. with head to SE.

Suffolk

NB. Dymond argues on the basis of the physical characteristics of the skeleton that it was "Neolithic" & consequently predated the others by a long interval.

Special Features/Comments. A "shallow" trench, 14'N/S x 2', filled with charcoal, dark soil & flint nodules (some burnt) was sealed under the E part of the barrow. A large quantity of Neolithic occupation debris (including 350 W Neolithic potsherds) was sealed under the remains of the OTL. Single Beaker potsherds were recovered from the primary ditch silt & the mound makeup respectively.

FAKENHAM MAGNA (TL899 752)
Sandy gravel.

References. Grimes, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 120' across & 6' high. ?Ditch. Disturbed in places by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting of "considerable" size. Subsequently watch kept on mound when its unexcavated parts were bull-dozed away but no further burials were found.

Treatment of OGS. No data but evidently not stripped.

Structure. (a) Core, 50' across & 3' high, of stacked turves.

(b) Sand/gravel capping.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. "Broken & obviously ancient" fragment of human femur found on OGS in NE quadrant. Evidently unburnt.

GRIMSTONE END, Fakenham (TL935 692)
River gravels & sands.

References. Brown et al, 1954.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, badly truncated by plough (see below), surrounded by ditch, 16' wide & 4' deep, with internal diameter 88'.

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting, 50' x 40', plus narrow section trench. Most of ditch in SW quadrant completely cleared.

Treatment of OGS. No data (see below).

Suffolk

Structure. Gravel natural covered by layer, 1' thick, of "soft sandy loam with dark bands" & containing scatterings of worked & unworked flints. ?OGS. ?Mound makeup. There were also "indications of a rampart" (no details) on the inner ditch lip. NB. The relationship of the "rampart" to the "soft sandy loam" layer is not recorded.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C located c.13½' SE of centre. Plain Food Vessel found 2½' NW of this burial.
 2. Crouched I (adult) located 28' E of centre. Between the feet was a "circular flint scraper". On r.s. with head to NNW.
 3. Extended I (male) located 26' S of centre.
 4. I (female) found during commercial operations after archaeological excavation was completed.
- NB. It is implied that Burials 2 & 3 were at a higher level than Burial 1.
A series of urned (plus one unurned) Romano-British cremations occurred in the SE quadrant of the ditch.

Special Features/Comments. Much Anglo-Saxon occupation debris was found within the excavated area. A scatter of Grooved Ware sherds occurred at the base of the soft loam layer c.20' E of centre.

MARTLESHAM HEATH, Woodbridge (TM 24 46)
Sand.

References. Maynard/Spencer, 1946.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.100' across & 5' high. No ditch. Badly mutilated in places by modern trenches & other disturbance: heavily rabbitied.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core of stacked turves, c.24' across & 3' (or so) high.

(b) Capping of loose sand.

NB. (B) was surrounded by a "bank" (10-12' wide & 2-3' high) of "black organic sand" which also originally may have formed a crust over the top of the barrow. Note that both the "bank" & "crust" are inadequately recorded but possibly represent modern soil phenomena (B horizon of a podsol soil profile) rather than archaeological features.

Burials. Secondary to or Contemporary with (b)

1. C located in makeup of (b) c.25' SE (? or E) of centre

Suffolk

at depth 22" from modern surface.

2. C evidently located within a few inches (or ?feet) of Burial 1 at a slightly higher level.

NB. The statement in the published report that Burials 1 & 2 had "apparently been placed in holes dug into the tumulus" is probably based on supposition rather than observed evidence.

Special Features/Comments. A number of features (including a "posthole", a "hearth" & a carbonized tree trunk) located on or about the OGS in the central area were recorded by the excavators & interpreted in various fanciful ways. The mound makeup produced occupation debris (flint tools & waste, stone pounders, burnt flints & a few rusticated Beaker & other sherds of prehistoric pottery).

PIN FARM, Gazeley (TL7240 6727)
Calcareous sandy drift.

References. Petersen, 1973.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, (with maximum surviving height 30 cm) surrounded by ditch, 4.25-4.85 m wide & c.1.8 m deep, with internal diameter 29 m (berm c.2 m wide). W half of barrow completely ploughed out. Centre (over area c.12 m by ?15 m) disturbed to natural by robber trench.

Extent of Excavation. C.8 m x 7 m central cutting plus 2 narrow section trenches & large supplementary cuttings in all 4 quadrants.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Sandy core (surface scrapings), c.18 m across.
(b) Gravel capping (?originally completely covering (a)).
(c) Chalk capping (?originally completely covering (b)).

NB. The respective materials of (b) & (c) were probably derived from successive levels of spoil from the ditch. Chemical tests were consistent with the absence of a chronological discontinuity between (a) & (b).

Burials. See the published plan (reproduced infra p. for the positions of all burials.

Primary to (c)

1.(C1). C (adult ?female) in pit.

Secondary to (c)

2 (I1). Crouched I (8 year child) in shallow grave, on r.s. with head to SSW.

3 (C2). C (young ?female) in pit.

4 (C5/5a). C (2-4 year child) in pit with burnt sides.

Suffolk

Inverted over the bones was a Collared urn.
5-6 (C3). MCD (2 persons: an adult ?female & an adult male)
in pit with burnt sides.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

- 7 (C4). C (immature) in diffuse patch just below plough-soil.
8 (16). I (30-45 year female) in shallow grave. On l.s. with head to SW.
9 (17). I (6-12 month infant) located under the bones of the right forearm of Burial 8.
10 (15). I (8 year child) resting on subsoil. On l.s. with head to SW.
11 (C6). C (young adult ?female) in thin scatter below the base of the ploughsoil.
12 (C7). C (adult ?female) in small pit sliced through by robber trench. A small Collared urn had originally probably been inverted over the bones.
13 (I4). Disarticulated & fragmentary I (10-12 year child).
14-15 (I2). Group of disarticulated & fragmentary bones in robber trench. Parts of 2 burials were represented: a C (adult ?female) & an I (50 year female).
16-17 (I3). Group of disarticulated & fragmentary bones in robber trench. Parts of 2 Is (50 year male & 12-15 year female) were represented.
18. A few scraps of unburnt bone (including part of an adult ?male tooth) were recovered from the disturbed fill of a shallow grave at the centre of the barrow. Also in the fill were part of an amber bead & a plain potsherd (possibly part of a Collared urn).

Special Features/Comments. Quantities of worked & un-worked flints occurred in various contexts in the excavated area.

PRINCE OF WALES BELT, W. Stow (TL808 745)
Chalk (underlying a few inches of gravel).

References. Edwardson, 1961.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.90' across & 5' high. ?Ditch. The W edge was damaged by a modern track.

Extent of Excavation. C.22' x 14' central cutting plus 2 section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core of "decomposed turf layers", 50' across & 2½' high.
(b) Sand capping.

SuffolkBurials. Primary to (a)

1. 1 (represented by silhouette & the enamel capping of a young adult molar only) on OGS c.5' W of centre.

Special Features/Comments. C.10' E of centre were 2 "hearths" (each c.4' x 3') consisting of masses of burnt flints plus worked & unworked unburnt flints. Near the hearths were 5 Beaker sherds (Clarke 958f & 959f).

SWALE'S PLANTATION, Worlington (TL699 714)
Chalk (underlying 1' of sand).

References. Briscoe, 1956.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 81' across & 5' high, surrounded by ditch, c.7-9' wide & 3½-4' deep, with internal diameter 114' (berm 15-18' wide). Surface scraped by bull-dozer.

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting, c.58' x 8-10', plus narrow section trench & a number of small cuttings. 3 small stretches of ditch cleared.

Treatment of OGS. OTL under barrow as whole evidently partly or wholly intact (mostly absent on berm: ?stripped).

Structure. (a) Core, 35' across & 1½' high, of "sandy material", with its surface marked by 2" thick layer of "clean sand" (latter missing in places: at such places the surface of the core was not distinguishable from the make-up of (b)). The core centre was 12' NE of the centre of the completed barrow (itself concentric with the ditch).

(b) Capping of "brown sandy soil".

(c) Thin capping of small chalk rubble covering flanks (except to W where it faded out) of (b).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. "Mass of burnt bones & small pieces of cremated bone" located "in the middle" of a layer of ?midden deposit (containing quantities of decayed animal bones, W Neolithic sherds & worked & unworked flints), sealed under (a) & covering area 20' x 12' with maximum thickness of c.2' but thinning peripherally where it merged into the OTL (the deposit evidently occupied a shallow depression in the OGS).

Secondary to (a) but Primary to (b)

2. C (1½-6 year child) on floor of pit, 2½' x 2' & 2' deep, with burnt sides. It was at the centre of the ditch & cappings, being cut through the SW flank of (a) down into the OGS & sealed by (b). The bones were covered by large amounts of oak charcoal. A plain potsherd & flint flakes were also recovered from the pit. NB. A small plain Pygmy Cup occupied a ?pit (evidently sealed under the OTL)

Suffolk

located 2-3" distant from the base of the cremation pit.

Secondary to (b) & (c)

3. Fragmentary 1 (probably a young adult female) in grave cut through (c) on the N side of the barrow to a depth of 1' into the subsoil (bones in 2 groups, one at each end of the grave, the skull & vertebrae being completely missing). A ?W Neolithic sherd occurred in the fill.

Berm

4. Pieces of burnt (?human bone) on the floor of a grave, 7' x 3½' & 3' deep, with burnt sides, dug into the middle of the berm due N of centre. The bones were covered with a sheet of charred oak boarding (on the S side of the grave the remains of a wood sideboard also survived). The lower fill (black soil) produced burnt flints, charcoal & 3 W Neolithic sherds: dug into the upper fill (chalk rubble) was a hollow containing more charcoal, burnt stones & "animal bones".

A single piece of unburnt human femur occurred in the ditch fill.

Special Features/Comments. Quantities of W Neolithic sherds, flints & animal bones occurred in the OTL (& in patches on its surface) & in the "remains" of "two small fires" (one sealed under (a), the other under (b)). Contrary to the opinion of the excavator the published evidence provides no basis for assuming (1) that any of the burials were "Neolithic", (2) that Burial 1 was burnt in situ or (3) that the Pygmy Cup found in the vicinity of Burial 2 was deposited in connection with that burial.

Surrey

DEERLEAP WOOD, Wotton (TQ1185 4805)
Lower Greensand.

References. Corcoran, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 68' N/S x 59' & 6' high, surrounded by ditch, 8' wide & 5' deep, with internal diameter of c.120' (berm averaged 23-32' wide). Ditch enclosed by outer bank, c.20' & 2' high, of sand (?derived from upper levels of ditch) with its inner edge separated by a 6-8' wide band of unencumbered ground from the outer edge of the ditch.

Nature of Excavation. C.10% of area enclosed by ditch: central cutting with maximum dimensions of 38' x 28' plus 5 3-5' wide partial section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. OTL intact under mound & (where protected by talus) on berm.

Structure. (a) Central core, 25' x 30' & 3½' high, of turf.

(b) Capping of large ironstone blocks laid in a maximum of 6 courses (with total thickness of 18") but thinning towards peripheries (along E flank of (a) capping entirely missing).

(c) Capping of turf covering (a) & (b). Overall size of barrow now c.46' x 50'.

(d) Revetment of orange sand (lower levels of spoil from ditch) surrounding & covering flanks of (c).

Burials. None found (acid soil would have entirely destroyed an inhumation).

Special Features/Comments. A crude whetstone occurred on the berm & a flint fabricator on the surface of (b). Over 1000 Mesolithic flints from various contexts.

Sussex

BLACKPATCH FLINT MINES 1 (c.TQ094 089)
Chalk.

References. Pull, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 44' across & 5' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data (see below).

Structure. (a) Core of unweathered chalk blocks & chalk rubble derived from mine shafts.

(b) "Top" of (a) "carefully covered down or roofed with an even layer of large flint nodules obtained from the mined seam".

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C ("child") mixed with charcoal & sherds of a complete Collared urn located "immediately" above the S lip of flint mine shaft No.3 & 2' above the "natural surface of the hill-side". 2 small flint axes, an oval flint knife & pieces of unburnt pig bone may also have accompanied the bones which were evidently partly disturbed due to the subsidence of the fill of the underlying mine shaft.

Special Features/Comments. The barrow was centrally sited over the loose & unconsolidated fill of flint mine shaft No.3 & also partly covered 6 other shafts encircling Shaft 3, including one with a consolidated fill sealed under a pile of debris from yet another shaft.

BLACKPATCH FLINT MINES 2. (c.TQ094 089)
Chalk.

References. Pull, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Oval barrow, 27'E/W x 22' & 10" high. ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made "entirely of chalk & soil".

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. Disarticulated I (male) heaped up on S end of floor of grave, lying N/S & cut to depth 4½' into solid chalk, located

Sussex

E of centre (the bones comprised the skull, lower jaw, parts of pelvis & a single humerus, radius & metacarpal, the remaining portions of the skeleton being missing). The grave had been dug with an antler pick, a splinter from which lay on the floor together with a chalk block with a pick impression.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. A skull fragment of a "very young person" was in "disturbed soil" in the central area.

NB. An extended Anglo-Saxon I (with an iron knife) had been secondarily inserted into the barrow centre & Pull claims that this event was responsible for the disturbed condition of Burials 1 & 2.

Special Features/Comments. The barrow was sited on undisturbed ground 20' from the nearest mine shaft.

BLACKPATCH FLINT MINES 3 (c.TQ094 089)
Chalk.

References. Pull, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 28' across & 1' high. ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data (see below).

Structure. (a) Central core, 14' across & 9" high, of nodules of mined floorstone mixed with compact masses of hammerstones, flint waste & finished & unfinished flint tools (flints fresh & unweathered).

(b) Layer of burnt stones, burnt flint flakes & charcoal covering (?completely) (a).

(c) Capping of chalk & soil.

(d) Capping of large nodules of mined flint.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. Crouched I ("very young" male) on platform of mined nodules & mined slabs of tabular flint located 2' S of centre at depth 1½' below modern surface (?on or in shaft fill). On l.s. with head to N. Behind & touching the shoulders was a leaf-shaped flint flake, a "large flint chopper" & an "ovate implement"; near the head a fine chipped flint axe, a rough flint axe & a boar tusk; E of the bones another rough flint axe; & near the feet & knees ox & pig teeth.

2. Crouched I ("young" female) on the same level as Burial 1 2' to the SE, resting on "slightly compacted chalk rubble & soil" (?shaft fill). On l.s. with head to N. Bones covered with slabs of tabular flint one of which (covering

Sussex

the lower jaw) was marked on its lower surface with a large deeply incised incomplete circle (latter possibly natural). Ox & pig teeth & a "rough flint axe" were near the head. 3. C scattered over a wide area S & E of centre & "among the bones" of Burials 1 & 2.

Special Features/Comments. The barrow was sited over, & completely covered, flint mine shaft No. 5, the fill of which had consolidated before the erection of the barrow but had not "become weathered" or collected silt in the subsidence hollow in its surface.

The leaf-shaped flake found with Burial 1 is referred to by Pull as a "leaf arrowhead" which it almost certainly is not (see entries for Barrows 5 & 6).

BLACKPATCH FLINT MINES 4 (c.TQ094 089)
Chalk.

References. Pull, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Oval barrow, 36' N/S x 32' & 1' high. ?Ditch. See below.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "chalk rubble, soil & flints" with the latter "predominating".

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. Disarticulated bones of male 1 in central oval grave, 8' W by N/E by S x 5' & cut to depth 2' into chalk rock. It was filled with clean chalk rubble covered by a "mass of loose flints" (surface gatherings) & then by 9" of "mould". The bones were scattered in the flint layer & comprised half of the pelvis, the ulna & radius of one arm, a humerus, part of a femur, a small skull fragment, 1 incisor, several phalanges, a scapula & several rib fragments. Also in the flint layer were several flint flakes, a flint core, 3 flint knives & an ox tooth.

Special Features/Comments. The barrow was sited on undisturbed ground some distance away from mine shafts or working floors.

The surface of the barrow at the centre, over a radius of 6', was depressed to a depth of 6" (?robber pit). Pull states that the bottom chalk fill of the grave was undisturbed & he implies there were no signs of recent disturbance to account for the disarticulation of the skeleton.

Sussex

BLACKPATCH FLINT MINES 5 (c.TQ094 089)
Chalk.

References. Pull, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 21' across & 9" high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core of soil & chalk rubble (latter possibly derived from mine shafts).

(b) Capping of flint nodules (floorstones) derived from mine shafts (at the centre & towards the SE edge the capping was both underlaid & overlaid with scatters & heaps of flint knapping debris).

Burials. Primary to Barrow

I. C located 6" E of upright Collared urn with a flint cover slab (latter said to be trimmed around its edges) standing in a "shallow depression of natural origin in the face of the rock" 2' W of centre & filled with soil & charcoal which also "packed" the "area round the bones". The urn was empty except for a worked flint flake: other flints were mixed with the bones (double-notched blade) & located to the S of these (flint knife & 2 leaf-shaped flakes) & were strewn around & above the urn ("many" flakes of "mined flint").

Special Features/Comments. The barrow was sited on undisturbed ground some 200' E of the flint mines. The flint illustrated in Pull, 1932, plt 16, 4, is evidently one of the leaf-shaped flakes found near the burial. Pull refers to both flakes as "leaf arrowheads" which, judging by the illustrations, they are not.

BLACKPATCH FLINT MINES 6 (c.TQ094 089)
Chalk.

References. Pull, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 15' across & 9" high. ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. Probably intact (barrow rested on 3" thick layer of "undisturbed mould").

Structure. (a) Core of flints (mined & surface pieces) & soil mixed with a little chalk rubble.

Sussex

(b) Capping ("closely laid layer") of flint nodules (mined).

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C ("comparatively profuse") mixed with soil & charcoal in an oval pit, 2' x 1½' & cut to depth 16" into the chalk rock, located 1½' NW of centre. Among the bones & charcoal were many burnt & unburnt flint flakes, an unburnt bone pin & a "small fragment of Beaker pottery". The pit was evidently overlaid by a mass of burnt flints (mixed with a few unburnt pieces), 4' across.

Special Features/Comments. The barrow was sited on undisturbed ground some distance away from the mine shafts & working floors.

3' SE of centre, on the OGS, was a deposit consisting of unburnt flint flakes, a small worked blade & a piece referred to by Pull as a "leaf-shaped arrowhead" (this is probably illustrated on his plt 16, 8 & is not an arrowhead but simply a slightly retouched leaf-shaped flake).

BLACKPATCH FLINT MINES 7 (c.TQ094 089)
Chalk.

References. Pull, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 20' across & 9" high. ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core of chalk & soil.
(b) Capping of large mined flints laid in a single layer.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. Badly decayed crouched I ("young person") in hollow, 2' across & 3" deep, in the chalk rock at centre. On r.s. with head to SW. In front of the face were sherds of a Collared urn & 2 small flint flakes; behind the head, some burnt flints; & behind the back, an elongated chalk object, some small pieces of Greensand & "a very fine oval tool made from mined flint".

Special Features/Comments. The barrow was sited on undisturbed ground some distance away from the mine shafts & working floors.

Quantities of flint flakes occurred in the central area of the surface of (b) & in the makeup of (a). Scattered among the flints of (b) were "several rough implements".

Sussex

BLACKPATCH FLINT MINES 8 (c.TQ094 089)
Chalk.

References. Pull, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 12' across & 6" high. ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "large flints from the mines".

Burials. None found.

At the centre was a pit, 6' across & dug into the chalk rock to a depth of 1', filled entirely with loose chalk rubble. Over the pit near its S edge was a Collared urn &, around its edges, were burnt & unburnt flakes, a flint scraper & a "very fine oval tool". NB. It is possible that a child or infant I buried in the pit would have entirely decayed away given its shallowness, & the loose construction & low height of the barrow.

Special Features/Comments. The barrow was sited on undisturbed ground some distance away from the mine shafts & working floors.

BLACKPATCH FLINT MINES 9 (c.TQ094 089)
Chalk overlaid by 6" of rotten chalk & 12" of turf & top-soil.

References. Pull, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ring ditch ("perfectly circular" with internal diameter of 40'), 3' wide & 1½' deep, with external bank, 10' wide & 1' high.

Extent of Excavation. No data except for ditch which was evidently totally or near totally cleared.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No evidence for mounding. The external bank was composed of soil, small chalk & flints (spoil from ditch). The ditch, apparently around its entire circumference & across its whole width, was paved with a 9" thick layer of closely-laid nodules of mined flint after a 3" thick deposit of "chalk silt" had formed on its floor. The fill above the flint layer consisted of "surface mould".

Burials. Under Flint Layer in Ditch

1. "Some much decayed human bones" in S part of ditch over

Sussex

an area 6' long beneath the flint layer. With the bones were fragments of red deer antler, 3 flint scrapers, burnt flints & incised ?Beaker sherds.

Special Features/Comments. The site stood on undisturbed ground some distance away from the mine shafts & working floors.

In the NW part of the ditch, sealed under the flint layer, were potsherds (including part of a Collared urn or Fengate rim); various flints (rough axe, pick, core, knife & utilized & unutilized flakes) occurred under the flint layer in the W part of the ditch.

A little E of centre "some burnt flints & two unburnt flint knives" & pieces of ox, pig, & sheep bones & teeth were found in the topsoil.

BLACKPATCH FLINT MINES 11 (c.TQ094 089)
Chalk.

References. Pull, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 16' across & 9" high. ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core of soil & flints.
(b) Capping of surface flints.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C ("young person") in plain Collared urn inverted on slab of tabular flint resting on the OGS at centre (another slab of tabular flint covered the urn's base).

Special Features/Comments. The barrow was sited on undisturbed ground some distance away from the mine shafts & working floors.

"Some flakes of mine flint & a few burnt stones" occurred in the mound makeup.

BLACKPATCH FLINT MINES 12 (c.TQ094 089)
Chalk.

References. Pull, 1932.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 28' across & 2½' high. Probably no ditch.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Sussex

Treatment of OGS. No data (see below).

Structure. Made entirely of chalk rubble, chalk blocks & waste flints (all this material was probably obtained from the mine shafts).

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. Crouched I at centre just S of mine shaft No. 8 & evidently on or about the level of the OGS. On r.s. with head to W.

?Secondary to Barrow

2. Crouched I (male). On r.s. with head to W. At the feet was a "flint celt or axe & a flint knife".

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3. Disarticulated bones of I "scattered throughout the centre of the mound".

NB. Burial 1 "had been largely disturbed in order to insert" Burial 2.

Special Features/Comments. The barrow was secondary to the filled flint mine shaft No. 8 & had been erected before rain-wash had had time to collect in the subsidence hollow in the surface of its fill. Another flint mine shaft partly cut through the E edge of the barrow & spoil from a third shaft (to N) had been piled on top of it. 3 extended Anglo-Saxon burials had been secondarily inserted into the "upper portion" of the barrow.

CHANGTONBURY HILL, Washington (TQ1284 1205)
Chalk.

References. Ratcliffe-Densham, 1968.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 41' x 38' & 21" high, surrounded by ditch (internal diameter 41' x 38'), averaging 3½' wide & 1½' deep. Badly truncated by plough & upper part of barrow at centre robbed out; also possible secondary disturbance of barrow E of centre (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Central 10' x 7' cutting plus entire SE quadrant & 5' wide cutting completing section to W. 7 small cuttings made at points around otherwise unexcavated parts of peripheries.

Treatment of OGS. OTL evidently intact over most of pre-barrow surface.

Structure. Barrow made entirely of chalky loam capped in places with large flints.

Burials. Primary to Mound

1. Crouched I (c.30 year female with C.I.80 & est.stat. 5'5")

Sussex

on the floor of a central rectangular grave, 88" x 45" & 21" deep (?fill). Near the right hand was a 3-rivet grooved ogival dagger of 14% tin-bronze & (in front of the face) a small featureless potsherd (a similar potsherd occurred in the grave fill). A thin layer of presumed residual spoil rested on the OTL in the vicinity of the grave. On l.s. with head to SW.

?Secondary to Barrow

2. C (8-10 year child) with unburnt flint scraper & burnt flint flakes located "just below" the modern surface near the E side of the barrow.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3. C (single femur & tibia fragments belonging to a "bigger" individual than Burial 2) in unspecified context a few feet E of the edge of the central grave (see below). Near the bones was part of the base of an "Iron Age" pot.

Special Features/Comments. Burial 3 was located "near" a small flint "cairn" standing on the surface of the chalk rock some 2' E of the edge of the central grave & interpreted by the excavator as the packing of a wood upright erected contemporaneously with the barrow. The published description (which is very unsatisfactory) of this feature however is consistent with it being a modern intrusion resting on the floor of a pit cut from the barrow surface & the fill of which also contained the disturbed remains of Burial 3.

COCK HILL I, Patching (c.TQ089 097)
Chalk.

References. Ratcliffe-Densham, 1961.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 34' across & 8" high. No ditch. Ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. No data.

Treatment of OGS. No data (flints of cairn rested directly on "bare chalk").

Structure. Made entirely of "large flints".

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C (3-4 year child) with "few sherds of Late Bronze Age date" in oval pit, 30" x 24" & 9" deep, cut into the chalk rock at centre.

Special Features/Comments. Barrow I was located 410 yds NNE of the Cock Hill Bronze Age Enclosure & c.100 yds SW of Barrow II (next entry).

Sussex

COCK HILL II, Patching (c.TQ089 097)

References. Ratcliffe-Densham, 1961.External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.30' across & (evidently) few inches high. No ditch. Ploughed.Extent of Excavation. Evidently total ("area of 40 ft square").Treatment of OGS. No data.Structure. Made of "large flints".Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. ?C ("unidentifiable scraps of broken bones") with "many snails", a "few potboilers" & a "few sherds of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age pottery" in oval pit, 5' x 3' & 15" deep, cut into the chalk at ?centre.

Special Features/Comments. Barrow II was located c.100 yds NE of Barrow I (previous entry).

Large quantities of Roman & Iron Age material were found in the excavated area & the barrow may be of post Bronze Age date.

DITCHLING FIELD, Stamner (TQ325 089)

Chalk capped by thin layer of "flint gravel" (?Clay-with-Flints).

References. Holleyman/Yeates, 1960.External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow badly truncated by plough but probably originally c.30' across & with maximum surviving height of 1'. Probably no ditch.Extent of Excavation. Total.Treatment of OGS. No data.Structure. (a) Core, 14' x 16' with surviving height of 1', of large flints.

(b) Remnants of clay capping or revetment.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (young person) in inverted Collared urn in pit, 2' across & 1½' deep, cut into OGS c.4' SW of centre.

2. C (young person) in pit, 2' x 15" & c.1' deep, cut into OGS c.5½' SE of centre.

SussexStratigraphic Position Unknown

3-4. Skull fragments of adult I & 5 teeth belonging to child I in large (rim diameter 2') inverted ?Collared urn located c.11' SE of centre. The urn was evidently in an irregular elongated pit or depression & its basal portion had been destroyed by ploughing.

GLYNDE HILL, near Mount Caburn Camp (TQ447 096)
Chalk.

References. Currey et al, 1923.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.17½' across & 15" high, surrounded by ditch (internal diameter 16½-17½'), 3-3½' wide & c.1' deep. Probably ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. 3½' x 3' central cutting (plus 3½' x 4½' cutting located E of centre) incorporated into 26'E/W x 2½' section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "broken flints & loose chalk mixed with mould".

Burials. Primary to Barrow

?1. C (single piece of indeterminate burnt bone only) with beech & chestnut charcoal in lower part of central pit, 14" across & 1½' deep, filled with material similar to the mound makeup. The pit's sides were possibly burnt.

Special Features/Comments. 5½' E of Burial 1 was an irregular depression in the bedrock filled with mealy chalk powder (possibly burnt) containing a few burnt flints & a few pieces of unburnt animal bones & teeth. Coarse flint-gritted sherds belonging to several pots were found just under the modern turf & in the mound makeup.

ITFORD HILL, Beddingham (TQ4467 0541)
Chalk underlying thin layer of brown soil & flint nodules.

References. Holden, 1972.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.18' across & few inches high, surrounded by irregular ditch (internal diameter 18'), averaging 4' wide & 9" deep, consisting of linked series of quarry pits with 9' wide causeway to S. Lightly ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including ditch) plus large area to S & smaller one to N.

Sussex

Treatment of OGS. No data (no trace of an OTL survived).

Structure. Entirely composed of a single layer of large flints mixed with topsoil (?surface gatherings plus spoil from ditch).

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C (small old ?male) with flint scraper, 20 flint flakes, charcoal & burnt flints in inverted Bucket urn in shallow depression at centre. 1' S of the burial was a small stake-hole.

In Ditch

2 (16). C (indeterminate) in pit, 9" deep, in ditch floor SSW of centre & possibly primary to the ditch fill.

In Flat Ground Immediately S of Barrow

3 (1). C (child) in pit, 6" deep, with 25 Bronze Age potsherds.

4 (4). C (small but not infant) in pit, 2" deep, with 2 Bronze Age potsherds.

5 (5). C (young ?female) in inverted Bucket urn in pit, 4" deep.

6 (6). C (small but not infant) in pit, 5" deep, with 50 sherds belonging to 2 Bucket urns.

7 (7). C (child) in pit, 13" deep, with 3 Beaker sherds.

8-9 (8). MCD (2 persons: young female & 3 year child) in inverted Bucket urn in pit 6" deep (5 Beaker sherds also in pit).

10 (9). C (young ?male) in inverted Globular urn in pit 9" deep.

11 (10). C (child) in inverted Globular urn (part of upper part missing) in pit 8" deep. Beaker sherd also in pit.

12 (11). C (middle-aged or old female) in inverted Bucket urn in pit 10" deep.

13 (14). C (indeterminate) in pit, 16" deep, with Beaker sherd & 2 lumps of fired clay.

NB. At least 1 more C (identifiable pieces of "small person" not a "baby") was scattered in the ploughsoil with sherds belonging to a minimum of 8 urns in the vicinity of 3 shallow pits, all of which contained further sherds but no bones (some of the scattered bones & sherds were probably the remains of inurned burials ploughed out of these pits). A fourth very shallow pit (No.15) located some distance from the others could also mark the site of a ploughed out cremation.

NB. The 12 cremations (Nos. 1, 3-12 & the scattered bones) producing diagnostic fragments consisted almost entirely of pieces of skull & long bones (limb girdles, ribs & extremities were "scarcely represented").

Special Features/Comments. 11 postholes & a single stake-hole in the ditch floor had held the timber uprights of a penannular setting c.21' across (a gap in the setting corresponded to the gap in the ditch). The posts had evidently been withdrawn prior to the deliberate infilling of

Sussex

the ditch with flint waste & whole flint nodules.

The pits containing Burials 5-7 & 11-13 plus pit No. 13 (no burial) were each marked with a small stakehole adjacent to the pit or in its floor.

Sherds belonging to the urn with Burial 11 were found in the nearby Itford Hill settlement site which has a radio-carbon date of 1000/35bc (GrN-6167).

Large numbers of S tradition comb & rusticated Beaker sherds were found in the excavated area along with scattered pieces of Deverel-Rimbury pots, flint tools & immense quantities of flint waste.

LADIES MILE, Patcham (TQ3157 0909)
Chalk.

References. Holleyman/Yeates, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Bell barrow, c.55-60' across & 3' high. No ditch found but one may have existed outside the limits of the excavated area (i.e. at distance 40'+ from centre) & have been the source of (c) below. Badly truncated by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. Irregular central hole, c.22' x 18', plus 2 4' wide section trenches. The rest of the barrow was taken down to a depth of 10" only.

Treatment of OGS. Possibly mostly stripped (see below).

Structure. (a) Oval core, c.14'E/W x 9' & 2' high, of hard puddled chalk.

(b) Ring bank (1½-2' high & averaging 8' wide) of hard puddled chalk with internal diameter of c.29' (the centre of the enclosed area was c.4' S of the centre of (a) which was separated from the inner edge of the bank by a "berm" varying from 5' to 14' wide).

(c) Capping of chalk rubble covering (a) & (b). NB. (C) was crusted "in places" by "puddled" chalk. The chalk bedrock under & within the area enclosed by (b) was "decayed or broken" to depth 3" but outside this area was "solid". A "small portion" of a "turf line" survived "near the centre" & a similar feature was sealed under (b) S of centre (but was unrepresented elsewhere under (b)). The excavator argues that the site was deturfed & the chalk surface thus exposed subjected to frost & thawing, the bank & core being built of sludge, formed by trampling under wet conditions, scraped up from this surface. The makeup of (c) was brought in from "elsewhere" with the "crust" on its surface being the result of more "trampling". None of these opinions need be accepted however (except possibly the stripping of the OGS) on the assumptions that 1. the decayed

Sussex

condition of the protected chalk surface reflected the effects of the original vegetable cover (these effects having been denuded away elsewhere on the down); 2. the materials of (a) & (b) were derived from the upper & (c) from the lower levels of a ditch not found by the excavators; & 3. the "crust" of (c) resulted from secondary panning.

Burials. Secondary to (c)

All the burials were in pits or shallow graves cut into the surface of (c). No burial was centrally located. The 7 cremations formed an irregular arc over (b) in the SE quadrant & in the E half of the SW quadrant; the 6 skeletons were all located N of this arc (but still in the S half of the barrow) & formed a diffuse group concentrated over (b) on the W but extending E beyond the centre to a point midway between the latter & the inner edge of (b).

1. Crouched I (30-5 year male) with a "beaker" sherd (in left eye socket). On r.s. with head to NW.
2. Crouched I (child) badly disturbed by plough. On l.s. with head to SW.
3. Crouched I (small child) badly disturbed by plough.
4. Crouched I (7-8 year child). On l.s. with head to E.
5. Crouched I (2-3 year child) badly disturbed by plough.
- A "small" "portion" of a "beaker" occurred 1' in front of knees (?in grave). On r.s. with head to NW.
6. Crouched I (child) badly disturbed by plough. On l.s. with head to S.
7. C in inverted Collared urn (lower portion ploughed away).
8. C in inverted Collared urn (lower portion ploughed away).
9. C in inverted Collared urn.
10. C in inverted Collared urn (lower portion ploughed away).
11. C.
12. C.
13. C.

NB. The pits containing burials 12 & 13 intersected (there are no data on the stratigraphic relationship of the 2 pits).

Special Features/Comments. Romano-British ditches & post-holes encroached on the site on the W & NE.

A single "beaker" sherd occurred in the makeup of (c).

MONEY MOUND, Lower Beeding (TQ2377 2877)
Tunbridge Wells Sandstone.

References. Beckensall, 1967.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.60' across & surviving to 2½' high at centre. No ditch. Truncated by bulldozing; almost all of (a) had been robbed out or otherwise disturbed to the level of the OGS.

Sussex

Extent of Excavation. Total (including stones of (b) & (d)).

Treatment of OGS. No data. Barrow "floor" under (a) "liberally sprinkled with charcoal".

Structure. (a) Central core, 18' across & 2½' high, of "earth" with a few stones.

(b) Ring cairn, 6' wide & with maximum surviving height of 3', of sandstone blocks enclosing & revetting (a). Overall diameter now 30'.

(c) Band, 6-8' wide & 2½' high, of white clayey silt (local subsoil) enclosing & revetting (b). The makeup of (c) contained tiplines of soil & charcoal.

(d) Ring cairn, 6' wide & with maximum surviving height of 3', of sandstone blocks evidently revetting (c). NB. (C) was deposited at a time when the outer face of (b) was still vertical.

Burials. None found (soil acidic & Is would probably have been destroyed without trace).

Special Features/Comments. Fragments of a necked Beaker, a barbed-&-tanged flint arrowhead & 3 bronze rivets were scattered at various levels in the disturbed central area. A second barbed-&-tanged arrowhead & a plano-convex flint knife occurred in disturbed contexts on the barrow peripheries.

Wiltshire

BARROW HILL. Ebbesborne Wake 8 (ST9940 2349)
Chalk underlying Clay (?-with-Flints).

References. Clay, 1926a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, "indefinite" in outline with maximum height of less than 1'. Truncated by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. "We cut a trench from the west side towards the estimated centre..."

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data.

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. C with charcoal in upright Barrel urn in "small hole" (depth from modern surface 20") cut into the clay natural in (evidently) the central area. The upper part of the urn had been damaged by ploughing.

BOSCOMBE DOWN WEST. Amesbury 85 (SU1779 4009)
Chalk.

References. Newall, 1931; Moore/Rowlands, 1972.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.72' x 68' & 4' high, surrounded by ditch, 7'2" - 8'10" wide & 4'5"-5½' deep, with internal diameter c.96-99' (berm 12-17' wide). Badly truncated by ploughing & disturbed by rabbits. Large central robber pit.

Extent of Excavation. A watch was kept on the barrow during its commercial removal, the OGS being subsequently examined for archaeological features. 4 small stretches of the ditch were excavated.

Treatment of OGS. The ancient soil profile under (a) was evidently undisturbed (well-defined OTL covering a thin layer of flints overlying the natural): OGS under (b) had been stripped. The surface of the OTL over an area c.24' x 19' in the NE quadrant had been burnt, being covered with a layer (of variable thickness) of "ashes & charcoal" (?remains of burnt off pre-barrow vegetation or of a ?cremation pyre).

Structure. (a) Central core, 48' across, of compact reddish soil including some Clay-with-Flints. Surface scrapings/upper spoil from ditch.

(b) Capping of chalk from deeper levels of ditch (?originally continuous over (a)).

WiltshireBurials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Crouched I (50+ year male with C.I.80 & est.stat. 5'5") on floor of grave, 8' x 5'5" & cut to depth 4' into the solid chalk (stratigraphic relationship to OTL unknown) located c.13' SSW of centre & filled with chalk rubble. On l.s. with head to NW by W. The body may have been in a wood coffin. Behind the skull was a 3-rivet bronze flat dagger (with bone pommel & sheath/haft remains), the remains of sphagnum moss & yew leaves & a flint strike-a-light. Part of the upper part of the grave had been disturbed by the robber trench.

2-?. C.5' SE of centre, just within the SW edge of the burnt area, was a grave, 5'10" x 3' & 16" deep, evidently cut through the OTL secondarily to the burning (probable residual spoil from the grave rested on the surface of the burnt deposit). The grave had been completely robbed out & nothing was found in it except a single piece of burnt bone. 2 other pieces of burnt bone occurred in the robber trench fill in the vicinity of the grave along with sherds of medieval pottery & a range of Bronze Age artifacts (a Bush Barrow bronze dagger, a 3-rivet bronze flat dagger, 1 flat & 2 grooved whetstones, antler spatulae, an antler handle fragment, a plano-convex flint knife, an eyed bone pin & various miscellaneous items). See below.

Special Features/Comments. 2 eyed bone pins occurred in the ditch fill & a third on the OTL just beyond the burnt area. Ox & pig bones occurred on the OGS & a small number of flints in the mound makeup.

NB. According to Moore/Rowlands, 1972, 45, a small sherd of a probable Biconical urn also came from the fill of the robber trench.

DOWN FARM A. Pewsey 4 (SU1874 5668)

Chalk underlying 1' thick layer of Clay-with-Flints.

References. Vatcher, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, badly truncated & distorted by ploughing, 47' x 40' & 20" high. No ditch. Damaged in places by modern tree roots.

Extent of Excavation. Most of N quadrant plus 2 6' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. Probably deturfed but otherwise undisturbed (the base of the pre-barrow soil profile survived as a line of small flints overlying the natural).

Structure. Made entirely of flinty clay (surface scrapings).

WiltshireBurials. Primary to Barrow

1. I (20-30 year male) in the remains of a monoxylous (ash) or composite (ash ?plus elm) coffin packed round with chalk (replaced spoil) & resting on the floor of a rectangular grave, 7' x 4½' & 3' deep, located c.5' NW of centre. The bones were badly decayed & only partly in articulation suggesting that the body had been buried in a partly decomposed state or that the grave had been left open for a time. The bones lay on the floor of the coffin & were covered by clay (replaced spoil) which filled the latter from top to bottom. Residual spoil (chalk) was heaped on the OGS (layer of small flints) around the grave & there was a well-marked subsidence hollow in the surface of its fill. 2 plain abraded ?Beaker sherds were associated with the bones & 2 plain unabraded ?Collared urn sherds occurred in the clay coffin fill (sherds belonging to the same pot as these last occurred in the overlying mound makeup).

Special Features/Comments. 3 worn ?Beaker sherds occurred on the OGS & in the mound makeup.

DOWN FARM B. Pewsey 6 (SU1873 5664)
Chalk underlying 1' thick layer of Clay-with-Flints.

References. Vatcher, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 45' across & 2' high. No ditch. Badly truncated by plough & disturbed by tree roots. Central area robbed (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting (maximum dimensions c.16' x 18') plus 2 6' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. Possibly deturfed but otherwise undisturbed (the base of the pre-barrow soil profile survived as a line of small flints overlying the natural).

Structure. Made entirely of flinty clay (surface scrapings).

Burials. None found.

C.4' NW of centre was an irregular hole, 7' x 5', dug to depth 2' into the OGS & possibly representing the site of a robbed grave (the overlying mound makeup was too badly disturbed by tree roots for the limits of the robbed area to be determined).

Special Features/Comments. There was a scatter, 9' x 7', of ash charcoal on the OGS NW of the "grave". Part of a "small hearth" (containing oak & ash charcoal & also on the OGS) was exposed by one of the section trenches near the NW edge of the barrow. A sherd of W Neolithic pottery occurred in the mound makeup.

Wiltshire

DOWN FARM C. Pewsey 8 (SU1872 5661)
Chalk underlying 6-8" thick layer of Clay-with-Flints.

References. Vatcher, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, completely ploughed out, surrounded by ditch, c.9-11' wide & 3½-4' deep, with an internal diameter of 60'.

Extent of Excavation. 23' x 23' central cutting plus 4' wide section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. The ditch stratification strongly indicated the former presence of a chalk bank set close to the outer lip & was consistent with the supposition that the barrow itself had consisted entirely of earthy materials (surface scrapings &/or cut turves).

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. There were 3 pits.
Pit 1 (located 9' NE of centre) was 1' across & was filled with willow/poplar & Pyrus charcoal.
Pit 2 (located 15' NW of centre) was 20" across & 18" deep & was filled with ash charcoal.
Pit 3 (located 16' WSW of centre) was "smaller & narrower" than Pits 1 & 2 & contained soil mixed with oak & sweet chestnut charcoal (sweet chestnut was probably introduced by Romans so this pit is likely to be modern).

DOWN FARM D. Pewsey 7 (SU1876 5662)
Chalk capped with patches of Clay-with-Flints.

References. Vatcher, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, completely ploughed out, surrounded by ditch, c.12' wide & 3' deep, with an internal diameter of 63'.

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting, 30' x 18', plus 3-6' wide section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. The ditch stratification strongly indicated the former presence of a chalk bank set close to the outer lip & was consistent with the supposition that the barrow itself had consisted entirely of earthy materials (surface scrapings &/or cut turves).

Wiltshire

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. 16' S of centre was a pit, 15" across & 16" deep, filled with ash charcoal. A plain abraded W Neolithic potsherd occurred in the plough-soil.

DOWN FARM E. Pewsey 9 (SU1875 5659)
Chalk capped by patches of Clay-with-Flints.

References. Vatcher, 1960.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, completely ploughed out, surrounded by ditch, $8\frac{1}{2}'$ wide & $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}'$ deep, with an internal diameter of 55'. See below for possible robber pit.

Extent of Excavation. 22' x 8-12' central cutting plus 6' wide section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. The ditch stratification strongly indicated the former presence of a chalk bank set close to the outer lip & was consistent with the supposition that the barrow itself had consisted entirely of earthy materials (surface scrapings &/or cut turves).

Burials. None found.
C.3' E of centre was an oval pit, 8'E/W x 4' & $2\frac{1}{2}'$ deep, which had been secondarily dug into & completely cleared of its original fill (except at the E end). ?Robbed grave.

DURRINGTON 1. Durrington 67 (SE1513 4323)
Chalk.

References. Cunnington, 1929.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?round barrow consisting of 2 concentric ditches (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Central cutting, c.45' across, plus $2\frac{7}{2}'$ wide half-section trenches. C.40% of the inner ditch was excavated & c.20% of the outer.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No mound makeup survived. There were 2 concentric ditches, each consisting of a series of short straightish lengths joining with adjacent lengths at a marked angle.

Wiltshire

Inner Ditch. 5' wide & 3' deep, with internal diameter 48' x 43'.

Outer Ditch. 5½' wide & 4-4½' deep, with internal diameter 75' x 72'.

Both ditches appear to have silted up naturally, the silting (according to published sections) coming in symmetrically from both sides.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Crouched I (40-50 year male with est.stat. 5'8½" & C.I. 82.3) on floor of central grave, 7' x 5' & 3½' deep. On l.s. with head to N. With the I (touching the forehead) was a stone axehammer & (near the top of the skull) a crushed S2(E) Beaker (Clarke 1103). Traces of ?turf surrounded (but did not cover) the I, the remainder of the fill consisting of chalk rubble containing a few scattered pig bones & a flint PTD arrowhead.

Special Features/Comments. A total of 18 small pits in the area enclosed by the inner ditch produced Grooved Ware occupation debris (Grooved Ware sherds also occurred in primary positions in the fills of both ditches). A large pit located just outside the outer ditch had a sterile fill.

A group of post-Bronze Age inhumations had been inserted into the NE quadrant.

DURRINGTON 2. Durrington 68 (SU1513 4326)
Chalk.

References. Cunington, 1929.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?round barrow. Ring ditch, 7½-10' wide & 2½' deep, with internal diameter of c.75'.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including c.20% of ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No mound makeup survived. The published ditch sections indicate that the ditch had silted up naturally & that the silting had come in symmetrically from both sides.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1 (37). Crouched I (elderly female with est.stat. 5'+ & C.I.70) in grave, 4' x 2½' & 10" deep, located c.25' SW of centre. On r.s. with head to NW.
2 (34). C in centre of upper fill of pit, 54" across & 29" deep, located 10' SE of Burial 1. An unburnt ox metapodial & 3 Grooved Ware sherds occurred "amongst" the bones & 3 ox vertebrae in the pit fill just above them.

Wiltshire

NB. The pits containing Burials 1 & 2 formed part of a cluster of 8 pits associated with a large posthole enclosure, the SW end of which had evidently been cut through by the ditch. Some of these pits produced Grooved Ware pottery & other occupation debris along with sherds of alleged "Iron Age" date said to be similar to additional "Iron Age" pottery from the secondary ditch silt (some, at any rate, of the "Iron Age" pottery from this site illustrated in the published report, however, appears to be Grooved Ware). Burial 2 almost certainly belonged to the pre-barrow Grooved Ware "settlement" phase of the site & Burial 1 seems likely to be also attributable to this phase. There are no finds or burials which can be definitely attributed to the succeeding "barrow" phase.

DURRINGTON 3. Durrington 69 (SU1511 4328)
Chalk.

References. Cunnington, 1929.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?round barrow. Ring ditch, 5-6' wide & 2' deep, with internal diameter 43'.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including 9' long stretch of ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No mound makeup survived. The single published ditch section indicates that the ditch had silted up naturally & that the silting had come in symmetrically from both sides.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A pit, 33" x 22" & 5" deep, located near the inner lip of the ditch on the SW side of the site, contained ox & pig bones, a flint scraper & a piece of burnt clay. Grooved Ware sherds occurred in the primary & secondary ditch fill.

DURRINGTON 4. Durrington 70 (SU1510 4330)
Chalk.

References. Cunnington, 1929.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ?round barrow. Ring ditch, c.5' wide & 1½-2' deep, with internal diameter c.50'.

Wiltshire

Extent of Excavation. C.70% (including c.35% of ditch), the unexcavated portions comprising substantial parts of the W & E sides.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No mound makeup survived. The single published ditch section indicates that the barrow had silted up naturally & that the silting had come in symmetrically from both sides.

Burials. None found.

Special Features/Comments. A few Grooved Ware sherds occurred in the primary & secondary ditch fill (a few sherds of unspecified type also occurred in the central area).

EARL'S FARM DOWN 1. Amesbury 70 (SU1823 4196)
Chalk with pockets of Clay-with-Flints.

References. Christie, 1964.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, $72\frac{1}{2}'$ x $67\frac{1}{2}'$ & 4' high, surrounded by ditch, 5' wide & 4' deep, with internal diameter of 102' x 97' (berm 13-20' wide). Badly rabbit in places.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including most of ditch).

Treatment of OGS. A well-defined OTL marking an apparently undisturbed soil profile was everywhere present under the barrow but was absent on the berm (latter ?stripped).

Structure. (a) Central core, 60' x 54', of stacked turves.
(b) Revetment of chalk derived from ditch & forming a narrow band surrounding & covering the flanks of (a). NB. There are chemical grounds for thinking that (b) had never formed a continuous crust over (a).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. C (20-35 year ?male) with a small amount of charcoal on the floor of a pit, 18" across & 2' deep, evidently cut through the OTL c.6' SSE of centre. The pit was filled with sods.

C.2' N of the cremation pit, a stake, c.5" across, had been driven through the OTL to a depth of 2' & then withdrawn prior to the erection of (a). The stake had been packed round with chalk (?spoil from the cremation pit) forming a mound c.3 $\frac{1}{2}'$ across & 9" high, resting on the OTL & covered with a layer of turves.

Wiltshire

Special Features/Comments. Large numbers of flints occurred in various parts of the excavated area. A bone pin & a few W Neolithic, Beaker, Collared urn & Pygmy Cup sherds were found in the makeup of the turf stack.

EARL'S FARM DOWN 2. Amesbury 71 (SU1840 4198)
Chalk.

References. Christie, 1967.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.72' across & 6' high. See below for ditch. Upper part badly disturbed by rabbits. Possibly ploughed at some stage (?18th century ad).

Extent of Excavation. Total (including all 3 ditches).

Treatment of OGS. An (?undisturbed) rendsina soil profile survived over most of area covered by turf core & chalk capping of Phase I/II barrow, the OGS peripheral to the latter having evidently been stripped. Scratches in the chalk bedrock probably indicated pre-barrow ploughing.

Structure/Burials. Complex structural history divisible into a number of phases extending over several centuries & each associated with 2 or more burials.

Phase I/II (Burials 1, 2, 3 & ?4).

A large central grave, 9' x 5' & 6' deep, contained 2 Is. Probable residual spoil from the grave formed a thin (?trampled) layer on parts of the adjacent surface.

1. Bones of incomplete I (25-35 year male) scattered in (disturbed) central fill (see below). Other bones belonging to this I rested on the layer of probable residual spoil in the vicinity of the grave.

2. Crouched I (25-35 year male) in remains of wood coffin, 7'8" x 2½', packed round with chalk blocks on grave floor. On l.s. with head to N.

The central part of the grave fill over area 5' x ? had been disturbed from top to bottom, the limits of the disturbance roughly coinciding with the edges of the area occupied by Burial 2 & the interface between the disturbed & undisturbed parts of the fill being lined with traces of decayed wood. The makeup of the overlying turf core filled a shallow subsidence hollow, c.16" deep, in the surface of the disturbed fill.

Burial 2 rested on a thin layer of worm castings covering most of the floor & partly sealed by undisturbed fill as were the 2 ends of the coffin & 2 small stakeholes, one on each end of the grave floor, 6' apart (both stakeholes were just beyond the edge of the layer of worm castings & must have been withdrawn before infilling). There were

Wiltshire

also 3 stakeholes on the S lip of the grave, one of which (?what about the others) cut through the layer of residual spoil, & another was angled so that the stake would have leaned over the grave (all 3 stakes had been withdrawn before the erection of the Phase I/II barrow). Charcoal "from the grave" (?what part(s)) radio-carbon dated to 2010/110bc (NPL-77).

NB. Christie suggests that Burial 1 (which together with Ditch 1 & Stake Ring 1 (see below) constitutes her "Phase I") originally lay on the OGS & was subsequently disturbed by the digging of the central grave & the interment of Burial 2. She interpreted the grave's disturbed central fill (with the associated wood remains) as indicating the former existence of a cylindrical wood "canopy" or some such structure protecting Burial 2. This is unconvincing (it may be noted that the 2 stakeholes on the grave floor were sealed by undisturbed fill & could have had nothing to do with the "canopy"). A more plausible interpretation is that the grave was secondarily dug into & that the wood remains in the disturbed fill represent fragments of the upper part of the coffin which was re-opened to admit Burial 2 after the original contents (Burial 1) had been removed (the ends of the coffin were sealed by undisturbed fill & the coffin itself must therefore have been primary to the original infilling).

The grave was at the centre of a circular ditch (Ditch 1), $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide & $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep (internal diameter 22'), which had been deliberately filled-in (probably after remaining open for a short time) before the re-opening of the grave (the surface of the ditch fill in places was sealed under the layer of presumed residual spoil from the grave).

The grave & Ditch 1 were roughly concentric with a series of 4 stakehole rings, the stakes of which had all been withdrawn before the erection of the Phase I/II barrow. Some (evidently) of the stakes of Rings B-D were sealed by the presumed residual spoil from the grave (see the published section which also shows a stakehole belonging to Ring A in a stratigraphic context presumably antedating the deposition of the residual spoil layer).

A. Very irregularly semi-circular setting (opening to NE), c.12' across, of 17 stakes, enclosed by Ditch 1.

B. Circular ring, 29' across, of 56 stakes, enclosing Ditch 1. There was a narrow gap in the ring to the SW.

C. Circular ring, 39' across, of 69 stakes. No gap.

D. Circular ring, 43' across, of 56 stakes, with wide gap to SW (the narrower gap of Ring B was centred on this gap). Most of the stakes of the ring were paired with corresponding stakes of Ring C.

Phase I/II ended with construction of a Bell Barrow, c.48' across & surviving (after the Period III truncation: see below) to height c.3', sealing all features. Composite with a turf core, 34' across, revetted by a kerb of flint

Wiltshire

nodules, the whole being capped by chalk from a second ditch (Ditch 2), 4-7' wide & 2' deep, with internal diameter 72' (berm 12' wide).

A third burial (No.3) appears to have been incorporated into the makeup of the turf core during its construction. The stratigraphic position of Burial 4 is uncertain but it appears to have either been contemporary with the core (like Burial 3) or placed in a hollow in its truncated (Phase III) surface (cf. Burials 8-9).

3 (4). Crouched I (18 month child) in makeup of core c.6" above OGS level c.12' NNE of centre. Head to E. A thin layer of burnt wood lay in front of the head & arms.

4 (6). C (young adult) in makeup of core c.14' N of centre at depth c.6" below its (truncated Phase III) surface.

Phase III (Burials 5-9).

The central part of the Phase I/II barrow was truncated over an area c.32' x 28', producing a slightly hollowed surface into which additional burials were inserted.

5 (1). Crouched I (20-23 year female) in grave, 5½' x 50", dug into NW side of truncated surface to OGS level. On r.s. with head to W. Under bones was perforated fossil bead. Dark material under the head & spine possibly represented the remains of hair.

6 (2). Crouched I (3-3½ year child) in grave, 40" x 30", dug into SE side of truncated surface to just below OGS level. On l.s. with head to SE. Beside the legs was an object, 14" x 3", of oakwood (?toy). The grave surface was sealed by a layer, 4' x 4', of flint nodules mixed with flint knapping debris (also a single barbed-&-tanged arrowhead).

7 (3). Crouched I (c.1 year child) in grave dug into truncated surface over N edge of grave containing Burials 1 & 2, partly through the grave containing Burial 4, to just above the OGS level. On r.s. with head to W. Near the chest was a ridged Food Vessel.

On the N side of the truncated surface, over an area 8' x 10', was layer of burnt material covering, near its centre, a hollow, c.2' across, containing indeterminate pieces of burnt bone & ash & oak charcoal. The floor of the hollow had been heavily burnt (?cremation pyre: charcoal from hollow gave radio-carbon date of 1640/90bc (NPL-75)).

There was an isolated stakehole, c.4½" across, in the truncated surface NNW of centre (the stake had been withdrawn prior to the deposition of the brown soil layer described below).

Burials 5-7, the pyre remains & the stakehole were sealed beneath a layer, averaging 9" thick (maximum thickness 22"), of brown soil & chalk containing a single piece of unburnt human bone & a scatter of cremated human bone. Sherds of an enlarged Food Vessel were scattered on the surface of the layer.

8-9 (5). MCD (2 persons: 8-9 year child & 14-18 year child)

Wiltshire

in inverted enlarged Food Vessel resting few inches below the truncated surface on its NNE side. The urn's base projected upwards into the brown soil layer, the burial either having been secondarily inserted through the latter or placed in a shallow pit in the truncated surface just prior to the layer's deposition (cf. Burial 4). Phase III ended with the erection of a second turf stack, sealing all features & measuring c.44' across. It was revetted (?originally completely capped) with chalk derived from a third ditch (Ditch 3), $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide & $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5' deep, dug immediately outside the line of Ditch 2 (& in places cutting into the latter's outer edge) with an internal diameter of c.90' (berm 9-12' wide), the barrow by this means reaching its final size. Ditch 2 had evidently completely silted up when Ditch 3 was dug. The edges of the brown layer were enclosed within a roughly circular setting, c.30' x 35', of 61 stakes (including, in places, an irregular scatter of supernumerary & ?replacement stakes) placed in (or just outside) the stumps of the Phase I/II capping. The ring may either have antedated or postdated the brown soil layer & had apparently partly or wholly collapsed (or had been partly or wholly withdrawn) just before the erection of the Phase III turf core which, in places, overlaid the stakeholes but elsewhere was just within the line of the ring or of the arcs of supernumerary stakeholes which possibly represented a partial reconstruction of the latter (?undertaken to revet the adjacent edges of the core). None of the stakes of the ring were in place when the Phase III capping was laid down.

Phase IV (Burials 10-22).

A number of burials were inserted into the Phase III barrow. 10 (a). C in ?inverted Collared urn "inserted" into chalk capping SSW of centre. The basal part of the urn (& some of the bones) had been eroded away prior to excavation.

"Slightly" E of the C (but "not necessarily associated with it") was part of a miniature Bucket urn.

11 (b). C with decorated bronze razor in inverted Wessex Biconical urn in barrow at depth 6", NE of centre. NB. Burial 11 was excavated in 1931 after it had been exposed by rabbit digging.

12 (c). "Remains" of I (adult under 35 years old) "immediately below the topsoil on the north-east near the top of the mound". NB. Christie says Burial 12 "is believed to be post-Roman" (?why).

A further group of burials were in the SE quadrant in the upper silt of Ditch 3.

13 (d). Fragmentary I (6-7½ year child) in upper silt at depth 3'. Evidently crouched on l.s. with head to E.

14 (e). Crouched I (20-30 year male with trephined skull) in upper silt c.6' SW of Burial 13. On r.s. with head to E. The skull was covered with a heap of large flints.

Wiltshire

15 (f). Crouched I (c.12-14 year child) in grave dug into upper silt c.4' SW of Burial 14. On l.s. with head to SW. The I lay on the primary ditch silt & was covered over with large flints; there were struck flakes under the skull.

16 (g). C (adult male: 4 fragments only) with remains of crushed Bucket urn in upper silt at depth 38" between the skulls (which were 3' apart) of Burials 14 & 15.

17-18 (h). MCD (2 persons: young adult ?female & 1 year child) in Globular urn in upper ditch silt at depth 2½' "east" (?W: see published plan) of Burial 15.

19 (j). C (adult) in shallow pit, 15" across, in upper ditch silt at depth 2' immediately above Burials 17-18.

20 (k). C in pit, 15" across & lined with flints, in the upper ditch silt at depth 28" & located (evidently) c.4' W of Burials 17-19.

21 (l). C (young adult) in pit, 10" across & 2-3" deep, in upper ditch silt at depth 28" & located (evidently) c.20' W of Burial 20. The pit was surrounded by small flint nodules.

22 (m). C (child) forming deposit 2" thick in upper ditch silt & located (evidently) c.4' E of Burial 21.

Burnt human & burnt & unburnt animal bones were scattered in the upper silt of Ditch 3 in the vicinity of Burials 14-22 together with sherds of Collared/Biconical, Barrel, Bucket & Globular urns.

Special Features/Comments. 2 Beaker sherds occurred on the OGS under the Phase I/II capping & in the makeup of the Phase III turf stack respectively.

Ozanne, 1972, 55, suggests that Ditch 2 was dug after Ditch 3 in connection with the re-modelling of the Phase I/II barrow. This theory however rests on the assumption that part of the Phase III capping was no longer in situ but had slipped down onto the surface of the silted up Ditch 2 & there is no particular reason to accept this assumption.

EASTON DOWN. Winterslow 20 (SU2385 3579)
Chalk.

References. Stone, 1934.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 23' across & 2' high, surrounded by ditch, 2½' wide & 16" deep, with internal diameter 23'. The barrow had been "possibly" ploughed & the central area was badly disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. 6' wide section trench running SE/NW.

WiltshireTreatment of OGS. No data.Structure. Entirely made of chalk rubble from ditch.Burials. Primary to Barrow

I. I (40 year male with C.I.82.2) on floor of grave, 5½' (?)N/S x 3½' & 1' deep (below solid chalk), filled with "chalk dust" (evidently replaced spoil), located "very slightly north" of centre. The I was represented by the skull (with atlas & axis still in articulation with it) only which lay in the SW corner "pillowed on 6 inches of chalk dust" on "its left parietal & faced south with the skull base, therefore, towards the west wall" (distance between latter & the skull base c.1'). The lower jaw had been displaced by rabbits. Propped up against the cranial vault was a roughly-chipped flint bar, 9½" long. NB. Stone notes that the articulation of the axis & atlas with skull proves that bones had not been disturbed since interment & that the position of the skull base 1' from the grave side indicated that no body could ever have been attached, the removal of which would not have disarticulated the skull & vertebrae. The bones were too decayed for cut marks (had they existed) to be identified.

Special Features/Comments. The secondary ditch silt produced "numbers of well-patinated flint flakes".

EBBESBORNE DOWN. Ebbesborne Wake 7 (ST9798 2479)
?Chalk.

References. Clay, 1926a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 44' across & 3' high. ?Ditch. Badly disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. "A 6ft wide trench was cut from the north towards the estimated centre".

Treatment of OGS. No data.Structure. No data but evidently entirely of "earth".Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

At the centre was a grave, 5½' x 2'8" & "about" 1' deep, being "deepest at the western end" (?recut). It contained a total of 5 Is, "most of the bones" of 3 of which had been "displaced" by rabbits which had burrowed along the grave floor. "Scattered human bones" (?belonging to one or more of the Is in the grave) also occurred "in the old rabbit burrows" in the mound makeup N of the grave.

Wiltshire

1. Adult (est.stat. $5\frac{1}{2}'$ & C.I.70.8) represented by part of the skull & a complete femur.
2. Adult (est.stat. $4'9\frac{1}{2}"$) represented by an intact femur.
3. Adult represented "by only the upper part" of the femur(s).
4. Adult represented "by only the upper part" of the femur(s).
5. "Child".

NB. It is asserted in the published report that Burial 1 was a 40-50 year male & that Burials 2-4 were females. Little credence can be attached to this however as all 4 skeletons are obviously too incomplete for accurate sexing to be possible.

Special Features/Comments. C.4' N of centre was a pit, 26" x 21" & 13" deep, cut into the "hard" (?primary to barrow). "Many blue-white flakes" occurred in the mound makeup.

FARGO PLANTATION, Amesbury (SU1125 4280)
Chalk.

References. Stone, 1938.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Asymmetrical hengiform ditch, $5-5\frac{1}{2}'$ wide & $3'10"$ deep, enclosing an irregularly oval area c.15' x 14' & with 2 opposed causeways oriented c.N by E/S by W (N causeway $7\frac{1}{2}'$ wide & S 4' wide). The site was badly rabbitted & overgrown with trees.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for a small part of each ditch segment).

Treatment of OGS. The area enclosed within the ditch had evidently been stripped to bedrock.

Structure. There is no evidence that the site had ever been mounded. The silting pattern of the ditch indicated the former presence of a chalk bank set close to the outer lip.

Burials. In Central Grave Sealed by Fill

Burials 1-4 were in a central grave, $4'7" \times 3'5"$ & cut to depth 21" into the bedrock, with its sides (evidently from top to bottom) lined with a 6" thick layer of "turf". The remaining fill consisted of "fine mould" covering a 6" thick layer of chalk rubble heaped on the floor. The fill had been badly disturbed in places by rabbits.

1. Crouched I ("young slender person") on l.s. on grave floor in the E corner. The bones were in good condition but the skull, leg & arm bones, the pelvis & lumbar vertebrae & the feet & one hand were missing (the remaining bones were in articulation). Behind the back were sherds of an S2(W) Beaker (Clarke 1046) (see below).

2 (A2). C ("few" bones only) embedded in burnt earth & charcoal filling & heaped over an oval pit, 15" x 12" & 2"

Wiltshire

deep, dug into the centre of the grave floor & sealed under the lower chalky fill.

3 (A3). C ("practically the whole skeleton" represented) filling & heaped over a circular pit, 1' across & 1" deep, cut into the grave floor in the S corner & sealed under the lower chalky fill.

NB. On the floor between Burials 1 & 2, in an area disturbed by rabbits, was the base of a ridged Food Vessel (see below).

In Central Grave Secondary to Fill

4 (A4). C ("few" bones only) with charcoal in circular pit, 18" across, cut to depth 4" into the grave floor in its E corner in the vicinity of the missing skull of Burial 1. The pit had been cut from the surface of the lower chalky fill (?or from a higher level) & had slightly cut into the E side of the grave.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

5 (B). C (few "minute scraps" only) with charcoal in pit, 13" across, cut to depth 15" in bedrock E of centre 6" short of the inner lip of the ditch.

Special Features/Comments. There were 2 pits with sterile fills ("mould").

Pit C (located just within the S causeway) was 1' across & c.11" deep.

Pit D (located 1' north of the edge of the central grave) was D-shaped in plan, 17" x 16" & 12" deep.

Fragments of deer antler occurred in the primary ditch silt. Sherds belonging to the Food Vessel & Beaker in the central grave were scattered in the topsoil round about, having presumably been brought up by rabbits. A single Peterborough sherd & a bluestone Rhyolite fragment occurred in the secondary ditch fill.

FOVANT DOWN. Fovant 1 (SU0122 2750)
Evidently chalk.

References. Clay, 1928b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 28' across & 10" high (above the "normal ground level"). Badly truncated by plough (?completely ploughed out).

Extent of Excavation. No data (but probably central area only).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data.

WiltshireBurials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. I (young male) in the remains of an oak (?split trunk) coffin on the floor of a "rectangular" grave, $5\frac{1}{2}' \times 34''$, at the "estimated" centre. The grave floor was at a depth of 3' "from the surface of the barrow". The body was represented by a few bones only ("frontal & temporal bones, a 12th rib, a pisiform & a molar") (see below). A "large red deer antler" was in front of the skull bones & a "pick-like implement of antler" was in the presumed hip area. A "calcined flint" was also in the coffin.

Special Features/Comments. Clay suggests that the missing bones of the I had decayed away in situ & claims that their remains were represented by a "whitish material like finely-divided chalk". He also claims that the surviving bones "lay in their proper position" indicating that the body had been buried ("probably" crouched) on its l.s. with the head to SW & that secondary disturbance of the bones was ruled out by the fact that the remains of the coffin lid formed an unbroken line above the burial. Sir A Keith, however, reported that the surviving bones were too well-preserved for the "gradual decay" theory to be tenable & it is possible that detached fragments only of the body had been buried.

FREETH FARM. Market Lavington 2 (ST9998 5640)
Lower Greensand.

References. Cunnington, 1926.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Oval barrow, c.100' x 80' (oval shape possibly the result of one-way ploughing) & $5\frac{1}{2}'$ high. ?Ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Excavation probably confined to a narrow central cutting, c.48' long.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Excavated portion made entirely of "unstratified reddish ferruginous sand".

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C with plano-convex flint knife in upright Collared urn in pit, 9" deep, cut into OGS at centre. The OGS around the pit (over area 8' x 6') was "burned to a deep red colour with charcoal & fragments of bone embedded in it", the pit being secondary to the burning.

Secondary to or Contemporary with the Barrow

2. C in mound makeup 4' up from OGS & c.4' from Burial 1.
3. C with charcoal in mound makeup 3' up from OGS & c.3' from Burial 1.

Wiltshire

4. "Bone ash" mixed with burnt earth & charcoal in "shallow basin-shaped hollow" (side evidently burnt) in mound makeup "just above" Burial 3 "but apparently in no way connected with it".

Special Features/Comments. Much charcoal occurred in the mound makeup along with worked & unworked flints & 3 sherds of "Bronze Age pottery".

GREENLAND FARM. Winterbourne Stoke 45 (SU0989 4410)
Chalk underlying a thick layer of Combe Rock capped by a thin stratum of clayey periglacial deposits.

References. Christie, 1970.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 67' across & 2½' high. No ditch. Truncated by ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for narrow baulks) plus 8-13' wide band around the peripheries.

Treatment of OGS. The barrow was erected on an undisturbed soil profile (grassland).

Structure. Made entirely of fine brown flint-free soil (surface scrapings).

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1-2. MCD (2 persons: 50 year male & 40 year male) with a quantity of black vesicular organic matter enclosing pieces of charcoal on the floor of a subrectangular pit, 3½' x 2½', dug to depth 1½' into the Combe Rock just SE of centre. A small sherd of featureless (?Late Neolithic) pottery occurred in the fill. 2 large tree rootholes extended through the fill from top to bottom down into the natural (the stratigraphic relationship of these features to the mound is unknown & the trees responsible for them could have grown either before or after the erection of the latter).

Special Features/Comments. There were 2 pits without burials dug into the OGS & primary to the barrow. Pit 1 (located 12' NE of centre) was 4½' x 4½' & 2½' deep & produced a few vole bones, fragments of a bird or amphibian skull & a few struck flakes. The fill was possibly turf (if so an I might have rotted away without trace). Pit 2 (located 6' N of centre) was 2' across & 1' deep & had a soily fill (no finds). 2 tree rootholes extended through its fill into the underlying natural. Concentrations of struck flints & tools (cores, flakes, scrapers, borers, a leaf point) formed a ring, 4-9' wide, resting on the skirts of the barrow & on the flat ground

Wiltshire

around its peripheries. In 2 places the ring incorporated groups of sherds belonging respectively to a possible Beaker (possibly 2) & to 2 Bronze Age pots of unclassifiable types.

HEALE HILL, Middle Woodford (SU103 367)
Chalk.

References. Musty/Stone, 1956.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 26' across & 2' high, surrounded by ditch, 3½' wide & 2' deep, with an internal diameter of c.26'. Badly disturbed by deep ploughing.

Extent of Excavation. Evidently total (?including entire ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of a mixture of topsoil, clay & large flints.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. Crouched I (c.20 year adult) in central grave, 3½' x 3' & 6" deep. On r.s. with head slightly W of N. The burial had been badly disturbed by the insertion of Burials 2 & 3 below.

Secondary to Barrow

2-3. In contact with Burial 1 were the remains of 2 Barrel urns "along with a part of the cremated remains which had been contained in them". Both pots were broken & incomplete (particularly one example which was represented by 6 sherds only) as a result of ploughing & had evidently been secondarily inserted into the barrow. Both urns may have originally been inverted judging from the fact that most of the surviving sherds were from their upper halves.

Flat Ground Adjacent to Barrow

4. ?C in upright Barrel urn.
5. ?C in upright Barrel urn located c.9' SSE of Burial 4.
6. ?C in upright Barrel urn located c.10' E of Burial 5.
NB. Burials 4, 5 & 6 were in pits in the chalk in the flat ground SW of the barrow at points 11-18' from its edge. All had been damaged by ploughing (the area between & around the urns was not excavated but each urn was dealt with individually after its position had been revealed by the plough).

JUG'S GRAVE, Farleigh Wick. Monkton Farleigh 2
(ST7969 6305)
?Subsoil.

Wiltshire

References. Underwood, 1946; Underwood, 1948; Grinsell, 1957b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Oval barrow (see below), 83' NE/SW x 63'; the maximum height was 4' & was at a point 34' from the SW end somewhat NW of the long axis. There were "some slight indications" of a "ditch" on the S & W sides. C.50% of the NW quadrant had been removed to within a foot of the OGS by quarrying prior to excavation.

Extent of Excavation. The edge of the quarry face in the NW quadrant was trimmed back & c.50% of its floor excavated. Parts of the remainder of the barrow were evidently excavated by means of ad hoc trenching & tunnelling.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) "Core of overlapping stone slabs, sloping upwards, all directed to a common centre".

(b) Capping of "rubble".

NB. The mound was associated with a number of "linear banks" of unknown date & itself may not be entirely of Bronze Age construction in its present form.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1-2. At the "centre", evidently built on or just below the OGS, was a stone cist, 4½' x 34", 2' deep internally, made of 4 large slabs & a capstone (latter 6' x 4' & 1' thick). The floor was roughly paved with small stones & covered to a depth of 1' by a "lower stratum of sandy loam" & an upper of "fine gravel with a little clay". In the cist were the remains of "at least" 2 ?adult Is (including 2 skulls with respective C.I.s of 76.8 & 80.0). A coccyx, left hip bone & 3 sacral vertebrae were evidently still in articulation but the rest of the bones were not & "a number" were missing. Also in the cist was a decorated gold disc, 4 flint arrowheads (3 barbed-&-tanged, 1 tanged only), part of a bone ring, miscellaneous flints, 2 sherds of "wheel-made" pottery, sherds of a ?W/MR Beaker (Clarke 1112F) & (evidently) an intact N/MR Beaker (Clarke 1111).
3. A "thigh & hip-bone of a man" together with a "few other bones" in the mound makeup level with the top of the cist containing Burials 1 & 2 & 1½' S of it. NB. ?Do these bones belong to the individuals represented by Burials 1 & 2.

4 (1). Fragmentary & incomplete I (16-20 year ?male) scattered in mound makeup in area disturbed by quarrying in the NW quadrant.

5 (2). "Some teeth & bones of a child" "under" a flat stone "about 12 ins lower than" Burial 4 (?directly under the latter: ?in grave).

6 (3). "Human mandible & many scattered bones & fragments" in mound makeup c.5' NE of Burials 4 & 5.

Wiltshire

7 (4). "A number of human bones, teeth & bone fragments... including...two arm bones in an articulated position" evidently in a stone cist of some sort associated with a large flat stone in the SW quadrant.

Special Features/Comments. Underwood refers to Burials 1 & 2 as "primary" but his account of their stratigraphic position is very unsatisfactory & is consistent with their being secondary to the barrow. He also states that Burials 4, 5 & 6 were sealed under apparently undisturbed cairn stones & suggests that they had been deposited "when the barrow was constructed" (the published evidence on this point is again very unsatisfactory). There was a "construction of stones....having some appearance of a cist" on or about the OGS level in the NW quadrant in the area disturbed by quarrying.

KNIGHTON HILL. Broad Chalk 1 (SU0492 2403)
Chalk with pockets of Clay-with-Flints.

References. Rahtz, 1970.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, badly truncated & distorted in shape by ploughing, c.32' across & 1½' high, surrounded by ditch, 10' wide & 2½-3' deep, with an internal diameter of c.42' (berm 4-6' wide) & a causeway, 20' wide, on the W side. A robber trench, 5' x 4' (but narrowing with depth) had been dug to below the OGS level at centre.

Extent of Excavation. C.75% of the mound (unexcavated portions including about half of the SE quadrant) plus 2 5' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. Entire pre-barrow surface probably disturbed.

Structure. (a) Irregularly circular central core, c.10' x c.12' & 10" high, of soil (surface scrapings).
(b) Capping of chalky material from ditch.

Burials. Primary to (a)
1. C (30-40 year female) with ash charcoal & a few sherds belonging to the base of a small Bucket urn in inverted Barrel urn in pit, 2' across & 1½' deep, cut into the OGS 4' NW of centre near the NW edge of (a) & sealed by a small mound, 3-4' across & 9" high, of chalk & flint (replaced spoil). Ash charcoal, pieces of burnt bone belonging to the same person represented by the bones in the urn & further sherds of the Bucket urn occurred in the basal pit fill around the Barrel urn.

Wiltshire

Special Features/Comments. 3 possible stakeholes, 2 sealed under the W edge of (a), the other by (b) to the W of the first 2, may have contained ash stakes burnt down in situ prior to the erection of the barrow (scattered pieces of ash charcoal occurred on the OGS).
 Sherds some or all possibly belonging to the fragmentary Bucket urn found with Burial 1 occurred in the robber pit fill, primary ditch silt & on the OGS sealed under (a) & (b).
 4 deposits of animal bone (including a crushed sheep skull) occurred on & in the OGS under (a).

LAKE 36f. Wilsford 36f (SU1076 4022)
 Chalk.

References. Grimes, 1964.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, virtually ploughed out (maximum surviving thickness of undisturbed mound makeup 9"), surrounded by ditch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide & 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3' deep, with an internal diameter of 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' x 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ '. The barrow had been dug into in the 19th century (see below) & had been badly disturbed in places by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for narrow baulks). Only 4 short stretches of the ditch were cleared.

Treatment of OGS. No data (no visually recognizable OTL survived).

Structure. Made entirely of chalk rubble & dark soil.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. Crouched I (14-17 year ?male with est.stat. under 5' & C.I.72.7) on the surface of the chalk rock 10' W of centre. On r.s. with head to N.
 2. Crouched I (20-30 year female with est.stat. 5'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " & C.I.77) on the surface of the chalk rock 9' E of centre. On l.s. with head slightly W of S.
 3. I (1-2 year child) on the surface of the chalk rock 1' SE of the skull of Burial 2.
- NB. Burials 1 & 2 both had wormian bones in the lambdoid suture, a fact possibly indicative of blood relationship.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

- 4-5. C (adult represented by a "few fragments" only) in a pit, 27" across & 7" deep, cut into the chalk rock, c.2' SSE of centre. The pit had been "previously disturbed" & scattered in the "surrounding area" were pieces of indeterminate cremated bone & the "remains of an inhumation burial" (probably female), unburnt pig teeth & an unburnt deep metatarsal.
6. C (small quantity of "probably" human bone) occurring

Wiltshire

in the "area" of a small circular hollow in the chalk rock 6-7' SE of centre. A piece of ox bone also occurred in this "area". The "hollow" itself contained a flint scraper & a flint flake.

7-8. C in "small hollow" in the "surface" of the ditch fill in the SE quadrant. Also in the hollow was a piece of unburnt human femur shaft.

Special Features/Comments. The barrow had been previously dug into by Hoare, 1810, 209-10, who found a C associated with a Pygmy Cup "just under the surface".

Peterborough & AOC Beaker sherds & a few worked flints occurred in the mound makeup & topsoil.

Barrow 36f was separated by a gap of c.3' from Barrow 37 adjoining it to the E & which itself stood some 10-12' NW of Barrow 38a (the latter formed the NW end of a multi-component site which also included Barrows 38b, 38 & 39). A 7th Barrow (No.36g) was S of the others, its closest neighbours being No.37 (c.30' to the NNW) & 38a (c.19' to the NE).

LAKE 36g. Wilsford 36g (c.SU1075 4021)
Chalk.

References. Grimes, 1964.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, completely ploughed out, surrounded by ditch, 50" wide & 8-15" deep, with an internal diameter of c.21'. Central robber pit, 6' x 3'.

Extent of Excavation. 9' x 5' central cutting plus 2 narrow section trenches through ditch.

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS ploughed out).

Structure. No data (barrow ploughed out).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Scattered C (?male) with sherds of a large Barrel urn in the fill of the robber trench & "in the surrounding area".

Special Features/Comments. See the entry for Lake 36f for the relationship of Barrow 36g with neighbouring barrows.

LAKE 37. Wilsford 37 (SU1075 4024)
Chalk.

References. Grimes, 1964.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, virtually ploughed out, c.46' across & 27" high, surrounded

Wiltshire

by ditch, variable in width (3-5') & 2' deep with an internal diameter of c.46'. The barrow had been dug into in the 19th century (see below) & was very badly disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. 18' x 18' central cutting plus 2 2½' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (no visually recognizable OTL survived).

Structure. Made entirely of chalk rubble & dark soil.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C (c.10 year child) in pit, 28" x 21" & 22" deep, cut into the chalk rock at centre. The pit had been robbed (see below) & also contained ash charcoal, 2 struck flakes & a lead plaque marked "Opend 1804 W.C.".

Special Features/Comments. The barrow had been previously dug into by W Cunningham (Hoare, 1810, 210) who found that Burial 1 had already been disturbed by "other people". A few Peterborough & Beaker sherds & various worked & unworked flints also occurred in the excavated area. See the entry for Lake 36f for the relationship of Barrow 36g with neighbouring barrows.

LAKE 38. Wilsford 38 (SU1078 4023)

References. Grimes, 1964.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 42' across & 2' high, surrounded by ditch, 3½-5' wide & 1-2½' deep, with an internal diameter of 42'. The barrow had been dug into in the 19th century (see below) & was badly truncated by ploughing & disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for narrow baulks). The SE one-third of the ditch was cleared plus 2 narrow stretches elsewhere.

Treatment of OGS. No data (a "trace of buried soil" survived only in the S part of the NE quadrant).

Structure. Made entirely of chalk rubble from the ditch.

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1 (4). C (infant) in (?or with) small upright Collared urn in pit, 16" x 18" & 9½" deep, filled with soil & ashes & a "few small animal bones", dug into the chalk rock c.17' ESE of centre.

?Contemporary with the Barrow

2 (5). C (child or young person) in small Collared urn in pit, 11" across & 6" deep, located c.18' SE of centre. The

Wiltshire

pit was cut into the chalk rock "through the lower part of the rubble mound, but covered & sealed by the upper part" (modern disturbance however made the precise stratigraphic relationship somewhat uncertain).

Secondary to Secondary Ditch Silt

3-4 (7). MCD (2 persons: young adult male & older ?female) on floor of pit, 2' across & 3½' deep (from the modern surface) cut into the inner lip of the ditch (on the SW side of the barrow) from the surface of the secondary silting. The sides of the pit were burnt.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

5 (1). C (few indeterminate bones) with charcoal & sherds of a small ?cinerary urn in a central pit, 22" across & 5" deep, cut into the chalk rock & subsequently robbed. A few pieces of ?adult cremated bone occurred in the disturbed mound makeup in the immediate vicinity of the burial.
6. C (young adult ?male) scattered (?by plough) over area 4' x 4', on the SSW edge of the barrow & extending partly over the inner lip of the ditch. With & near the bones were flint flakes & a scraper, sherds of 2 ?Bucket urns, animal bones & a spiral ring of bronze.

Special Features/Comments. The barrow had been dug into by W Cunnington (Hoare, 1810, 210) who found it "had been previously opened by other people".

Pit 6 (located 17' SSE of centre) was 1½' across, & 11" deep. It contained a small (4" high) plain barrel-shaped pot & occupied the same stratigraphic horizon as Burial 2 (but, as in the case of that burial, modern disturbance made the precise stratigraphic relationship uncertain).

Pit 2 (located 4' S of centre) was 4' x 1½' (?depth). It was cut into the chalk surface but had evidently been robbed & its stratigraphic position is unknown. It contained a single Peterborough sherd.

Pit 3 (located 19' NE of centre) was 15" across & 6" deep. It was filled with ash & charcoal. Its stratigraphic position is not recorded in the published report.

A few AOC Beaker & miscellaneous Bronze Age sherds; animal bones; & flint flakes & tools occurred in various contexts. Barrow 38 was one (third from the WNW end) of a WNW/ESE line of 4 contiguous barrows, each in stratigraphic contact with one or more of its neighbours, the other 3 being Nos. 38a, 38b & 39 described in separate entries. The ditch of Barrow 38 had been cut into by the ditch of Barrow 38b to the WNW & by the ditch of Barrow 39 to the ESE. See the entry for Barrow 36f for the relationship of Barrow 38 with other nearby barrows.

LAKE 38a, Wilsford (c.SU1076 4023)
Chalk.

References. Grimes, 1964.

Wiltshire

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.20' across & c.1' high, surrounded by ditch, 2-3' wide & c.2' deep, with an internal diameter of c.20'. Badly truncated by plough; large part of central area evidently robbed out down to the level of the chalk rock.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for narrow baulks). Only 3 short stretches of the ditch were cleared.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of chalk rubble & soil.

Burials. None found.

Slightly S of centre was a circular pit, 20" across & 10" deep, dug into the chalk rock & with a sterile fill. NB. Grimes implies that this pit had been cleared out by the robber.

Special Features/Comments. Barrow 38a formed the WNW end of a WNW/ESE line of 4 contiguous barrows, each in stratigraphic contact with one or more of its neighbours, the other 3 being Nos. 38b, 38 & 39 described in separate entries. The ditch of Barrow 38a was primary to the (presumed) ditch of Barrow 38b (see the following entry). See the entry for Barrow 36f for the relationship of Barrow 38a with other nearby barrows.

LAKE 38b, Wilsford (c.SU1077 4023)
Chalk.

References. Grimes, 1964.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ploughed out ground barrow sandwiched between Barrows 38a & 38 described in separate entries. On the S & SE sides the site was defined by a narrow ditch, c.2' wide & 2' deep, running eastwards from the outer edge of the ditch of Barrow 38a before turning N into the upper fill of the ditch of Barrow 38 where it apparently petered out after a foot or two. A corresponding ditch may have bridged the gap between Barrow 38a & Barrow 38 in the unexcavated ground to the N as what appears to be the NW end of such a ditch cut into the outer edge of the ditch of Barrow 38a. The area enclosed by the ditches was c.10-11' across.

Extent of Excavation. The S 75% or so only of the area enclosed by the ditches was excavated & a single narrow stretch of the S ditch was cleared near its E end.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Wiltshire

Structure. No data (no mound makeup survived).

Burials. None found.

At the approximate centre of the enclosed area were the remains of a small upright Collared urn in a pit, 19" across & 3" deep, dug into the chalk rock. The urn was filled with finely-divided charcoal but no bones; its upper part had been destroyed by ploughing.

Special Features/Comments. Barrow 38b was one (second from the WNW end) of a WNW/ESE line of 4 contiguous barrows, each in stratigraphic contact with one or more of its neighbours, the other 3 being Nos. 38a, 38 & 39 described in separate entries. The S ditch of Barrow 38b was secondary to the ditch of Barrow 38 to the ESE & the presumed N ditch was secondary to that of Barrow 38a to the WNW. See the entry for Barrow 36f for the relationship of Barrow 38b with other nearby barrows.

LAKE 39. Wilsford 39 (SU1079 4022)
Chalk.

References. Grimes, 1964.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 34' across & 2' high, surrounded by a penannular ditch, 7-8' wide & 4-4½' deep, with an internal diameter of c.34' & a 16' wide gap to the NW. A robber trench, 12' x 7' & cut to a depth of 1' below the OGS, occupied the central area (see below) & the barrow was badly truncated by ploughing & disturbed by rabbits.

Extent of Excavation. C.80% (whole barrow except part of SE edge). 2 small stretches of the ditch were cleared.

Treatment of OGS. No data (traces of a thin buried soil" referred to in the text & depicted on one of the published sections as underlying "undisturbed rubble of mound" evidently constituted a layer of the fill of the central robber trench).

Structure. Made entirely of chalk rubble from the ditch.

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. Fragments (pieces of pelvis; vertebrae; & a metacarpal shaft) of an I (?male under 21 years) sealed under undisturbed mound makeup in an "irregular pit in the SE quadrant to south of central burial pit" (i.e. Burial 2).

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C (few indeterminate fragments only) scattered in fill of oval pit, 2½' x 2' & 2' deep, cut into the chalk rock c.4' SE of centre. The pit had evidently been cleared out by the diggers of the robber trench.

Wiltshire

- 3-4. Small quantity of burnt bones belonging to an adult ?male & a juvenile or female in the fill of the robber trench.
 5. I (represented by dozen long bone fragments) in the fill of the robber trench.
 6. Fragments (of skull, long bones, scapula, ribs & vertebrae) of I (?male) in the topsoil in the SE quadrant.

Special Features/Comments. The barrow had been dug into by W Cunningham (to whom the central robber trench is doubtless to be attributed) who found a C with 20-30 shale beads (?Burial 2). See Hoare, 1810, 210.

An upright Bucket urn (no bones) occurred in the secondary silt of the ditch just N of the causeway.

A number of flints, a single Peterborough & 3 Beaker sherds & animal bones (cow, horse, pig & sheep/goat) occurred in the ditch fill, topsoil & robber trench fill.

Barrow 39 formed the ESE end of a WNW/ESE line of 4 contiguous barrows, each in stratigraphic contact with one or more of its neighbours, the other 3 being Nos. 38a, 38b & 38 described in separate entries. The butt-ends defining the causeway through the ditch of Barrow 39 were secondary to the ditch of Barrow 38 to the WNW. See the entry for Barrow 36f for the relationship of Barrow 39 with other nearby barrows.

LAMB DOWN A. Codford St Mary 2 (ST9887 3940)
 Chalk.

References. Vatcher, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 24' x 27' & 18" high, surrounded by ditch, 5-6' wide & 3-3½' deep, with an internal diameter of 28-30' & an external bank, 10-12' wide (surviving height c.1'), of chalk & soil. NB. According to the published sections there was a narrow berm, 1-3½' wide, between the mound & ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing; central robber pit, 11' x 7½'.

Extent of Excavation. C.60%: central area, SW quadrant (except for ditch) & 2 6' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No trace of an OTL survived (OTL would probably have been destroyed by post-Bronze Age weathering).

Structure. Made entirely of fine chalk mixed with soil.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. I (evidently adult male) represented by a few scattered bones in the fill of an oval grave, 5½' x 4½' & 1½' deep, dug into the OGS at centre & cleared out by the robbers.
2. ?C (not certainly human) c.6' S of centre.
3. ?C (not certainly human) c.4' S of Burial 2.

Wiltshire

NB. Vatcher refers to Burials 2 & 3 as "secondary" but does not specify their stratigraphic relationship to the barrow.

Special Features/Comments. Sherds of a Collared urn (no bones) occurred near a shallow pit, c.1' across, dug into the OGS near the SSE edge of the barrow (stratigraphic relationship to latter unknown).

A Romano-British inhumation had been secondarily inserted into the barrow near the centre.

Horse, ox, sheep, pig, dog & fox bones were recovered from the primary & secondary ditch silt; the tertiary silting produced sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery.

LAMB DOWN B. Codford St Mary 3 (ST9890 3935)
Chalk.

References. Vatcher, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, virtually ploughed out (original diameter impossible to determine but unlikely to have been large: maximum surviving thickness of mound makeup 3-4"). No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. 2 6' wide section trenches (one c.46' long) plus "further" "rectangular" cuttings of unspecified size in central area.

Treatment of OGS. No OTL survived.

Structure. Surviving mound makeup consisted of "chalky soil".

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Fragmentary crouched I (8 year child) on OGS in central area. Badly disturbed by plough & associated with a small abraded Indet Beaker sherd (Clarke 1090F).

2. C (adult) on the floor of a pit, 2½' x 2' & 18" deep, dug into the OGS 2' SW of Burial 1. In the fill of the pit were a few tiny pieces of Indet Beaker (Clarke 1090F).

NB. The mound makeup above Burial 2 had been disturbed by a modern pit, c.4' long, which did not however penetrate below the OGS level. Burial 1 was also (evidently) partly or wholly within the limits of the pit.

3. C (child) in circular pit, 1½' across & 6" deep, located 8' SW of Burial 2.

LAMB DOWN F, Codford St Mary (SU9872 3960)
Chalk.

References. Vatcher, 1963.

Wiltshire

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.32' across & 11" high, surrounded by ditch, 11-13' wide & 20" deep, with an internal diameter of 32'. Almost ploughed out.

Extent of Excavation. 10' x 10' central cutting plus 2 5' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (vestigial OTL represented by "thin grey-brown line").

Structure. Surviving mound makeup consisted of "very chalky soil".

Burials. Primary to Barrow

1. C (9 year child) evidently scattered (with ash charcoal) on OTL in central area which had been burnt red & black over an area of c.8' x 8'. Also scattered on the OTL, both within & around the burnt area, were sherds of a Collared urn. NB. Vatcher suggests that the burning of this burial took place in situ (if this involved the cremation of an intact corpse the bones were evidently no longer in their original positions at the time of excavation though this point is not explicitly discussed in the published report).

Special Features/Comments. 3 worn W Neolithic & 3 worn Beaker sherds occurred on the OGS. A Collared urn sherd (belonging to a different pot from that mentioned in connection with Burial 1) lay on the OGS in the NE quadrant.

MARLEYCOMBE HILL 1. Bower Chalke 6 (SU0233 2256)
Chalk.

References. Clay, 1927.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.40' across & 73' high, surrounded by ditch, 5' wide & 2' deep, with internal diameter c.40'. Central area evidently robbed or otherwise disturbed.

Extent of Excavation. Excavation probably confined to a narrow SE/NW section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Evidently made entirely of "mould" (latter "very dark in colour" on the "south & east sides").

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1-2. Fragmentary unburnt human bones (belonging to at least

Wiltshire

2 individuals) scattered in "disturbed" mound makeup at centre from just under the modern turf down to the chalk rock. Sherds of a "Beaker" occurred with the bones.

Special Features/Comments. A ?W Neolithic & "Beaker" sherds (?belonging to the same vessel as the sherds found with Burial 1) occurred in the mound makeup & on the OGS.

MARLEYCOMBE HILL 2. Bower Chalke 7 (SU0234 2256)
Chalk.

References. Clay, 1927.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.34' across & 2' high, surrounded by a "shallow & flat-bottomed ditch" with internal diameter c.34'. Central area evidently robbed or otherwise disturbed (see below).

Extent of Excavation. "Large" central cutting incorporated into SE/NW section trench (or more likely a partial section trench extending from the SE edge to just beyond the centre).

Treatment of OGS. No data (but note the reference to an "old turf-line" below).

Structure. (a) Core of "flints mixed with soil" (?flints gathered from surface).

(b) Capping of "earthy flint rubble with a small amount of added chalk" (?derived from ditch).

Burials. ?Primary to (a)

1. "Few bones" of I (adult) in central grave, 5'4" x 2' & cut to depth 8" into the chalk bedrock.

2. C (adult) with "ashes" in pit, 19" across & 9" deep, with burnt sides, cut into the chalk bedrock "close" to the NE corner of the grave containing Burial 1. "In" & "around" the pit were sherds belonging to the upper part of a Barrel urn (see below).

Cut into the chalk bedrock immediately S of the grave containing Burial 1 was a circular pit, 15" across & 8½" deep (no finds).

NB. Clay claims that the central area had "evidently been disturbed not very long ago" & that there were "surface indications" that the barrow had been "dug into from the west". He attributes the incomplete condition of Burial 1 & the fragmentary & scattered condition of the urn associated with Burial 2 to this disturbance, claiming that the "treasure hunters" had "broken down" the "barrier" between the pit containing Burial 2 & the central grave. The extent & nature of the presumed robbing is very inadequately documented in the published report however.

Wiltshire

Special Features/Comments. A comb-marked Beaker sherd occurred "within the old turf-line" in the SE half of the barrow.

MARLEYCOMBE HILL 3. Bower Chalke 8 (SU0236 2257)
Chalk.

References. Clay, 1927.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.28' across & c.2' high, surrounded (evidently) by a shallow ditch. Central area evidently robbed.

Extent of Excavation. Excavation probably confined to narrow section trench (or more likely partial-section trench extending from the S or SE edge to just beyond the centre).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central cairn, c.12' across, of flints (?gathered from the surface).
(b) Capping of (evidently) earthy material.

Burials. None found (the central area had evidently been robbed out).
An inverted Barrel urn (no burial or charcoal) was inverted on the "natural chalk" "on" the E edge of (a) just outside the limits of the robbed out area. A "tight packing of ... stones & dirt around it" formed "a kind of cist" (?fill of pit secondarily cut into the barrow).

Special Features/Comments. A ?comb-marked Beaker sherd occurred in the mound makeup near the S edge of the barrow.

MARLEYCOMBE HILL 4. Bower Chalke 9 (SU0233 2249)
Clay-with-Flints.

References. Clay, 1927.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.30' across & 2' high, surrounded by ditch. The edges of the barrow had been badly shaved by ploughing & the central area had evidently been robbed out ("There were surface indications of a former opening...").

Extent of Excavation. Excavation probably confined to narrow section trench (or partial-section trench).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of earthy materials.

WiltshireBurials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C (adult) in central pit, 2' across & 19" deep. The pit & its contents had evidently been disturbed by the robbers who had "removed" an "urn". NB. Clay says nothing further about the "urn" which may or may not have had an existence outside his imagination.

MARLEYCOMBE HILL 5. Bower Chalke 10 (SU0235 2249)
Clay-with-Flints.

References. Clay, 1927.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.25' across & 2' high, surrounded by ditch, c.5' wide & 1' deep. Central area robbed.

Extent of Excavation. Excavation probably confined to narrow section trench (or partial-section trench).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of earthy material.

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

C.4½' S of centre was a pit, 17" across & 16" deep, located just outside the area disturbed by the robbers & (evidently) cut into the subsoil. It contained 2 burials.

1. C (child) in upright Barrel urn.

2. C (adult) with charcoal in inverted Barrel urn.

NB. The urn containing Burial 1 had been "crushed & pushed aside to make room" for that containing Burial 2.

?3. At the centre was a pit, c.2' across, dug into the subsoil to a depth of c.16". It produced no finds having (evidently) been completely cleared out by the robbers.

Special Features/Comments. A few flint flakes & a sandstone rubber occurred in the mound makeup.

MARLEYCOMBE HILL 6. Bower Chalke 11 (SU0236 2250)
Chalk underlying 9" of Clay-with-Flints.

References. Clay, 1927.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.28' across & 1½' high, surrounded by "shallow & broad ditch".

Extent of Excavation. "More than half...was thoroughly excavated".

Wiltshire

Treatment of OGS. "Old topsoil" was lighter in colour & firmer than mound makeup & covered "a thin stratum of darker material containing fragments of charcoal & a few flint flakes" directly overlying the chalk rock (?burnt off OGS left undisturbed for some ?years prior to erection of barrow).

Structure. Made entirely of clay & flints, the latter being "very numerous" & "unusually large".

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. C ("slender adult") with "several calcined flints" in inverted Barrel urn in pit, 9" deep, cut into OTL 5' SSE of centre.
2. C ("few burnt bones") in pit, smaller & shallower than the pit containing Burial 1 & cut into the OTL c.2½' to the W of it.

Special Features/Comments. A few flint flakes occurred in the mound makeup.

MIDDLE DOWN 1. Alvediston 1 (ST9699 2451)
Chalk.

References. Clay, 1926b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.40' across & 2½' high, surrounded by ditch, 10' wide & 2' deep, with internal diameter of 40'. Truncated by ploughing & with central robber pit, 10-11' in diameter.

Extent of Excavation. "A wide trench" was driven to a point just beyond the centre from the SE. The ditch was cleared within the limits of the "trench" & was evidently sectioned also on the NW side of the barrow.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "earthy flint rubble".

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. I ("robust man" with est.stat. 5'7") represented by "few fragments" of bone scattered in the fill of a grave, 3'10" x 3½' & "averaging" 1' deep, & in the robber trench fill above the grave (the latter had evidently been entirely cleared out by the robbers).

Special Features/Comments. A small potsherd (?Beaker) occurred on the chalk rock 2' E of the edge of the grave & evidently within the limits of the robber trench.

Wiltshire

MIDDLE DOWN 1a. Alvediston 1a (ST9700 2451)
Chalk.

References. Clay, 1926b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, completely ploughed out, surrounded by ditch, 52" wide & 28" deep, with internal diameter c.32'.

Extent of Excavation. No data but probably narrow cutting through centre from edge to edge (ditch evidently sectioned at both ends of cutting).

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS ploughed out).

Structure. No data (barrow ploughed out).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. I ("adult of robust build") resting on chalk rock at centre. Badly broken up by ploughing (many bones missing) but probably originally crouched with head to W.

Special Features/Comments. 4 ?Collared urn & 2 Romano-British sherds occurred in the upper ditch silt.

MIDDLE DOWN 1b. Alvediston 1b (ST9693 2535)
Chalk.

References. Clay, 1926b; Grinsell, 1957b.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. "Low" round barrow. No ditch. Badly disturbed by rabbits & rabbit diggers. Grinsell gives the dimensions of the barrow as 9 paces across & 1' high.

Extent of Excavation. Excavation probably confined to a narrow cutting extending from the N edge through the centre.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made "almost entirely of top soil scraped from the surrounding down".

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C with charcoal in (& scattered about in adjacent rabbit burrows) small bowl-shaped depression in the "old turf line" at centre.

OVERTON HILL. W. Overton 6b (SU1196 6835)
Chalk with troughs & depressions filled with buff soil.

Wiltshire

References. Smith/Simpson, 1966.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 65' across & 4' high. No ditch. Upper parts badly mutilated in places by modern pits & levelling.

Extent of Excavation. Near total (c.50% of NE quadrant not excavated).

Treatment of OGS. OTL represented by thin discontinuous layer overlying bedrock except under (a) where it was replaced by a deposit, 2-3" thick, of grey clay containing tiny pieces of charcoal, bone, flint & land snail shell. NB. This layer is of unknown origin; it sealed Burials 1-10 & apparently represents an artificial deposit deliberately laid down by the barrow builders on the stripped OGS. The thin & sporadic character of the OTL under (b) & (c) may indicate that the ground beneath these components was disturbed at some stage (see below).

Structure. (a) Core, c.15' x 17' & 2' high, of stacked turves roughly concentric with (b) but with its centre c.4' N of that of (c).

(b) Circular bank (internal diameter 21-22'), 5-7' wide & 6-12" high, of flint nodules & sarsen fragments (some flints & almost all of the sarsens were burnt) mixed with turves. (b) enclosed (a), its inner edge being separated from the latter by a "berm", 1½-3' wide.

(c) Capping of chalk-free soil (surface scrapings) sealing (a) & (b).

NB. The structural sequence as given above is based on the (unproven) assumption that the OTL under (b) & (c) was stripped to provide makeup for (a) which, therefore, was primary to (b). Note that the excavators took the contrary view ((b) predates (a)), basing this on the claim that the positions on plan of the graves containing Burials 4, 5 & 6 indicate that (b) was already in being when these burials were made. This claim is not supported by the published plan, however, and need not be accepted.

Burials. Primary to (a) (& to the Grey Clay Layer)

1. Crouched I (40 year male with C.I. 84) on floor of central grave, 9' N/S x 5' & 3' deep, with its W & E sides lined with large sarsen boulders. On l.s. with head to N under the remains of a ?fur or ?leather cover & associated with (near feet) an S2 (W) Beaker (Clarke 1131), an antler spatula, a slate plaque, a bronze awl & 2 flints; a second slate plaque & a flint strike-a-light was on the grave floor W of the I & a lump of marcasite underlay the thoracic vertebrae.

2-3 (I). MCD (2 persons: ?male & 6 year child) in the fill of the E side of the grave containing Burial 1 a few inches up from the floor. The bones were buried during the infilling.

4 (II). Crouched I (6-12 month child) in oval grave,

Wiltshire

3' x 2' & 6" deep, near the W edge of (a). On r.s. with head to N. 2 pieces of ox bone lay on the surface of the fill.

5 (V). Crouched I (6 month child) with a biconical shale bead (under chin) in oval grave, 3' x 2½' & 21" deep, located near the N edge of (a). On r.s. with head to ENE.

6 (III). Crouched I (7-8 month child) in subrectangular grave, 21" x 2' & 1' deep, located near the NW edge of (a). On r.s. with head to NE with the knees & skull disturbed by the secondary insertion of Burials 8-9 & 10.

7 (II). C (3 year child) in upright Collared urn in cylindrical pit, 7" across & 17" deep, dug into the narrow bridge of undisturbed ground between the grave containing Burial 5 & the pit containing Burial 10. The C had been lowered into the pit in a basketwork sling while still hot from the pyre.

8-9 (II). MCD (2 persons: 40 year adult & adult) in cylindrical pit, 14" across, dug into the W corner of the grave containing Burial 6 through the knees of the latter into the grave floor. The bones were mixed with pieces of carbonized material of protein origin & charcoal. The remains of withies probably used to strengthen the bag in which the bones were carried from the pyre were also noted.

10 (I). C (13-17 year child) with possible remains of leather bag in upright Collared urn on the floor of a funnel-shaped pit, 2½' across at the top & 17" deep, partly cut into the N corner of the grave containing Burial 6 & disturbing the latter's skull.

NB. The graves containing Burials 1-3, 5, 6, 8-9 & 10 produced quantities of frog bones, snail shells & worm castings implying that they had been loosely filled & left uncovered long enough for this material to accumulate. Burials 4 & 7 were not associated with such remains, probably because they had been interred just prior to the deposition of the grey clay layer (& thus were the last of the present series to have been buried).

Primary to (b)

11 (I). Crouched I (4 year child) c.16' SE of centre in a polygonal cist, measuring internally c.2' x 1', made of sarsen uprights set in a shallow pit with the tops of the stones projecting above its edge. On r.s. with head to SE. The I was covered by a thin layer of chalky material directly underlying the makeup of (b).

12 (IV). Crouched I (9 month child) in a very shallow grave 14' NW of centre. On r.s. with head to SE. The bones were directly overlaid by the makeup of (b). 6" SE of the grave was a stakehole (also sealed by (b)): the stake had rotted in situ.

Special Features/Comments. A shallow pit, 2' across & 3" deep, associated with signs of burning & filled with charcoal, was sealed by (b) E of centre. A second pit, 9" across & 6" deep, was secondary to the grey clay layer in the NW quadrant (it was filled with charcoal).

A number of large sarsens had been placed at irregular intervals at points on the grey clay layer near its edges. Large quantities of W Neolithic, Peterborough, Grooved Ware & Beaker sherds occurred in various contexts together with a small number of worked & unworked flints. A small Anglo-Saxon cemetery had been secondarily inserted into (c).

Wiltshire

ROLLESTONE DOWN. Winterbourne Stoke 43 (SU0909 4342)
Chalk.

References. Ozanne, 1972.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, completely ploughed out, with 2 roughly concentric ditches (see below). The central area had been dug into in the 19th century.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including whole of both ditches).

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS completely ploughed out).

Structure. 2 roughly concentric oval ditches (fill in both cases was badly disturbed by rabbits & tree roots & no real stratification survived).

Outer Ditch (3/2). C.7' wide & 4' deep, with internal diameter c.48'E/W x 44'. Cut into the floor around its entire circuit was a slot, 2½-3' wide & 4-6" deep, which Ozanne interprets as evidence that an originally relatively wide ditch (No. 3) had been deepened at some stage by means of a narrow one (No. 2) (no stratigraphic evidence of the presumed re-cutting survived however).

Inner Ditch (1). C.2½' wide & 2½-3' deep, with internal diameter c.36'NW/SE x 31½'.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

Central grave, 7'4"NW/SE x 4'10" & 3' deep, entirely robbed out except for a skin, 12-16" thick, of original fill (chalk rubble overlying an 8" thick layer of flint nodules resting on the floor) lining the sides of the NW half. All finds came from the disturbed fill & comprised the scattered, fragmentary & disarticulated remains of 3 Is; the (?scattered) bones of a single C; a Necked Beaker sherd on the floor at the NW end; & (scattered in the fill) 3 sherds of a plain straight-sided pot, 3½" high, decorated with 1 or more large rough knobs just below the rim (also in the disturbed fill was a lead plaque left by William Cunnington (see below)).

1. I (adult female with C.I.83 & est.stat. 5'3"). All parts of the skeleton were represented & differential decay suggests that the body had lain on its right side.

2. I (9-10 year ?female). Very fragmentary (cranial fragments, parts of femurs, tibias & pelvis & a single rib fragment). Bones very weathered & eroded compared with those of Burial 1.

3. I (c.45 year adult) represented solely by 13 teeth, all possibly from the same upper jaw.

4. C (probably adult or near adult) represented by 25 gms of bone.

Wiltshire

Special Features/Comments. The barrow had been dug into by W Cunnington in 1804. His results are not recorded in Hoare, 1810, but the barrow can probably be identified with one described in the unpublished Society of Antiquaries Cunnington Ms, Vol II, p.108 (relevant entry quoted in full by Ozanne, p.49). "Small flat barrow" (47' across & 2' high) containing a (presumably central) grave, 3' deep, with a (doubtless) crouched I lying with its head to the S on the floor with a "drinking cup" (smashed by workmen) at its feet. A cremation evidently rested on the surface of the grave fill & was covered by "large flints" on which stood a "small rude urn about the size of a half pint cup".

Ozanne suggests that the ditches were dug in the following sequence.

I. Ditch 3, the spoil being used to form a small central mound (bell or disc barrow).

II. Ditch 2, ditch 3 being recut to provide material for an outer bank.

III. Ditch 1 dug into the berm of the I/II barrow in order to "renovate" it.

NB. There is no physical evidence for the above sequence which is entirely speculative (Ozanne notes however that the long axis of Ditch 1 corresponds to the natural slope of the ground "in the way that a collapsed barrow would be distended").

5 small sherds of indeterminate prehistoric pottery occurred in the ploughsoil & upper ditch fill.

SHALBOURNE 1. Shalbourne 4 (SU3209 5902)
Chalk.

References. Johnston, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 62' across & 5' high (7' according to the published section), surrounded by ditch 6-8' wide (11-14' according to the published section) & 2-4' deep, with an internal diameter of 62'. Ploughed & central area occupied by large crater, 10-12' across & 9-10' deep, which partly obliterated an earlier robber trench, 2' wide, driven into the centre from the SW edge.

Extent of Excavation. 9' x 14' central cutting plus 2 5' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. Pre-barrow soil profile undisturbed (OGS probably turfed).

Structure. (a) Central core, 24' x 27' across & c.3' high, of "chalk" (?source) covered by a single layer of "flints" (?gathered from surface).

Wiltshire

(b) Capping of loam & flints filling the whole area enclosed by the ditch (?surface scrapings).

(c) Capping of "chalk" (derived from ditch) forming a wide band resting on the flanks of (b). NB. (C) was absent on the small part of the S side of the barrow which was excavated.

NB. (B) & (c) were deposited as parts of a continuous operation.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C (represented by a single piece of burnt human jaw bone only) in the fill of the earlier of the 2 robber trenches.

Special Features/Comments. A few worked flints & prehistoric potsherds occurred in various contexts.

SHALBOURNE 2. Shalbourne 6 (SU3210 5905)
Chalk.

References. Johnston, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Ploughed out bowl barrow. Oval ditch, c.8' wide & 2-2½' deep, enclosing area c.53'E/W x 42'.

Extent of Excavation. C.12' x 12' central cutting plus 2 4' wide section trenches.

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. No data (barrow destroyed). NB. Johnston's argument that the silting pattern of the ditch documents the former existence of an external bank set some distance from the lip is not very convincing.

Burials. Outside the Area Enclosed by the Ditch

1. C (male) in a shallow pit located just outside (by c.1') the outer edge of the ditch to the E. The relatively lightly-burnt state of the bones of the skull & extremities suggests that the head & feet of the corpse were near the edges of the pyre.

Special Features/Comments. Just inside the W end of the ditch a segment (chord of inner edge c.25' long) of another ditch, 6' wide & ?1½' deep, had been dug (Johnston says nothing about the fill of this feature, the outer edge of which was separated by less than 1' from the inner edge of the main ditch).

Wiltshire

SHALBOURNE 4 (SU3219 5902)

Chalk overlaid by 1-2' thick layer of brown clay.

References. Johnston, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, virtually ploughed out (original diameter probably c.30': maximum surviving thickness c.1'). No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Excavation evidently confined to 12' x 12' central cutting.

Treatment of OGS. No data (no visually recognizable OTL survived).

Structure. The excavated portion of the barrow consisted entirely of a mixture of loam & flints (surface scrapings).

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

1. C in the basal portion of an upright urn resting on the OGS 3' SE of centre. The upper part of the urn had been ploughed away (a stray Collared urn sherd occurred in the ploughsoil nearby & could have belonged to this pot).

Special Features/Comments. The chalk rock under the sub-soil was irregularly pitted, presumably as a result of periglacial processes & not because the barrow had been erected on the site of an ancient spinney or copse (as suggested by Johnston).

STONEHENGE CURSUS. Winterbourne Stoke 30 (SU1101 4294)
Chalk.

References. Christie, 1963.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, completely ploughed out & deliberately levelled, surrounded by ditch, 4½-5' wide & 1½-2' deep, with an internal diameter of c.53'. The site was disturbed in places by modern trenches & had been dug into in the 19th century (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Total (including entire ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data (destroyed).

Structure. Barrow completely ploughed out. NB. The chalk rock covered by the former protected surface within the ditch was "domed" over an area c.43' across, with a "pronounced ridge of chalk" demarcating the dome edge from a sloping "berm", 4-6' wide. Christie suggests that the "berm" was an original feature & that the barrow was thus a "bell barrow" (another possibility, however, is that the "berm"

Wiltshire

resulted from post-Bronze Age weathering & ploughing, the effects of which would have been most severe peripherally where the protection afforded by the barrow mound would have been least).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C (adult) with oak charcoal at base of central pit, 21" across & 16" deep. The upper part of the pit sides were burnt but not the lower, possibly implying that a shallow pit in which a fire had been lit was later deepened to accommodate the burial.
2. Crouched I (6-8 year child) covered over with large flints in the primary ditch silt on the SW side of the site. On l.s. with head to NW. The stratigraphic relationship of the burial to the ditch silt was not ascertained.

Special Features/Comments. The barrow was enclosed within the W end of the Stonehenge Cursus & had been previously excavated by Hoare (1810, 165) who found an unaccompanied cremation (no traces of Hoare's cutting survived). A roughly rectangular setting, $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 1'$ of 4 stakeholes was located immediately N of the pit containing Burial 1 (one stake had been withdrawn but the others may have rotted in situ).

A large pit located on the NE side of the site contained a deposit of burnt material & pine charcoal & had been cut through by the ditch. A small pit W of Burial 1 was possibly natural.

C.30 miscellaneous Bronze Age & later potsherds occurred in the upper ditch fill. A barbed-&-tanged arrowhead was found in the ditch silt near Burial 2 (but was not certainly associated with the burial) & 2 other worked flints occurred in other contexts.

WEST KENNET. Avebury 55 (SU1024 6788)

Contorted chalk/buff soil overlying solid chalk.

References. Smith, 1965.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, completely ploughed out, 46' across, with its centre c.10' S of the centre of the ditch which was c.6' wide & $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}'$ deep & had an internal diameter of c.86' (berm 10-27' wide). NB. The former mound was marked by a dome of decayed chalk natural containing traces of the ancient soil profile (because of shaving by the plough the diameter of the dome at the time of excavation was almost certainly less than the original diameter of the barrow mound).

Extent of Excavation. Near total (polygonal cutting, c.80' across, centred on the site of the former mound, plus 6 4' wide sections through ditch).

Wiltshire

Treatment of OGS. No data (ploughed out).

Structure. No data (barrow completely ploughed out).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown (Formal Burials)

1. C on floor (covered in places with charcoal) of pit, 5½' x 3' & 2' deep, located 10' N of centre of the former mound (but centrally to the ditch). With the bones on the floor were an inverted Pygmy Cup, a metal awl, a horn pendant, part of a chalk bead & 3 fossil encrinite stem-joints. NB. The pit had been completely cleared out at an unknown date & then refilled (pieces of cremated bone were scattered in the fill along with a Collared urn sherd).
2. C (forming an oblong mass 19" x 8") on floor of pit, 35" x 21" & 6" deep, dug into the berm on the SE side of the site (a Beaker sherd & a few flints were in the fill).
3. Crouched I (adult) in grave, 40" x 27" & 7" deep, dug into the berm on the W side of the site. On l.s. with head to SSE. The feet & lower legs had been ploughed away.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown (?Pyre Sweepings)

4. C in pit, 16" x 13" & 7" deep, dug into the berm (see below) on the SW side of the site. The bones were very small in quantity & were scattered in the lower fill which also contained burnt chalk & flints & large lumps of charcoal (the pit sides were burnt & the bones & other material may comprise pyre sweepings interred while still hot). Also in the fill were struck flint flakes, single Peterborough & W Neolithic sherds, & a burnt bone bead.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown (?Pre-Barrow Occupation)

5. Incomplete I (infant) scattered in the fills of 2 intersecting pits, 4½' across & 32" deep & 5' x 4' & c.2' deep respectively, dug into berm (see below) on the SE side of the site. Both pits had been refilled in a single operation & the burial interred in a dismembered state (the fills of the 2 pits differed in composition & that of one included a large amount of charcoal). Pockets of amphibian bones & snail shells along the sides of the pits & on their floors probably indicate the former existence of a perishable lining still in place when infilling occurred & between which & the pit sides ?frogs & snails had crawled or fallen at a time when the pits were still open & accessible to these animals. Large quantities of Neolithic occupation debris similar to that described below was scattered in the fills of the pits. NB. Burials 4 & 5 were located near the edge of the dome of decayed chalk marking the site of the former mound & may have originally been covered by the latter.

Special Features/Comments. A few miscellaneous Bronze Age sherds (Collared & ?Bucket urns) & large quantities of W Neolithic, Peterborough, Grooved Ware & Beaker sherds occurred in the ploughsoil along with ox, sheep/goat, horse,

Wiltshire

pig & red deer bones. Similar material also occurred in the fills of 8 large pits scattered over the excavated area & presumably relating to activities connected with pre-barrow occupation of the site (cf. the pit containing Burial 5).

WOODMINTON DOWN 1. Bower Chalke 1 (SU0000 2206)
Chalk.

References. Clay, 1926a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.42' across & less than 1' high. Evidently no ditch (see below). Central area possibly robbed (see below).

Extent of Excavation. C.30% (mostly in central area & SW quadrant).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. "Near" the centre was a "large heap of flints mixed with earth covering a wide area" & extending upwards to the present surface of the barrow (Clay thought the "earth" amongst the flints indicated modern disturbance). ?Flint core. The remainder of the barrow evidently consisted of "soil". A "wide ditch" possibly flanked the barrow's south side (see the entries for Barrows 2, 3 & 4).

Burials. Secondary to Barrow

1-21. In the SW quadrant a total of 21 Deverel-Rimbury urns (all containing Cs, in one case associated with a burnt ox tooth) stood upright on the floors of pits cut through the mound makeup normally to a depth of several inches into the solid chalk. 3 of the urns had capstones of sandstone or purbeck stone & all were fragmentary as a result of the erosion of the barrow surface (see the entry for Barrow 2). Only 6 (3 Globular urns & 3 Barrel urns) are illustrated or adequately described in the published report (the other 15 are stated to have all been of the "Barrel" type).

Special Features/Comments. Barrows 1-4 (see separate entries for Nos. 2-4) were in a NW/SE line, each barrow being in contact or near contact with its neighbour(s), & are numbered consecutively from the NW. The order in which the 4 barrows were constructed is unknown.

WOODMINTON DOWN 2. Bower Chalke 2 (SU0001 2205)
Chalk.

References. Clay, 1926a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow,

Wiltshire

c.33' across & 9" high (above the chalk rock). No ditch.
(see below).

Extent of Excavation. C.40% (central area plus most of W half).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Evidently made entirely of "soil" which Clay thought was derived from "wide" "hollows" flanking the barrow to the S (see the entries for Barrows 1, 3 & 4).

Burials. Secondary to Barrow

?1-?2. C.2' SW of Burial 3 was a group of 3 pots (2 Barrel urns & an accessory vessel). All the pots were upright & were badly smashed & telescoped with their rims just under the modern surface & their bases resting in "a well-formed cist" (i.e. pit) in the chalk rock. One of the urns "had been pushed aside for the subsequent burial" of the other. ?Did the urns contain cremations.

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

3. C (adult) in the remains of an upright "Barrel" urn (the upper parts of the vessel were missing) standing in a "shallow" pit (evidently in the chalk rock) located c.9' SW of centre & 2' NE of "Burials" 1 & 2.

Special Features/Comments. The "hollow" on the S side of the barrow contained potsherds & "a few large slabs of sandstone & purbeck that had probably covered the mouths of urns from which the sherds came" (Clay implied that this material derived from some of the pots in the large urnfield associated with Barrow 1). Also in the "hollow" were parts of "a tall finger-tipped urn lying on its side" & "many" Romano-British sherds.

Barrow 2 formed part of a line of 4 closely-set barrows (see the entry for Barrow 1).

WOODMINTON DOWN 3. Bower Chalke 3 (SU0003 2205)
Chalk.

References. Clay, 1926a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.33' across & (evidently) c.2' high. No ditch (see below). Central area badly rabbited (? & robbed).

Extent of Excavation. 10-15% (small central cutting plus a narrow half-section trench & 3 small cuttings at points around the peripheries).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of "chalk rubble" which Clay thought was derived from a "ditch to the south", 2½' deep. NB. It is not clear from the published report whether or not the "ditch" was continuous with the "hollows" associated

Wiltshire

with Barrow 2 (see the entry for that Barrow & for Barrows 1 & 4 which also may have had ditches on their S flanks).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. "Several fragments of human leg bones" occurred in rabbit holes in the central area. NB. Parts of a human ulna & humerus ("possibly" belonging to the same individual as the other bones) were in the "ditch" at a depth of 1½'.

Special Features/Comments. The "ditch" (at a depth of 2' & above) produced "many" Romano-British sherds. Barrow 3 formed part of a line of 4 closely-set barrows (see the entry for Barrow 1).

WOODMINTON DOWN 4. Bower Chalke 4 (SU0004 2205)
Chalk.

References. Clay, 1926a.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, c.40' across (?height). No ditch (see below).

Extent of Excavation. C.20% (2 large cuttings in central area & SW quadrant respectively plus 2 small cuttings on the NW perimeter).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data. A "wide ditch" possibly flanked the barrow's S side (see the entries for Barrows 1, 2 & 3).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C with sherd of Romano-British pottery in "clean cut" pit (evidently in the chalk rock) located c.10' W of centre. Lying on its side on the "undisturbed chalk" c.2' SE of the pit was a Barrel urn. 2' SW of the urn & burial pit was the edge of a large mass of Romano-British potsherds, forming a deposit c.12' x 6' & 14" thick with its surface lying "in" the modern turf (2 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery occurred on the N edge of the deposit). NB. Clay's statement that Burial 1 was "without question....primary" does not appear to be based on valid physical evidence.

Special Features/Comments. Barrow 4 formed part of a line of 4 closely-set barrows (see the entry for Barrow 1).

WOODMINTON DOWN 5. Bower Chalke 5 (ST9986 2194)
Chalk.

References. Clay, 1926a.

Wiltshire

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Round barrow, "rather indefinite" in "outline" & "few inches" high. No ditch. ?Ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. "Square sod" removed at centre.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Mound makeup consisted of "topsoil" (in the tiny area excavated).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

I. C ("woman") with flat-tanged bronze/copper awl in inverted Collared urn resting on "natural ground" at centre. Most of the base of the urn was missing possibly as a result of post-Bronze Age disturbance (?ploughing).

Worcestershire

BREDON HILL (S0953 398)
Oolite (see below).

References. Thomas, 1965.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 32' across & 1½' high (above bedrock) surrounded by ditch, 2-2½' wide & c.15" deep (except on W where in places it faded out to near extinction), with internal diameter 28' x 24' & a possible causeway (of undetermined width) to the NE. Badly truncated by ploughing. Central area robbed.

Extent of Excavation. C.8' x 6' central cutting plus 3 narrow half-section trenches. Also small cuttings at 2 additional points along line of ditch.

Treatment of OGS. Probably stripped to the surface of the solid oolite (see below).

Structure. Mostly made of limestone rubble derived from ditch; in places the rubble was replaced or covered by, or overlay, deposits of loam or sandy soil (?also partly derived from ditch). See below.

Burials. ?Primary to Barrow

At the centre was a grave, c.5½' x 3½' & 1' deep, with its E wall lined with a limestone slab, 5' x 2' & 3-6" thick, the top of which projected c.1' above the OGS level. The grave contained 2 inhumation burials, 4 barbed-&-tanged flint arrowheads, a flint scraper, a bone pin fragment & 2 E Beakers & had been almost completely cleared out by the robbers (all of the grave goods & many of the bones removed by the latter were recovered & other bones & grave goods remained in situ).

1 (II). I (40-50 year male with round head & est.stat. c.5'11") resting on a 4" thick layer of brown loam lining the grave floor. The bones of the feet (still in articulation) were at the S end of the grave: the skull fragments were mostly at the N end. Under the feet was the bone pin fragment &, immediately S of the feet, the arrowheads & scraper.

2 (I). I (25-30 year ?female with C.I.84 & est.stat. 5'6") also (evidently) resting on the brown loam layer lining the floor. Skull at S end of grave.

The 2 Beakers were in the W part of the grave, in the N & S halves respectively, & one may have been originally associated with each I.

Because of the partial robbing of the grave before formal excavation the evidence on various points is inconclusive but, such as it is, suggests the following sequence of events.

A. Deposition of Burial 1 & refilling of grave.

B. Secondary insertion of Burial 2 into the grave after

Worcestershire

Burial 1 had been reduced to a skeletal or near skeletal condition (ligaments of feet still evidently intact). The occurrence of the shells of carnivorous snails (which are likely to have entered via the foramen magnum) & the remains of a bird-of-prey pellet in the skull of Burial 2 suggest that the head had been detached (& ?debrained) & the corpse exposed prior to burial.

Special Features/Comments. The oolite immediately outside the outer lip of the ditch was capped by a 3-8" thick layer of sandy soil which was interpreted by Thomas as post-Bronze Age accumulation against the barrow flanks. ?Natural subsoil (if so its Bronze Age equivalent, excavated from the upper part of the ditch & stripped from the interior, could have been the source of the loam & soil components of the barrow makeup).

LARFORD FARM, Astley (SO 8077 6963)
River gravels.

References. Green, 1961.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Round barrow, ?c.2½' high (see below), surrounded by ditch, c.8' wide & 3-3½' deep, with internal diameter 76' x 81'. Heavily ploughed.

Extent of Excavation. 15-20% (large central cutting plus 4' wide section trench, 4-5' wide partial-section trench & 3 small cuttings in the SE half).

Treatment of OGS. See below.

Structure. See below.

Burials. None found (see below).

Special Features/Comments. Green summarized his conclusions on the nature & history of the site as follows:

- A. OGS stripped to the surface of the gravel natural & a large central hollow dug in which 1 or more bodies were cremated.
- B. 4 oval pits dug, 3 in the floor of the central hollow secondarily to the layer of charcoal ("pyre" remains) lining it, the fourth just outside the hollow, & filled with cremated bone & charcoal before being individually sealed by "caps of puddled clay".
- C. Gravel from ditch deposited over site to form a low mound.
- D. Post inserted into the centre of C (& of the site as a whole) & enclosed by additional posts (also inserted into C & some resting on the clay "caps" of the cremation

Worcestershire

pits) forming 2 roughly concentric ellipses (the major axis of the outer ellipse was c.32' long).

E. Crust of clay, through which the tops of the posts projected, laid down on the surface of D.

F. Barrow completed by the addition of more gravel.

G. Fifth cremation placed in a pit located 2' NW of centre & dug into F down through the clay crust (E) into D. After the deposition of the cremation the break in E was patched by a clay cap packed round the base of a post supported by the basal pit fill.

NB. The ditch appears to be a genuine archaeological feature possibly of Bronze Age date though no dating evidence of any kind was recovered from the site. According to the published section the "barrow" "makeup" (C, E & F) had a maximum thickness of c.1½' & rested directly on "natural gravel". It is doubtful if C, E & F really represent the remains of a deliberately constructed artificial mound as alleged in the published report.

The 5 "cremation" deposits consisted of charcoally soil, no bone being present (bone was also absent in the alleged pyre remains in the central hollow & it is not clear from the published report whether or not the floor of the latter was burnt).

None of the "postholes" are adequately described in the published report & they cannot be confidently accepted as such particularly since they appear to vary in size in an arbitrary way & to form no recognizable pattern (the supposed "ellipses" are unconvincing).

E Riding of Yorkshire

CATFOSSE, Fosse Hill Quarry (TA1352 4677)

Gravel underlying clay covered by 3' thick layer of post-Bronze Age rainwash.

References. McInnes, 1968.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Ring ditch, (originally mounded) 3' wide & 2½' deep, with 1½' wide causeway to ESE & internal diameter c.20'.

Extent of Excavation. Pits & other features excavated by hand after general area had been machine stripped to surface of subsoil. It is unclear from the published report how much of the ditch was cleared.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data.

Burials. The pottery associated with the burials formed a completely homogeneous assemblage comprising whole or partial Bucket urns, 9½-13½" high, with straightish or bulging profiles, simple or slightly expanded interned rims &, in most cases, footed or splayed bases: decoration was confined to shallow groove, or 1-2 very slight cordons, just below the rim (one urn had circumferential line of fingertip marks & another a circumferential row of small perforations).

S of the Ditch

A total of 4 cremation pits were located S, SE & SW of the ditch at distances of 2-15' from its outer edge. All had been badly disturbed by quarrying previous to the excavation & all were circular (diameters 1-2') except for Pit 4 which measured 3' x 1'.

- 1 (1). C ("flecks of cremated bone") with charcoal.
- 2 (2). C with "base of a pot" (?plus rim sherds).
- 3 (6). Remains of disturbed C with (evidently) potsherds.
- 4 (7). C ("flecks of cremated bone") with charcoal & burnt earth.

N of the Ditch

A total of 6 cremation pits (diameters between 10" & 2') were located N of the ditch, 5 (nos. 5-8 & G) in an E/W arc at distances of 11-15' from the outer edge of the ditch, the sixth (Pit C) c.5' N of the arc.

- 5 (B). C with waste flint in urn.
- 6 (A). C with 2 flints (one slightly worked) in urn.
- 7 (F). C in urn.
- 8 (H). C with waste flint in urn in pit which also contained a great deal of charcoal & was 6-8" deeper than any of the other cremation pits on the site.
- 9 (C). C with worked flint & (evidently) a single potsherd.
- 10 (G). C.

E Riding of YorkshireWithin Area Enclosed by Ditch

A total of 7 cremation pits (nos. 11-17) occurred in an irregular N/S band, c.5' wide, across the centre of the area enclosed by the ditch. Diameters of individual pits between c.16" & 22".

- 11 (3). Disturbed C with potsherds.
- 12 (4). C in urn.
- 13 (5). Disturbed C with potsherds.
- 14 (8). C with 2 flint flakes & a round scraper in urn.
- 15 (9). C with 3 struck flint flakes & 1 waste flint in urn.
- 16 (10). C in urn.
- 17 (11). C in urn.

ETTON WOLD A (SE935 438)

Middle Chalk underlying flinty sand & gravel.

References. Coombs, 1974.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, completely ploughed out, surrounded by ditch, 2-4' wide & 1½' deep, with internal diameter 58-60'. The barrow had been evidently robbed, the remains of the presumed robber trench being represented by pit, 7'E/W x 5' & 1' deep, dug into OGS c.6' E of centre). See below.

Extent of Excavation. Total (including whole of ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS ploughed out).

Structure. No data (barrow ploughed out).

Burials. None found (see below).

Special Features/Comments. Etton A can probably be identified with Greenwell's (1877, 284) Barrow 81 which measured in his day (when it was already "much reduced by ploughing") 60' across & 3½' high & was composed of "earth with some chalk & flint intermixed". The only find recorded by Greenwell comprised a C (child, 3 years old or younger) in pit, 14" across & 1½' deep, dug into OGS "at the centre" (bones were sandwiched between 2 layers of black sand containing charcoal). NB. Coombs suggested that the pit containing this burial had been located within limits of the robber trench described above & that it had been completely destroyed by the latter. The only finds made by Coombs were in derived contexts & comprised a single sherd of possible prehistoric pottery & 2 sherds of post-prehistoric pottery.

E Riding of Yorkshire

ETTON WOLD C (SE935 438)

Middle Chalk underlying flinty sand & gravel.

References. Coombs, 1974.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 55'E/W x 52' & 2' high. No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing & disturbed to below OGS level, by robber trench, irregular in shape, measuring c.22'N/S x 16' & extending from well N of the SSE edge to just beyond centre. See below.

Extent of Excavation. C.40% (large central cutting plus 2 5' wide section trenches).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of horizontally-stacked turves.

Burials. In the central area was a large oval pit, c.17' NW/SE x 15' & c.2' deep, dug into OGS & filled with stacked turves continuous above with the makeup of the barrow. The pit was enclosed by irregularly discontinuous ring, 7" high & up to 4' wide, with internal diameter 17'NW/SE x c.14', of chalk & flints (the makeup of this feature was presumably the spoil from the pit & it may or may not have been a formal design element). Dug into the centre of the floor of the pit (& of the barrow as a whole) was smaller pit, with surviving diameter of c.15" & c.15" deep (S edge of pit may have been cut away by robber trench). The S 60% of the large pit had been robbed out as had the whole of the small pit (except for a little burnt soil with charcoal flecks lining the base & sides & presumably representing part of original fill). The "chalk" "surrounding" the small pit had been "burnt" over an area of unspecified extent.

1. Disturbed C on floor of robber trench immediately adjacent to small central pit.

Special Features/Comments. The robber trench was probably the work of W. Greenwell & Coombs identifies Etton C with the latter's Barrow 79 (1877, 283). This identification is almost certainly incorrect as, apart from other difficulties, Barrow 79 is explicitly stated by Greenwell (p.284) not to have been sited on gravel. A more suitable candidate is Barrow 80 (Greenwell, 1877, 285) which in Greenwell's day measured 70' x 62' & 4' high (after much ploughing): it was made of "earth, with some chalk & flint interspersed" & stood on a "knoll" of chalk gravel. There was a single central burial (adult ?male C) in pit, 1½' across & 1' deep, dug into the "ground". The

E. Riding of Yorkshire

bones were covered with charcoal & the sides & bottom of the pit & the "ground" round about were evidently burnt. Coombs found 2 small patches of charcoal on the OGS, 1 sealed under the chalk & flint "ring". 2 rim/collar sherds of a Collared urn occurred in the fill of the robber trench.

ETTON WOLD D (SE935 438)

Middle Chalk underlying flinty sand & gravel.

References. Coombs, 1974.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, c.52' across & 2' high, surrounded by irregularly circular ditch, 3½-5' wide & c.3' deep, with internal diameter c.72' (berm 6-10' wide). Badly truncated by ploughing & S edge destroyed by large linear earthwork of unknown date. Central area disturbed to below OGS level by pit, c.18'N/S x 14'.

Extent of Excavation. Small central cutting plus entire NE quadrant (including all of ditch) & 2 5' wide half-section trenches. NB. The SE quadrant & large parts of the NW & SE quadrants appear to have been stripped of superficial deposits but not actually excavated. (See published plan f.4)

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Made entirely of horizontally-stacked turves.

Burials. None found. At the centre was irregular pit, 8' x 6' & 2' deep (below surface of solid chalk) & possibly representing grave completely cleared out by diggers of central robber trench.

Special Features/Comments. The only finds from the barrow (from topsoil) were 3 plain potsherds of probable prehistoric date.

LITTLEWOOD FARM 1, Walkington (SE962 357)

Upper Chalk underlying 50 cm thick layer of cryoturbated head.

References. Bartlett-MacKey, 1972.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bell barrow, 18 - 19 m across & 50 cm high, surrounded by irregularly circular ditch, 2.0 - 2.8 m wide & 1.2 - 3.0 m deep, with causeway 2 m wide on S (berm 1 - 2 m wide). See below for "baulks". Badly truncated by ploughing & (particularly on SW side) by Romano-British occupation & burials.

E Riding of Yorkshire

Extent of Excavation. Total (including almost all of ditch).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Central core, c. 9 m across, of "turves".
(b) Capping of chalk (derived from ditch) surrounding & covering flanks of (a) (?originally continuous over its whole surface). NB. Ploughing had almost completely destroyed (b) which survived (as a narrow footing) only in the E half.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. Crouched I (17-25 year ?female with est.stat. 5'1"+) in central grave 2.15 m ENE/WSW x 1 m & 60 cm deep. On r.s. with head to SW. Residual spoil was heaped on the OGS on the N & S sides of the grave. Fill comprised "turf" merging above with makeup of (a) & covering 15 cm thick layer of "pale sandy soil" on the floor (the sandy soil layer produced 5 Food Vessel, a "possible" Beaker & 11 indeterminate "E.B.A." sherds).

2. Crouched I (adult ?male) on OGS c.3 m SE of centre. It was represented solely by part of pelvis & proximal ends of femurs, all the other bones having been ploughed away, & had probably lain on its r.s. with its head to SW. The body had apparently been enclosed by an "oval of small chalk cobbles" mostly destroyed by ploughing.

In Secondary Ditch Silt

3. C ("few minute traces" only) with rimsherds of cord-decorated bipartite Collared urn in the secondary ditch silt on the NE side of the barrow.

Special Features/Comments. The ditch had been dug in 4 segments of unequal length, 2 flanking the causeway & 2 defined by abrupt contractions in width & depth ("baulks"). One of the "baulks" was opposite the causeway, the other 2 on the E & W sides respectively (the line between these last coincided with the long axis of the grave containing Burial 1, a fact which probably implies that the digging of the grave preceded the laying out of the ditch). 6 ox shoulder blades occurred on the ditch floor, one still "wedged in the solid chalk where it had broken in use". Ox bones & a saddle quern fragment were recovered from the primary ditch silt & a large quantity of flints (including 1 PTD, 3 barbed-&-tanged & 3 leaf arrowheads; 2 plano-convex knives; & a number of scrapers) & c.100 W Neolithic, ?Peterborough, Grooved Ware (single piece only), Beaker & Food Vessel sherds from various contexts. 2 jet beads of early Bronze Age types occurred in a disturbed context. There were a number of secondary Romano-British inhumation burials in the SW part of the barrow together with scattered bones probably derived from the breakup of other Romano-British inhumations & much Romano-British occupation debris.

E Riding of Yorkshire

LITTLEWOOD FARM 2, Walkington (SE962 357)

Upper chalk underlying 50 cm thick layer of cryoturbated head.

References. Bartlett-MacKey, 1972.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Almost completely ploughed out with only a "few centimetres" of undisturbed mound makeup surviving in central area. No ditch but "a wide shallow depression may have been a quarry for the material" (if so original diameter would have been c.15 m).

Extent of Excavation. 24 m x 20 m cutting (Burial 1 was located c.1 m S of the centre of the cutting).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. No data.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Very badly decayed I ("robust" adult) resting on surface of chalk bedrock on floor of "very shallow" grave. Standing upright in front of ribs was a vase Food Vessel.

SPITAL CORNER, Staxton, Willerby (TA023 794)

Sand underlying chalk/flint gravel.

References. Stead, 1959.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Flat cemetery or ploughed out barrow (see below). No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Cutting, with maximum dimensions c.56'N/S x 42', roughly centred on Burials 3 & 4 below.

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS completely ploughed out).

Structure. No evidence for mounding survived (an earthen/gravel barrow would probably have disappeared without trace as consequence of extensive modern ploughing & levelling).

Burials. The burials were dispersed, apparently at random, over area c.48'N/S x 33'. In the N part of the excavated area was E/W line of groups of chalk blocks, spaced at irregular intervals & possibly representing remains of post packings (no dating evidence but if contemporary with the burials the posts might have supported fence dividing cemetery into N (Burials 11 & 12) & S (Burials 1-10) halves). Note that the possibility that burials belonging to the cemetery existed outside excavated area cannot be excluded. The line of possible postholes might also have extended

E Riding of Yorkshire

E &/or W of the excavated limits.

- 1 (1). Crouched I (middle-aged/elderly ?male) resting directly on subsoil (no trace of grave survived). Badly disturbed by ploughing. Head to S.
 - 2 (2). Crouched I (adult female) in well-defined hollow in subsoil, 7' x 3' & 1½-2' deep (below modern surface). Head-end to W. NB. Only parts of legs & one arm remained in situ, all the other bones evidently being disturbed or missing (skeleton too deeply buried to have been affected by ploughing).
 - 3 (3). Disarticulated I (?female: represented by skull & long bone fragments only) heaped on subsoil (no trace of a grave survived: ?re-buried after disturbed by plough). With bones was S1 Beaker (Clarke 1389) & unworked flint flake.
 - 4 (4). Crouched I (30-40 year female with est.stat. 5'3") resting on subsoil (no trace of a grave survived). On r.s. with head to WSW.
 - 5 (7). Crouched I (22-25 year female with est.stat. 5'½") in grave, 6' x 3' & 40" deep (below modern surface). On r.s. with head to W.
 - 6 (11). Crouched I (40-50 year male with est.stat. 5'10") on the floor of a grave, 9' x 5' & 4' deep (below modern surface). On l.s. with head to E. Behind skull was S1 Beaker (Clarke 1390) & pig humerus, behind back a flint fabricator & boxstone fragment. Each long side of the grave was lined with an (?oak) plank, c.1" thick & 1' high.
 - 7 (8). Crouched I (5 year child) in fill (1' down from modern surface) of grave containing Burial 6 (well above the tops of the planks lining the grave sides). Head to NE.
- NB. The E end of the grave containing Burials 6 & 7 intersected a pit, c.3½' x 2½' & 38" deep, containing in its fill 2 ox horn cores (stratigraphic relationship between grave & pit unknown).
- 8 (10). Crouched I (60 year female with est.stat. 5'½") on the floor of a grave, 6' x 7' & 3' deep (from modern surface) partly cut into the N side of the (filled) grave containing Burials 6 & 7. On l.s. with head to E.
 - 9 (9). I (badly-decayed 2-3 year child) in fill of grave containing Burial 8.
 - 10 (9A). I (badly-decayed 2 year child) in fill of grave containing Burial 8.
- NB. Burials 9 & 10 were located close together at the same depth from modern surface (c.18").
- 11 (5). Crouched I (30-40 year male with est. stat. 5'9" & C.I.76.2) resting on subsoil (no trace of a grave survived). On r.s. with head to W.
 - 12 (6). I (?adult: represented by few fragments of badly decayed femur or humerus only) under patch, 3½' x 3', of small flints packed closely together.

N. Riding of Yorkshire

BARNBY HOWE E (NZ830 138)
Oolite underlying boulder clay.

References. Ashbee/ApSimon, 1956-58.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. ?Barrow, completely ploughed out, with modern pit at or near its centre (see below). No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data (OGS completely ploughed out).

Structure. No definite evidence for artificial mounding survived (the site occupied top of natural spur). Burial 1 was near the centre of a roughly square enclosure, c.44' x 44', defined by a narrow bank constructed of loose stones of various sizes (all locally obtainable from boulder clay) & robbed out (or simply missing) over extensive stretches of its perimeter. Similar stones were irregularly scattered inside & outside the enclosure & like the latter itself might or might not constitute the wreckage of an otherwise entirely destroyed barrow (or other formal Bronze Age funerary monument of some kind).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. Entirely decayed away but inferred on basis of positive phosphate test) on floor of grave, c.5½' NE/SW x 2' & 3' deep, located 2-3' NW of centre of "enclosure". Bottom & sides of grave mutilated in places by modern pit & the original (basal) fill ("grey clay") represented by small patches only. Wood impressions surviving in places on grave floor indicated that latter had originally been lined with a plank.

Special Features/Comments. 7 shallow pits containing charcoal occurred in various places in excavated area (one pit produced leaf-shaped flint arrowhead, another 3 sherds of ?W Neolithic pottery). There was also a small post-hole.

Sherds belonging to upper part of an AOC Beaker (Clarke 1235F) occurred under a scatter of stones just outside the limits of the enclosure & 2 fingernail marked pieces among the stones forming the bank of the latter.

BARNBY HOWE W (NZ830 138)
Oolite underlying boulder clay.

References. Ashbee/ApSimon, 1956-58.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.65' across & 3½' high. No ditch. Badly truncated by ploughing. There was a central robber pit, c.8' x 4',

N Riding of Yorkshire

dug to just below OGS level (2 other small modern pits had been dug to or just above OGS level in N half).

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. Evidently intact & undisturbed (possibly under turf).

Structure. (a) Core, c.50'N/S x 48', of stacked turves.
(b) Bank of small stones (?& earth) revetting (a).
(c) Kerb of drywalling revetting (b).

NB. (B) & (c) were virtually destroyed in many places by ploughing & a 3' wide gap through (c) ESE of centre may or may not have been original. (A) appears to have been eccentric to barrow as whole, the width of (b)/(c) varying from c.3' on NW to at least 7' on SE. The entire barrow had been thrown up in a single operation, the junction (where preserved) between (a) & (b) being near vertical. The stones of (a) & (b) were all obtainable from the local boulder clay.

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1. C with number of small badly weathered featureless potsherds scattered in ploughsoil E of centre (a smaller quantity of burnt bone & potsherds occurred in fill of central robber trench & possibly had formed part of same burial deposit).

Special Features/Comments. A total of 5 small hearths (with charcoal & in some cases burnt stones) occurred at intervals just outside (c) in E half of site (one of the hearths was sealed under talus from (b)/(c)). The OGS over an irregular area c.15' across just N of centre had been the site of a hot fire, charcoal (mostly derived from twigs & small branches & amongst which a single carbonized barley grain was found) occurring both in & on the ancient soil. There was a "post or stakehole" in OGS 6' beyond (to W) the burnt area.
C.250 flints (including a barbed-&-tanged & 3 PTD arrowheads; scrapers; a plano-convex knife; & an awl point) occurred in ploughsoil & mound makeup & on & in the ancient soil along with a total of 24 jet fragments (some belonging to rings, pendants & beads of various types) & a number of small worn potsherds (most featureless but including single fingernail-marked & cord-ornamented pieces & a rim). One of the stones of (b)/(c) (on the S edge of the barrow) bore a "possible" cupmark.

BEACON FARM I, Irton Moor (SE998 868)
Jurassic Sandstone underlying sand & clay.

References. Brewster, 1973.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow,

N Riding of Yorkshire

c.70' across & 4' high. No ditch. Lightly ploughed & disturbed in places by modern pits.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data. Well-defined OTL existed everywhere under barrow (except in places on peripheries).

Structure. (a) Central core, c.39'E/W x 37' & 2½' high, of stacked turves.

(b) Capping of turf & soil (surface scrapings) surrounding & completely covering (a). Barrow now c.50' across & 3½-4' high.

(c) Kerb (internal diameter c.58') formed of limestone blocks set on end in slot cut into OGS (or, in places, of smaller stones set one on top of another) surrounding (b) from which it was separated by "berm" 2-4' wide. NB. (C) had been everywhere badly mutilated by ploughing which had completely destroyed it on the E 40% or so of the site.

(d) Capping of turf & soil (surface scrapings) surrounding & covering (c) & extending partly up flanks of (b).

NB. Brewster asserts that "signs of a turf soil on the outer surface" of (b) showed that there was a "time-lapse" between its completion & construction of (d) (the supposed OTL is not shown on the published sections however nor is anything further said about it in the text of the published report). The stones of (c) were unweathered & no rainwash from (b) had accumulated around their bases, facts indicating that (c) cannot have been exposed for any length of time.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1-2. MCD (2 persons: 30 year male & 16 year ?male) with 2 burnt barbed-&-tanged flint arrowheads, charcoal & possible remains of burnt human hair in oak (?monoxylous) coffin (with lid) lying in slot, c.5' x 1½' & 6" deep, cut into floor of irregularly oval grave, 7½' x 5' & 4½' deep, dug into OGS at centre. Coffin protected from weight of barrow by series of massive sandstone slabs (up to 4' x 2½' x 2' in size) which had been "slid into place side by side & one on top of another" & which were supported partly by ledge, (8-11" wide) cut into grave sides & partly (N side) by smaller stones on grave floor. The upper stones projected up into makeup of (a) well above OGS level. Leading into NE end of grave were 2 parallel shallow slots on floor of depression, 56" x 2½' & 10-12" deep (Brewster suggests these slots held poles used to slide the massive plugging stones into grave in such a way as to avoid crushing coffin). NB. Bones of each individual were distributed randomly within the cremation deposit & the 2 bodies had probably been burnt together on a single pyre.

N Riding of YorkshireStratigraphic Position Unknown

3. C (adult) represented by small amount of burnt bones on the floor of a modern pit, $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$, cut from surface of (b) to below OGS level c.9' E of centre.

Special Features/Comments. 3 other features were sealed under some part of the barrow.

"Hearth". Group of small sandstone slabs (slightly burnt) & charcoal on OGS c.16' W of centre (charcoal occupied area c. $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'$). Primary to (a).

Pit II. Small pit in OGS c.15' SW of centre with sterile fill (possibly natural). Primary to (a).

Pit I. Pit, 7' x 6' & 2' deep, with sterile fill dug into OGS E of centre on line of (c) which here had been destroyed by ploughing. ?Primary to (d). On the basis of the alleged "time lapse" between (b) & (d) (see above) Brewster divided history of site into 2 distinct periods: (a)/(b) + Burials 1/2 & (c)/(d) + Burial 3 (note however that there is no evidence of any kind for the stratigraphic position of Burial 3).

BROWN HILL, Kildale Moor (NZ622 109)
Oolite underlying sandy subsoil.

References. Ashbee, 1956-58.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.18' across. No ditch. Badly robbed out.

Extent of Excavation. Total.

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core of stones, some up to 26" long. NB. As a result of modern stone robbing (a) represented by scattered remnants of basal course only.

(b) Kerb revetting (a) & consisting of 11 massive boulders (2-4' high) placed near contiguously except on the NE where neighbouring stones were separated by a gap 15" wide & on SE where there was a 50" wide gap (both gaps were filled with well-made drywalling: the small gaps between the remaining boulders were plugged with small stones). On the W (uphill side) kerbstones stood unsupported just above the bedrock: elsewhere they were "underpinned by small rubble" (see below).

Burials. None found (but an I would have been destroyed without trace by soil acids).

At the centre was a flat-bottomed pit, $8\frac{1}{2}'$ NNE/SSW x 6' & 2' deep, the basal two-thirds cut into solid bedrock, filled with replaced spoil (see below). A large flat slab (80" x 42" & 6"-1' thick) rested on the surface of the

N Riding of Yorkshire

fill. Pit sides lined with stones (single large uprights or 2 smaller stones placed one on top of the other) to form rough rectangle with internal dimensions 4' x 3½'. Pieces of oak charcoal (including carbonized twigs) occurred on the pit floor around its edges & under & between some of the lining stones (no evidence for burning in situ) & also in places on the tops of the latter & in fill. Only other find from pit was flint flake knife found on or near floor on W side close to a lining stone.

Special Features/Comments. All the stones used in the barrow (including the lining stones & the cover of the central pit) were weathered pieces probably obtained from the surface of the local moorland. The exceptions were unweathered stones used to "underpin" the large kerbstones on the S side of the site & which were possibly quarried from the central pit. NB. Ashbee claims that the "tail" of the pit fill merged in places with the "underpinning" of the large kerbstones (& argues on this basis that the latter were erected after the pit had been filled in). Note however that (contrary to what Ashbee says) the published sections do not support this claim (unless they are interpreted in a very arbitrary way, the crucial points being the position of the OGS & the existence of the supposed "tail").

GREAT AYTON MOOR A-E, Great Ayton (NZ594 115)
Inferior Oolite Sandstone underlying 9-13" thick layer of sandy subsoil.

References. Hayes, 1967.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Complex structure comprising 5 major elements:

- A. Large oval enclosure.
- B. Large cairn with stone chamber.
- C. & D. Circular stone banks.
- E. Linear bank.

B was attached to SW end of A, & E to SW end of B, the long axis of each of these elements running NE/SW & forming continuous line measuring c.540' long. D & C were contiguous to one another (D to N of C) being aligned parallel to the long axis of A/B/E: both were attached to SE side of B. NB. Stratigraphic relationships between A & B & B & E are unknown. C & D were probably constructed as single unit (see below) & (according to published plan) seem to have been secondarily added to B. See below for pollen analytical evidence on this point. The site was disturbed in places by stone robbing & modern tracks.

Extent of Excavation. See below.

N Riding of Yorkshire

Treatment of OGS. OGS under B/C/E probably undisturbed (no data on OGS under A & D).

Structure/Burials. All the stones used in site were locally obtainable from surface. Note in connection with A & B below that soil conditions were inimical to preservation of unburnt bone.

Structure A.

Subrectangular banked enclosure, measuring internally c.147'NE/SW x 72', consisting of bank, 10-14' wide & 1½-2' high, made "chiefly of stones of moderate size covered with soil". Bank revetted in places by large slabs leant against its outer slope (inner slope not revetted). At 3 of its corners the bank was marked by small swellings or "cairns" (the stratigraphic relationship of the "cairns" to the bank proper are unknown). 2 (A1 & A2) of the "cairns" were excavated as was the bank at its junction with B & c.15% of the area enclosed by the bank (resistivity survey failed to disclose any features in the unexcavated parts of the interior). Descriptions of the individual "cairns" & of internal features follow.

Cairn A1 (N corner). C.23'N/S x 15½' & 2' high. Made of soil & stones, a few burnt, with outer bulge revetted in places with slabs set on edge (slabs evidently continued line of similar slabs forming a revetment of bank as whole). Sealed under N edge of cairn was pit, 3' across & 9" deep, dug into subsoil & containing oak charcoal & 2 small shale discs chipped round their edges.

Cairn A2 (W corner). 20'N/S x 14' & 1½' high. Makeup as A1 with vestiges of slab revetment along its outer bulge. OGS under cairn featureless.

Cairn A3 (E corner). 20'N/S x 12'. Not excavated but makeup appeared more "soily" than those of A1 & A2. Dug into the area enclosed by A were 2 large pits, 1 (A2) c.6' SW of centre, the other (A1), c.30' SW of first.

Pit A1. 15' x 12' & 3½' deep. Filled with sandstone rubble & burnt & unburnt sand. Midway down in fill was large inclined sandstone slab with layer of burnt sand & scots pine charcoal on its underside.

Pit A2. 8' x 6' & 3' deep. Fill similar to A1 & produced small quantity scots pine & oak charcoal & single small potsherd (probably W Neolithic or Beaker).

Structure B.

Oval cairn, 56'N/S x 52' & 3-4' high. Made of boulders (some upwards of 4' long) many of which were burnt (much oak, hazel & heather charcoal occurred among stones &, particularly, on OGS beneath cairn). Totally excavated (including whole of its junctions with A & C/D).

B covered a large stone-built chamber, 11½' x 6' overall, built on OGS c.10' SW of centre. The chamber consisted of massive upright slab, 7' high, 5½' wide & 1' thick, forming its SE end, plus 8 side slabs, 4 on each side inclined inwards so that their tops met those of the opposing stones on the midline. NW end entered by a dry-walled passage, 6' long, which, distally merged into

N Riding of Yorkshire

body of B. The large ends slab stood in slot cut into bed-rock & its top projected c.1' above the surface of B (all the other stones of chamber & passage rested on OGS & were covered by 6-12" of cairn makeup). The passage was blocked for most of its length by large stones: the chamber was completely filled with sandy soil. No burials survived. There were scattered patches of scots pine charcoal on chamber floor which had been burnt in places prior to erection of side slabs & into which a pit, 1½' across & 15" deep, filled with burnt sand & stones & scots pine charcoal, had been dug near its centre.

3 burials had been secondarily inserted into SE quadrant of B over area c.8' x 2' N & E of projecting top of the end slab of the chamber.

1 (B1). C (small amount of indeterminate bone) with charcoal in inverted Collared urn.

2 (B2). C (?adult) with 5 refired sherds belonging to a bi-conical Pygmy Cup.

3 (B3). C (?young adult) with sherds of a contracted-mouth Pygmy Cup.

Structure C.

Circular bank (internal diameter 18'E/W x 17'), 5-6' wide & 2-2½' high, of stones of various sizes, revetted (except where it merged with D & B) with large slabs leant against its outer slope. Totally excavated (?except for bank).

See below for stratigraphic relationship to D. In pits cut into the subsoil in area enclosed by bank were 2 burials.

4 (C1). C (indeterminate) with oak charcoal at bottom of central pit, c.22" across & 22" deep, filled with oak charcoal & burnt sand.

5 (C2). C (6 pieces of indeterminate bone only) in small plain Biconical/Collared urn inverted in pit, 17"x 13" & 15" deep, half-way down in its fill (burnt sand, stones & charcoal). The pit was located c.3½' SW of Burial 4 & was covered by flat stone. "Traces" of bone also occurred in pit outside urn.

Structure D.

Circular bank (internal diameter 18'E/W x 17'), c.4½' wide & 2' high, of similar makeup to C with which it was "bonded" at the point of junction. It was revetted internally (outer side only) by 2-3 courses of dry-stone walling & externally (except where it merged with C & B) by large slabs similar in size & disposition to those revetting C. Totally excavated (?except for bank). There were 4 burials in area enclosed by bank.

6 (D1). C (indeterminate) with oak charcoal in basal fill of central pit, 28" x 20" & 20" deep, filled with burnt sand & oak charcoal.

7 (D2). C (indeterminate) with flint flake & 5 pieces of burnt flint high in fill near W end of pit, 4' x 2' & 1½' deep, covered by large flat slab & containing large quantity of oak charcoal, located 4' SW of Burial 6.

8 (D2a). C ("probably child") with oak charcoal in small upright Collared urn high in fill near E end of pit containing Burial 7.

N Riding of Yorkshire

9. C ("handful" of bones only) in small Collared urn resting on its side in pit fill near Burial 8.
 NB. The pit containing Burials 7-9 also produced 4 flint flakes & a rim fragment belonging to a third Collared urn.
 10 (D3). C (few pieces of indeterminate bone only) with oak charcoal in upright Collared urn in fill (burnt sand & charcoal) of pit, 28" x 25" & 15" deep, located c.6' W of Burial 6. & covered by 2 stone slabs, one set upon the other.
 11. C in form of scatter of bones extending "through the subsoil" "eastwards" from pit containing Burial 6.
 NB. OGS "between" the central burial pit & those containing Burials 7-9 & 10 was burnt & covered by layer of charcoal.

Structure E.

Linear bank, c.300' (or more) long x 23-28' wide & 24-26" high, dwindling in its terminal 30' or so to 10-12' wide & 10-12" high. The bank was sectioned in 2 places, one near junction with B, other c.80' SW of this point. It was made of large boulders (up to 2' across) with (NE section only) slabs set on edge at the margins to form rough kerbs. Pieces of burnt oak, hazel & birch charcoal were mingled with stones of bank in SW section where some of the stones were burnt. OGS in SW section was burnt: it was unburnt in NE section & produced 10 plain sherds of Beaker/W Neolithic fabric.

Special Features/Comments. A few miscellaneous flints & potsherds occurred in various contexts in excavated area. Adjacent to Structure E (on its E side) was a round barrow (F) which had possibly been built of stones robbed from E which at this point was badly disturbed (neither F nor adjacent parts of E excavated however so that suggested relationship between them is speculative). Pollen analysis of OGS under B & E suggested that ecological contexts of 2 sites were similar (mixed forest subjected to small-scale clearance) but with small differences in forest composition probably indicating that their respective constructions took place at different times within the same general period. C on the other hand was built under much more open conditions indicative of large scale cultivation & (possibly) of later date. Sites A-E formed part of a group of c.80 cairns, 2 of which (G & H) were excavated (G measured 14' x 12' & H 16' x 15': neither cairn produced burials or evidence for date or function). Site J (also in the immediate vicinity of A-E) consisted of a circular bank (of soil & stones), 4-6' wide & 1-1½' high, measuring 32' x 36' overall. There was a 2' wide gap through the bank on the SE. Excavation (?total) resulted in the discovery of central pit, 10" across & 1' deep (?posthole) & 2 small sherds "probably of Middle Bronze Age ware" (latter evidently not in a primary context).

LOOSE HOWE, Rosedale (NZ703 008)
 Gritstone.

N Riding of Yorkshire

References. Elgee/Elgee, 1949.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.52' across & 6' high: see below for "ditch". Upper part of barrow had been dug into in places & robbed for stones.

Extent of Excavation. C.13' x 12' central cutting plus 2 8' wide half-section trenches & 1 8' wide partial half-section trench.

Treatment of OGS. No data (but "old peaty surface of the moor" evidently intact in central area at any rate).

Structure. (a) Central (or near central) core, c.29' (or slightly more) across & 2½' high, of "earthy humus" (?derived from "ditch").

(b) Capping of "alternating layers of white sand & dark turves" (?turf stack).

(c) Capping of large gritstones (many up to 2-3' long) covering flanks of (b) (?& originally continuous over its whole surface).

(d) Kerb of contiguous gritstones set on edge & averaging 2-3' high & up to 4' long, revetting (c). NB. (D) stood on inner edge of shallow "ditch", c.4-5' wide & 1' deep, filled with "humus" (on outer edge of "ditch" were "indications" of second kerb concentric with (d) & evidently of similar construction to it). The stones of the 2 kerbs (& of (c)) were weathered slabs obtainable from surface of local moorland.

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. 1 ("at full length", with head to WSW: see below) with 2 leather fragments (belonging to foot wrapping & shoe respectively) attached to "ankle bone" (of left foot); 4-rivet bronze flat knife (near "left hip"); 3 "pieces of flint"; & "hazel branches & 3 or 4 hazel husks" in wood coffin, originally probably c.9' long overall, supported by 3 large stones resting on OGS c.8' NW of centre. Coffin aligned WSW/ENE & comprised 2 elements, a base & a lid, each made of a single hollowed-out oak trunk (lid in form of dug-out canoe as was third hollowed-out oak trunk which lay parallel (evidently) to coffin close to latter's NW side). Coffin floor lined with "rushes, reeds or straw" & head of corpse "reposed...on a pillow of grass or straw". Probable flax remains from coffin may indicate corpse had been swathed in linen. NB. "Ankle bone" associated with leather fragments was apparently only trace of recognizable human bone which survived & (it seems) constituted only evidence for orientation of corpse: basis for statement in published report that body lay "at full length" is unknown (unless it be the coffin's large size).

Secondary to or Contemporary with (b)

2. C with charcoal just under modern turf c.2' E of centre (bones & objects listed below evidently disturbed in post-Bronze Age times & were apparently scattered over area

N Riding of Yorkshire

2' or more across). With C were sherds belonging to upper half of plain Collared urn; basalt axe-hammer; 3-rivet ogival bronze dagger fragment; part of bronze trefoil-headed pin; cord-decorated Pygmy Cup; & small flint of unspecified character. The tang of a burnt flint arrowhead found in area of burial prior to excavation & "fragments" of jet bead of unknown type (which occurred some distance from rest of material) may also have originally been associated with the bones.

NANNY HOWE, Coate Moor (NZ599 103)
Inferior Oolite Sandstone.

References. Hayes, 1966.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 28' across & 3' high. No ditch.

Extent of Excavation. "Almost all".

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. (a) Core of "massive stones".
(b) Kerb of upright slabs revetting (a).

Burials. Primary to (a)

1. ?I (no human remains survived but acid soil conditions would probably have destroyed an unburnt burial without trace) in pit, 3' across & 9" deep, in the "shaly rock" in the "central area". The pit was filled with sand containing "minute specks of charcoal & burnt stones" together with 80 sherds belonging to N2 Beaker (Clarke 1260).

Secondary to (a)

2. C at depth 6-9" "under the turf" c.4' SE of centre. The bones were allegedly associated with part of an Iron Age jar.

QUERNHOW (SE338 805)

Glacial gravel (stiff red clay containing cobblestones & pockets of fine sand).

References. Waterman, 1951.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, 4' high & spread by ploughing to c.114' across (see below). No ditch. Central area disturbed by tree roots.

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for ENE edge).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

N Riding of Yorkshire

Structure. (a) Central pear-shaped mound, poorly-defined in places, 17' NE/SW x 10' & 1½-2' high, made of orange sand & gravel.

(b) Capping of orange sand covering & surrounding flanks of (a) (except on SW where latter left exposed). Barrow now circular, measuring c.20' across.

(c) Penannular bank of variable width, with 13' wide gap on E side & internal diameter averaging c.24', of glacial cobbles (2-12" diameter) enclosing (b) & in places extending short distance up its flanks. NB. (C) measured overall c.35-40' across & varied in thickness from single course along its outer margin to 3-4 courses along the inner, both margins being extremely irregular in plan. Surface of (c) over much of its extent covered by "dark layer" containing finely-divided (?cherry) charcoal.

(d) Capping of mixed sand & loam (surface scrapings) completely covering (a)/(b)/(c). Barrow now measured 53'E/W x 49' & had maximum height 2½'.

(e) Circular band, with surviving width of 5-17', of glacial cobbles (up to 20-23" diameter) capping flanks of (d). Outer edge of (e) built up to form rough wall face, 4-5 courses high, coincident with perimeter of (d): towards centre (e) thinned to 1-2 stones thick along its inner margin (latter very ragged & irregular suggesting (e) may have originally formed continuous capping over (d) which was later robbed out (see (h) below)).

(f) Circular bank, 6-8' wide, of stiff sandy loam revetting (e) & (d).

(g) Kerb, c.64' across, of glacial stones set on OGS at irregular intervals (6" to 9' wide) along edge of (f). 3 of the stones were adjacent to burnt patches which in one case extended under the stone itself.

(h) Capping of loamy sand represented by thin layer identifiable as distinct entity only in places around barrow perimeter where it directly overlay & extended beyond (f) & was itself covered at several points by heaps or spreads of cobbles. NB. Waterman suggests these stones may represent dumps derived from destruction of (e) at barrow centre (where it was missing) prior to deposition of (i).

(i) Capping of loamy sand surrounding & covering all earlier structural elements. NB. Original edge of (i) had been obliterated by ploughing & its diameter when built was probably less than its present diameter as given above (114').

Makeup of (a) contained much oak & hazel charcoal & pieces of burnt human bone (see below); of (d) much hazel & little oak, willow, elder, & buckthorn charcoal & small pieces of unburnt animal & burnt human bone (see below); & of (f) oak & hazel charcoal. Charcoal also occurred on OGS under (f), under the stones of (g) & (hazel & chestnut) in interstices of stones of (e).

N Riding of YorkshireBurials. Central Burials.

Burials 1-6 occupied area c.8' x 7' & were all situated on, under or around (a). They were also closely associated with number of other features descriptions of which follow.

Pit 1. Irregular hole with maximum dimensions 7.6' x 4.4' & 1.8' deep, in OGS c.3' S of centre & evidently representing remains of 2 separate pits, one dug into other (stratigraphic relationship unknown). Both were filled with cobbles & sand containing scattered pieces of oak charcoal; floor of one lined with thick deposit of oak charcoal & burnt stones extending up NW side onto adjacent OGS (no evidence for burning in situ).

Pit 2. Pit, 3' x 2' & 3-4" deep, cut into OGS c.9' ESE of centre. In it was a Yorkshire Food Vessel packed round with charcoally sand containing a flint flake.

Pit 3. Pit, 4' x 1' & 3-4" deep, cut into OGS c.11' SSW of centre. It contained a Yorkshire Food Vessel packed round with sand. Its floor was lined with oak charcoal which had evidently been deposited while still smouldering.

Pit 4. Pit, 2' x 1½' & 3-4" deep, cut into OGS c.13' SSW of centre. It was filled with burnt soil & oak charcoal & had 3 small cobbles on its floor.

Pit 5. Shallow depression in OGS, c.4' x 2½', SSW of centre between Pit 3 & Pit 1. It was lined with oak charcoal thinning out to NE in approaching edge of Pit 1 (which it may or may not have overlapped).

NB. All 5 pits were primary to the lowest component of the barrow makeup in their respective areas (Pit 1 to (a), Pit 2 to (b), Pit 3 to (d), Pit 4 to (c) & Pit 5 to (a), (b) & (d)).

Stone Setting. C.5' NW of centre 4 boulders formed rectangular setting, 7' x 4½'; 3 of the boulders rested on OGS, fourth on fill of Pit 1, the setting as a whole being primary to (a), (b) & (d).

Primary to (a)

1 (1). C (?adult) with Yorkshire Food Vessel standing on attenuated margin of charcoal layer lining Pit 5 c.5' SE of centre.

Primary to (b)

2 (2). C (adult) with few pieces of charcoal on OGS c.7' SW of centre (separated from SW edge of (a) by 1' gap). It had evidently been deposited while still hot from pyre.

3 (3). C (child) with few pieces of oak charcoal deposited on surface of 1" thick layer of clean sand resting on charcoal layer lining Pit 5 c.6' S of centre (separated from S edge of (a) by 6" gap).

Secondary to (a) & Primary to (b)

4-5 (4). MCD (2 persons: both ?adults) with few pieces of charcoal & Yorkshire Food Vessel in shallow pit (sides & floor scorched), 20" x 16", dug into surface of (a) at centre directly over NE edge of Pit 1.

6 (5). C (?adult) with sherds of Yorkshire Food Vessel scattered over flat top & S slope of (a) c.5' SSW of centre.

N Riding of YorkshirePeripheral BurialsSecondary to (e) & Primary to (i)

7-8 (6). MCD (2 persons: adult & child) with charcoal, Yorkshire Food Vessel & burnt plano-convex knife secondarily inserted into (e) to rest on surface of (d) c.16' SW of centre. Bones had been deposited while hot & were covered by oval cairn, $6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4'$, of cobbles, which projected 2-3 courses above general level of (e). NB. Makeup of "cairn" probably derived from (e) which immediately adjacent to burial had been (locally) robbed out.

Secondary to (h) & Primary to (i)

9 (7). C (adult) resting on surface of (h) c.31' WNW of centre. Bones surrounded by U-shaped setting, c.2 $\frac{1}{2}'$ wide at mouth, of cobbles & was covered by cairn (also of cobbles) c.4 $\frac{1}{2}' \times 3'$.

NB. A hearth, c.3 $\frac{1}{2}'$ across, made of small flagstones & covered by thick deposit of cherry, ash, willow & chestnut charcoal, had been erected on surface of (h) c.29' N of centre. It was sealed by (i) & was thus stratigraphically contemporary with Burial 9.

Secondary to or Contemporary with (i)

10 (8). C (adult) in makeup of (i) "few inches" above OGS c.33' NE of centre.

Miscellaneous Human Remains

?11. C ("many small fragments") scattered in makeup of (a).
?12. C scattered in makeup of (d) & on underlying OGS.

Special Features/Comments. An oak-wood fire "had been burnt at an intermediate stage in the construction" of (d) on its "north margin".

"Numerous scraps of pottery of characteristic Food Vessel paste" were embedded ("trodden") into the surface of (f). A Food Vessel sherd & 3 flints (2 scrapers & retouched blade) were recovered from various contexts.

Waterman argues that there was a hiatus in the structural history of the barrow between (g) (Burials 1-6) & (h) (Burials 7-8), his grounds for this being the evidence (such as it is & summarized above) for the partial dismantling of (e), the occurrence of potsherds "trodden" into the surface of (f) & the fact that one of the stones of (g) had badly weathered surfaces, the weathering having possibly occurred after its incorporation into the barrow. There was no evidence for gaps anywhere else in the sequence.

WYKEHAM FOREST I, Hutton Buscel (SE957 876)
Jurassic Sandstone underlying sandy silty soil.

References. Brewster, 1973.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.35' across with maximum surviving height of 40". No ditch. Central robber pit, c.7' across at top & 2 $\frac{1}{2}'$ at base, cut from modern surface to below OGS level.

N Riding of Yorkshire

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for small part of N edge).

Treatment of OGS. No definite data (possibly pared or de-turfed in places under (b) & (c)).

Structure. (a) Core, 13'E/W x 11', with maximum surviving height of 1½', of "irregular sandstone blocks, some reddened by fire". NB. C.50% of (a) was destroyed by the robber trench.

(b) Capping of silty soil & subsoil (surface scrapings) surrounding & covering flanks of (a) (?originally continuous over its whole extent). Barrow now 26'N/S x 24'.

(c) Capping of turf & subsoil (surface scrapings) surrounding & covering flanks of (b) (?originally continuous over its whole extent).

(d) Scatter of small pieces of sandstone (2-6" diameter) on surface of (c). NB. Brewster claims that "many" of the stones covered "traces of carbon" which he interpreted as the remains of "trapped vegetation" & suggests that the stones had been employed by barrow builders to anchor turf & plants to barrow surface in effort to impede erosion by re-establishing a vegetation cover (but see below).

NB. (A) (with (b) with which it was roughly concentric) was slightly eccentric to (c) (by c.2' to W). There was no OTL or other evidence indicative of a lengthy pause between completion of (b) & deposition of (c).

NB. Resting on surface of (d) around the edges of robber trench was layer of mixed material interpreted by Brewster as residual spoil from the trench. Pollen analysis of soil sample from (apparently) the (d)/(c) interface (or thereabouts) produced results incompatible with the assumption that (d) marked a surface unprotected since the Bronze Age & on these grounds Dimbleby suggested that the layer of supposed residual spoil was really the remnants of a layer of prehistoric mound build up. The published sections however are entirely consistent with Brewster's interpretation & it is hard to see how the excavational & pollen analytical evidence can be reconciled (?laboratory sample mislabelled).

Burials. Primary to (c)

1. C (17-25 year ?female) with charcoal & "minute fragment of bronze" in pit, 16" x 18" & 20" deep, cut into OGS c.11' E of centre (c.1½' from foot of (b)). It rested on a mass of oak charcoal (radio-carbon dated to 1535/90bc (NPL-236)), 4" thick, together with "charred remains of what appeared to be an oak vessel". The pit sides were heavily burnt & the pit was covered by deposit of reddened soil & charcoal, c.7' x 38". In makeup of (c) c.1½' directly above pit were the carbonized remains of 2 parallel branches or planks, lying N/S & each c.8' long & 6-8" wide. NB. There is no published evidence for

N Riding of Yorkshire

Brewster's opinion that cremation of bones occurred in "area around the pit".

Stratigraphic Position Unknown

2. C (represented by 2 "small pieces" only) in robber pit (also in latter were 1-2 sherds belonging to a "large vessel").

Special Features/Comments. 3 pits cut into the OGS were sealed under (a).

Pit I. C.5' W of centre. Oval pit, 17" x 12" & 7" deep, filled with silty soil, charcoal & burnt soil (upper part of pit side on S & SE evidently burnt).

Pit II. N of & just touching Pit I. Oval pit, 20" x 15" & 13" deep, with floor lined with thick layer of charcoal (upper fill consisted of silty soil flecked with charcoal & containing small amount of burnt soil). Embedded in upper fill was small (?upright) Collared urn (5).

Pit III. C.3' E of centre. Oval pit, 19" x 14" & 6" deep. Lower fill consisted of charcoal & black soil mixed with small "potsherds", upper of "lens of bright fire-reddened soil containing minute fragments of pottery". Sides of pit burnt. Standing side by side on surface of fill (& covered by "rough dome of stones erected in the cairn") were 2 pots: small upright biconical vessel (7) & small inverted Collared urn (6).

3 additional pits were secondary to (d) & in all cases penetrated to below the OGS level.

Pit 2. C.11' SSW of centre. Pit, 16" x 12", containing remains of pot (No.1: only basal part survived) "standing... in a deposit of charcoal".

Pit 5. C.6' E of Pit 2. Pit, 2½' x 22", filled with yellow subsoil & turf & soil & containing few pieces of charcoal & fragmentary remains of 2 Collared urns. Urn 2a was represented by its upper half only, Urn 3 by small sherds (belonging exclusively to upper half) evidently scattered about remains of Urn 2a.

Pit 7. C.5' S of Pit 2. Pit, 1½' across, containing "traces of charcoal" & an inverted Collared urn (4).

NB. The prehistoric status of a fourth pit ("Pit 6") is dubious (cf. description of pit on p.88 of published report with published sections & plan).

W Riding of Yorkshire

BLACKHILL, Bradley Moor (SE009 476)
Solid rock underlying 6" thick layer of clay.

References. Raistrick, 1931; Butterfield, 1939.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, 80' across & 8' high, with rectangular addition or prolongation, c.130' long, 45' wide & 4' high, extending from its NW side (monument as whole thus oriented NW/SE & had overall length 220'). Evidently no ditch. Most of NE quadrant of round barrow had been quarried away & upper parts of monument as whole had been disturbed "practically everywhere" by stone robbing.

Extent of Excavation. No data (but obviously haphazard & probably largely confined to central parts of round barrow).

Treatment of OGS. No data.

Structure. Both round barrow & extension evidently entirely made of "loose stones" (?surface gatherings), the "cist area" being "covered" (at depth 2' from modern surface) by "layer of conspicuous large stones" up to 2cwt in weight. (?capping stones of internal core). Stratigraphic relationship between round barrow & extension unknown.

Burials. ?Primary to Round Barrow

1-2. Fragmentary 1 (male with est.stat. 5'4") with pieces of "human cremation" in stone cist, measuring internally c.6'NW/SE x 2½' & 28" high, built on OGS near centre of round barrow (cist lay 7' NE of long axis of round barrow plus extension but was oriented parallel with it). Both the burnt & unburnt bones lay in a shallow depression in the cist floor & were covered by a large slab. Cist was formed of single side slabs, dry-walled ends & a massive capstone (7' x 5' & 8" thick): floor lined with small flags laid crazy-paving fashion. Some of the stones bore "traces of fire". A "small pieces of flint" & 4 "burnt stones" also occurred in the cist.

Special Features/Comments. 7' S of the cist on & aligned with the long axis of the monument c.60' NW of its SE end was a vertical stone, 3½' high, 1½' wide & 8" thick, with its top flush with the modern surface. Immediately below this stone, & supporting its base, was second upright stone, 2½' high, 9" wide & 4" thick, apparently standing on OGS. The bases of both stones (plus some of the adjacent cairn stones) were burnt. On the basis of the published data it is impossible to make anything of this peculiar feature beyond noting that each stone probably relates to a separate structural phase. There was also a poorly described setting ("false portal") of 3 upright

W Riding of Yorkshire

slabs on OGS few feet W of the upright stones. Another upright stone (base evidently burnt) stood c.50' NW of the cist, the line between cist & stone being parallel (or near parallel) to the long axis.

FERRYBRIDGE I (SE474 245)
Magnesian Limestone.

References. Pacitto, 1969.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, completely ploughed out. See below for ditches. The barrow had been extensively robbed by W Greenwell & others in 19th century (see below).

Extent of Excavation. Total (including whole of surviving parts of ditches). Ground within limits of rectilinear cutting, 86-92' x 84-107', enclosing barrow, examined by hand after machine stripping of topsoil.

Treatment of OGS. No data (completely destroyed).

Structure. No trace of mound makeup survived. There were 2 concentric ditches (most of the N halves of both ditches had been completely destroyed by 19th century digging).

Inner Ditch. C.8' wide & 2½' deep, with internal diameter c.51'.

Outer Ditch. C.3' wide & 3" deep, with internal diameter c.68'.

See below for evidence on the extent of the truncation of the land surface since the 1860s.

Pacitto interpreted the silting pattern of the inner ditch as documenting the former existence of a mound (?with narrow berm) of limestone rubble later (after deposition of slow silting) capped with similar material (?from outer ditch). Note that if this interpretation is correct the "capping" must not have extended beyond the midline of the inner ditch. No data survived to indicate whether or not an additional capping or cappings had existed (if not there would have been a "berm" 6' or more wide between barrow & outer ditch).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

?1. "Fragments of bone" (?human, ?unburnt) occurred in a disturbed context (see below) in N part of site.

A square pit, 5' across & 6" deep, dug into limestone at centre, had been robbed out & produced no finds (?grave originally containing Greenwell's Burials A/B (see below)).

Special Features/Comments. The barrow had been dug into in 1860s by W Greenwell (1877, 371-4; Ferry Fryston 161) who also obtained details about an earlier (1863) &

W Riding of Yorkshire

otherwise unpublished excavation & about burials discovered at the site in 1811.

When Greenwell saw it, the barrow measured 54' across & 7' high & had already been reduced in height & diameter by unknown amount. Greenwell failed to record the ditches & provides no data on the barrow makeup. He discovered a total of at least 5 burials (published data are consistent with all of these burials having been "primary").

A. Crouched I in central grave, 6' across & 2½' deep. On r.s. with head to SW. An Sl Beaker (Clarke 1275) was at the feet & a bronze awl behind the knees. A "good deal of charcoal" was "about the body".

B. "Above & near the sides" of the grave containing Burial A were "numerous remains of unburnt human bones".

C. C (child at period of "first dentition") "laid upon a flat stone just above the natural surface" (?on OGS: "natural surface" probably refers to surface of country rock) c.12' SE of "present centre".

D. Crouched I (adult male) located c.6' S of centre "& also just above the natural surface" (see Burial C). On r.s. with head to S. A Food Vessel stood on Burial E (see below) just behind the back of Burial D.

E. C ("strong adult man") located behind back of Burial D & "extending under" bones of latter.

The (anonymous) persons responsible for the 1863 diggings found the following additional burials (according to Greenwell).

F. Crouched I (adult male) in stone cist, 3½' x 17-24" deep, located in mound makeup (c.4' below barrow surface) evidently at or near centre. Head to S. A "food vessel" & "flint knife" were in front of the chest. The cist was of slab construction (4 end/side slabs plus single cap-stone) with floor "paved with small stones" (when found cist was filled with "fine gravel").

G. "Below & around" cist containing Burial F were "many fragments of human bones with potsherds & pieces of charcoal".

H/I. 2 Cs (each in Collared urn) occurred on "north side" of barrow.

Sherds of 2 pots ("cinerary urn" & ?Pygmy Cup) with "pieces of red deer antler" occurred in disturbed context "not far" from centre.

3 extended secondary Is were grouped together in mound makeup "at the centre". All had their heads to W & were (presumably) of post-Bronze Age date (?Anglo-Saxon).

In 1811 "many" human bones were disturbed by farmer (who was attempting to remove barrow). They had evidently belonged to several Is, one of which was in "armour" (?Anglo-Saxon secondaries).

Note that if the grave containing Greenwell's Burials A/B is correctly identified with the robbed central pit found by Pacitto the limestone surface had been lowered by over 2' between the 1860s & the 1960s.

W Riding of Yorkshire

FERRYBRIDGE II (SE474 245)
Magnesian Limestone.

References. Pacitto, 1969.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Round barrow, completely ploughed out, surrounded by ditch (internal diameter c.22'), with maximum surviving width c.2'. The lowering of the limestone surface had resulted in the complete destruction of the ditch in the N & S quadrants (elsewhere basal portion only of ditch survived).

Extent of Excavation. Total (including whole of surviving parts of ditch). The ground within the limits of a rectangular cutting (maximum dimensions 90' x 112') enclosing the barrow was examined by hand after machine stripping of topsoil.

Treatment of OGS. No data (completely destroyed).

Structure. No data (barrow completely ploughed out).

Burials. Stratigraphic Position Unknown

1-3. Cut into the limestone at centre were remains of oval grave, 5'E/W x 3½' with surviving depth 5", containing a minimum of 3 burials.

1. Crouched I (45-60 year male) on floor. On l.s. with head to E ("facing" S). Behind the pelvis was flint dagger with 3 pairs of hafting notches.

2. Disturbed & incomplete I (?or Is) represented by skull, 2 femurs, single fibula & humerus & unidentifiable long bone fragments. The bones were scattered throughout the fill & there is no proof that all belonged to a single individual (if they did they could all be accounted for as parts of the skeleton of a person aged between 10 & 20 years).

3. C (single small piece of burnt human ?radius only) in fill.

Special Features/Comments. A circular pit, 2½' across & 14" deep, with flat bottom & vertical sides, located SE of area enclosed by ditch (7-8' from its outer lip) had a homogeneous archaeologically-sterile fill.

GREEN HOWE, N Deighton (SE3887 5123)
Magnesian Limestone underlying marl.

References. Wood, 1971.

External Form & Condition Before Excavation. Bowl barrow, c.58'E/W x 54' & 7' high. No ditch. Upper part badly disturbed by robbing & by modern pits.

W Ridding of Yorkshire

Extent of Excavation. Total (except for c.50% of NW quadrant).

Treatment of OGS. No data (dark OTL, c.6" thick, evidently survived under most parts of the barrow).

Structure. (a) Central or near central core, c.16½' across & 2½' high, of turf.

(b) Capping of marl mixed with turf (surface scrapings).

(c) Rough dry-walling revetting (b) with extra-revetment stones piled against its outer face & further stones extending up slope of (b) in band, 3-12' wide. On the S side, the walling was represented by a single course of stones, & by a "band", of a "few large stones, widely spread". Many of the stones of (c) were burnt.

Burials. Primary to (a)

Burials 1-4 were in grave, 10' x 6' & 4½' deep, dug into OGS c.26' W of centre (& c.2' N of centre of (a)) with residual spoil piled around its edges. Filled with marl (replaced spoil) containing burnt cobbles, a pig humerus & ulna & "many thousands" of snail shells. A large axial wedge of turfy material in the upper fill was probably a subsidence feature (from (a)).

1 (1). Disturbed I (adult ?male: skull & various bones missing) in bottom 2' of fill at SW end. Possibly still partly in articulation. The I may have originally lain between 2 burnt upright "boulders" of unspecified size.
2 (2). Crouched I (35-45 year female with est.stat. 4'11" & C.I.82.5) in fill 1' up from floor at "lower" (?SW) end of grave. Insertion of this burial evidently responsible for disturbance of Burial 1. On r.s. with head to SW. A number of flint flakes were near the right heel, a utilized flint flake near the hips & a bone pin behind the skull. Bones rested on "mass of soft material" & were "in contact with" a "fair amount of powdered charcoal", the grave sides & floor in this area having been (respectively) "lined with limestone slabs" & "pitched with stones".

3 (3). Crouched I (3 year child) with plano-convex flint knife in fill at depth 1½'. On r.s. with head to SW. Bones "embedded in...charcoal which surrounded the body".
4 (4). I (7 month foetus) on surface of fill near E side grave. Bones covered by cairn, c.2' across & 6" high, of stones.

Primary to (b)

5 (7). Crouched I (male in early 20s with est.stat. 5'9" & C.I. 73.9) in grave, c.9' x 6' & 3½' deep, cut into OGS c.21' N of centre (residual spoil heaped on OGS round about). On l.s. with head to E. A "small quantity" of charcoal was "in contact" with bones & grave was covered by "turf mound", 6" high (?diameter), which "underlay & raised up" innermost

W Riding of Yorkshire

stones of (c).

6 (8). I (12-13 year child) with (in front of knees) Food Vessel in grave, 68" x 3' & 15" deep, dug into OGS c.11' S of centre. On back with head to W. Below bones "extending for some distance round" them was layer of dark, greasy "carboniferous material, mixed with small whitish particles".

7 (13). Crouched I (adult) with "flint knife" in grave, 11½' x 8', dug into OGS c.15' ENE of centre. Grave sealed both by "the" (otherwise undescribed) "spread from" (a) & by the "turf addition" covering Burial 10 (see below).

8 (5). C (child under 16 years) near centre in makeup of (a), at depth 1' from its surface. Position of C marked by small heap, c.2½' across & 14" high, of stones resting on surface of (a).

9 (6). I (1 year child) "buried" (at depth 3-4" below surface of (a)) "immediately in front of" "stones in the form of a rough wall" "adjacent" to stone heap covering Burial 5.

10 (9). Crouched I (5 year child) with (near head) Food Vessel c.4' SE of centre at height 6" above OTL (?resting on surface of (a)). On l.s. with head to NE or SW. The bones were covered by a "turf addition" (of unspecified size) to (a) (see below).

Secondary to (b)

11 (10). C (13-17 year child) in inverted Collared urn in pit, 1' deep, cut into (b) on "south side" of barrow. With C were "quantity of burnt flakes" & unburnt "leaf-shaped flint knife of fine workmanship".

12 (11). C (adult) "near surface...in a stone-lined pit covered by a limestone" located "north" of centre.

13 (12). Crouched I (male) "on the top of the mound" partly disturbed & scattered over area, 6' across & extending to depth 2½' below mound surface.

Primary to (c)

14 (14). I (adult) "in makeup of (b) "above one side" of the grave containing Burial 5.

Miscellaneous

15. "Small fragments of cremated bone" "outside the barrow" on "south side".

16. I ("boy") "in part of" (a) on "west side of barrow".

Special Features/Comments. There was a 30 year gap, during which various finds & records were lost, between the excavation & publication of this site. The published plans & sections are unsatisfactorily labelled. The sections show certain features probably corresponding to the "spread" (Burial 7) & "addition" (Burial 10) referred to above but they are unlabelled & in view of this, & of the inadequacies of the published text, attempts to describe these features here, or to critically examine their relationships to the constructional or burial sequence, would be a waste of space.

W Riding of Yorkshire

A small "hearth" was sealed under the OTL near centre. A large quantity of potsherds (Ebbsfleet, Mortlake, Grooved Ware, comb & cord Beaker, ?Grimston Ware & a single Food Vessel rim) occurred in & below OTL, in fills of graves & in makeup of (a) & (b). A few animal bones, a jet V-button & 2 jet disc beads occurred in the same contexts along with large flint/stone assemblage including 6 leaf, 1 PTD & 1 barbed-&-tanged flint arrowheads; serrated flint flakes; flint scrapers; miscellaneous flint tools; & 30 or so polished axe fragments (belonging to Groups VI, VII & ungrouped stone).